

Upon which it was resolved, that a Person petitioning, and thereby claiming a Seat in this House for one Place, is capable of being Elected and Returned for another Place, pending such Petition. After this, Mr. Earle reported from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, their Resolutions touching the Double Return and Election for the Town of *Montgomery*, in the County of *Montgomery*, which were agreed to, viz. 1st, That the Right of Election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the Shire-Town of *Montgomery*, is in the Burgesses of the said Shire-Town only. 2^{dly}, That *William Corbet*, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Shire-Town of *Montgomery*, in the Room of *Robert Williams*, Esq; who had been returned for the said Town. Mr. Earle also reported the Resolutions of the said Committee, touching the Return and Election for the Town of *Bedford* in the County of *Bedford*, which were agreed to by the House, viz.

1st, That *Samuel Ongley*, Esq; having an Office touching Collecting the Customs, at the Time of the Election of Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of *Bedford*, is incapable of claiming to sit in Parliament for the said Borough.

2^{dly}, That *John Thurloe Brace*, Esq; was not duly elected for the said Town of *Bedford*.

3^{dly}, and 4^{thly}, That *John Orlebar*, Esq; and *James Metcalfe*, Esq; were duly elected for the said Borough.

On *Wednesday* the 17th of *April*, Mr. Speaker was ordered to issue his Warrant for a New Writ, for the electing a Com-Baron for the Town of *Winchelsea* in the County of *Suffex*, in the room of *Sir Archer Croft*, who being chosen for the said Town, as also a Burgess for the Borough of *Bere-Alston* in the County of *Devon*, had made his Election for the latter.

This Day, about Two of the Clock, the King went to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the two following publick Bills, 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 One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Eight.

An Act for repairing the Road from the Poor-Mills on Hounslow-Heath in the County of Middlesex, to a Place called Basingstone, near the Town of Bagshot, in the Parish of Windlesham, in the County of Surrey.

And to ten private Acts.

The Commons being returned to their House, resolved themselves into a Grand Committee, made some further Progress in the *Bill for encouraging Seamen*; and, afterwards, also in a Grand Committee, considered further of the Supply, and came to several Resolutions, the Report whereof was put off till Monday the 29th of April next following, to which Day the Commons adjourn'd themselves, as did also the House of Peers, by reason of the *Easter Holy-days*.

The Parliament being met again on Monday the 29th of April, after the Reading of several Petitions, the Commons read a third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords, an engrossed *Bill for erecting a Work-house in the City of Canterbury, for employing and maintaining the Poor there, and for better enlightning the Streets of the said City*. Then Sir Charles Turner, from the Grand Committee on the Supply, reported the Resolutions they had come to Twelve Days before, which were unanimously agreed to, being as follows:

1st, That in order to the more regular, constant, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages for the future, a Sum not exceeding 500,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards Paying off and Discharging such Part of the Debt of the Navy, as is due upon the Head of Seamen's Wages.

2^{dly}, That a Sum not exceeding 33611 l. 5 s. 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for making good the Deficiency of the General Fund of 724,849 l. 6 s. 10 d. and one fifth Part of a Penny per Annum, for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1727.

After this, the Commons proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Port of *New Romney* in the County of *Kent*, and the Counsel being heard, and the Question put, that *David Papillon, Esq;* and *John Effington, Esq;* were duly elected Barons for the said Port of *New Romney*, it passed in the Negative; after which it was unanimously resolved, that *Sir Robert Austen* and *Sir Robert Farnese, Barts.* were duly elected Barons to serve in this present Parliament for the said Port of *New Romney*.

On the last Day of April, the Commons order'd, several Accounts relating to Loans and Exchequer Bills, upon the Land Tax and Malt-Tax for the Year 1726, that remain'd undischarg'd the 29th of September 1727, and of what Money has been paid to Lady-Day, 1728 for Interest and Charge of Circulation, to be laid before them; as also an Account of what Money the Treasurer of the Navy had receiv'd, for any Services of the Navy, since the 31st of December 1727. Then in a grand Committee, they consider'd of the Petition of *Charles Townshend*, in Behalf of *George Townshend*, and others, late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen; and it appearing that the Debt due to the Crown from the said Commissioners was occasioned by the Failure of their Cashire, and that the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, had, in due Time, order'd an Inquiry to be made into the Accounts of the said Commissioners, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in to enable the Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with *George Townshend*, *Mountague Bacon*, *John Atwood*, and *John Burton*, Commissioners for licensing Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, for the Debt they stand charged with to the Crown.

HAVING in the last Register, Page 76, in the Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain, taken Notice that on the 12th of February, several Treaties, Alliances, and other authentick Papers relating to the Negotiations now on Foot, were by his Majesty's Command laid before the House of Commons: Now, that the Reader may be the better able to form a right Judgment of the present State of Affairs, we will insert the said Treaties, &c. as follows.

Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at Madrid the 13th of June, N. S. 1721.

IT having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the Hearts of the most Serene and Potent Princes, GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. and PHILIP the fifth, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, the Indies, &c. to forget all the Grounds of Dissatisfaction and Misunder-

standing, that have given Occasion to interrupt, for some Time, the Friendship and good Correspondence, which before flourished between them, and their *Britannick* and *Catholick* Majesties being now desirous to renew and re-establish them by the strongest Ties, have stipulated and agreed, by their underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary, named for that Purpose, the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

THAT for the Future, there shall be between His *Britannick* Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and his *Catholick* Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as also between their Kingdoms, Dominions, Sovereignities, Subjects and Vassals, a good, firm, and inviolable Peace, and a perpetual and sincere Friendship, and a General Oblivion of every thing that has been done on both Sides upon Occasion of the last War.

ARTICLE II.

The Treaties of Peace and Commerce, concluded at *Utrecht*, the 13th of *July*, and the 9th of *December*, in the Year 1713, wherein are comprehended the Treaty made at *Madrid*, in the Year 1667, and the *Cedulas* therein mentioned, shall remain confirmed and ratified by the present Treaty, except the Third, Fifth and Eighth Articles of the said Treaty of Commerce, commonly called *Explanatory*, which have been annulled by Virtue of another subsequent Treaty made at *Madrid* the 14th of the Month of *December* 1715, between the Ministers Plenipotentiary named for that Purpose by their *Britannick* and *Catholick* Majesties, which Treaty remains likewise confirmed and ratified; as also the particular Contract commonly called *Asiento*, for the Importation of Negro Slaves into the *Spanish Indies*, which was made the 26th of *March* of the said Year 1713, in Consequence of the twelfth Article of the Treaty of Commerce of *Utrecht*, and likewise the Treaty of Declaration concerning that of the *Asiento* made the 26th of *May* 1716, all which Treaties mentioned in this Article, with their Declarations, shall remain in their Force, Virtue, and full Vigour in every thing, wherein they shall not be contrary to This; and to the End they may have their entire Effect and Accomplishment, his *Catholick* Majesty will cause his Circular Orders or *Cedulas* to be dispatched to his Vice-Roys, Governors, and other Ministers to whom it shall belong, of the Ports and Towns in *America*, that the Ships employed for the Traffick of Negroes by the Royal Company of Great Britain established at London,

London, may be admitted without Hindrance to trade freely, and in the same Manner as they did before the last Rupture between the two Crowns; and the abovementioned *Cédulas* shall be delivered as soon as the Ratifications of the present Treaty shall have been exchanged, and at the same Time his Catholick Majesty will give his Orders to the Council of the *Indies*, that the *Junta*, composed of Ministers taken out of Council, and appointed for the Cognizance (exclusive of all others) of the Causes that respect the said *Assiento*, may again have its Course, admit of, and consult upon those Affairs, according to the Rule established at the Time of its Appointment: And as to what regards the Observation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, Circular Orders shall be dispatch'd to all the Governors of *Spain* to the End that they may, without any of their Interpretations, cause them to be observed and accomplished; as in like Manner shall be given, on the Part of his *Britannick* Majesty, the Orders which shall be demanded, and judged necessary for the Accomplishment of every thing that has been stipulated and agreed, between the two Crowns, in the abovementioned Treaties of *Utrecht*; and particularly as to what may remain unperformed of the Points settled by the eighth, eleventh, and fifteenth Articles of the Treaty of Peace, which mention the Leaving to the *Spaniards* the free Commerce and Navigation to the *West-Indies*, and the Maintaining the ancient Limits in *America*, as they were in the Time of King *Charles* the Second; the free Exercise of the *Catholick* Religion in the Island of *Minorca*, and the Cod-fishing in the Seas of *Newfoundland*; as well as with Regard to all the other Articles which may not hitherto have been put in Execution on the Part of *Great Britain*.

A R T I C L E III.

Forasmuch as, by the several Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of *Utrecht*, it was agreed that all the Goods confiscated at the Beginning of the former War should be restored in regard the Confiscation thereof had been made contrary to the Tenor of the 36th Article of the Treaty of 1667. His Catholick Majesty, in like Conformity, will Order that all the Goods, Merchandizes, Money, Ships and other Effects which have been seized, as well in *Spain* as in the *Indies*, by Virtue of his Orders of the Month of September 1718, or of any other subsequent Orders, at the Time before the War was declared between the two Crowns, or after it was declared, be speedily restored,

stored, in their same Kind, as to those which shall be still in Being; or, if they are not, the just and true Value of them, at the Time that they were seized, the Valuation whereof, if by Omission or Neglect it was not then made, shall be adjusted according to the Authentick Informations that the Owners shall produce before the ordinary Magistrates of the Towns and Places where the said Effects shall have been seized; and as it is certain, that the Orders of his *Catholick Majesty*, although they directed that Inventories of those Goods and Effects should be made, and drawn up, and Accounts and Declarations should be kept, have not however been executed in that Manner in several Places, it has been agreed, that if the Proprietors make it appear, by legal Proofs, Informations, and other Documents, that any of them have been omitted in the said Inventories, his *Catholick Majesty* will give express Orders, that the Value of those Things, which shall have been omitted, be paid by the Treasures, or other Persons through whose Neglect such Omission shall have been made.

ARTICLE IV.

It is mutually agreed, that his *Britannick Majesty* shall give Order to his Governors, Officers, and other Ministers to whom it shall belong, to cause to be restored all the Goods and Effects of the Subjects of his *Catholick Majesty*, which they shall prove to have been Seized and Confiscated in the Dominions of his *Britannick Majesty*, upon Occasion of the last War, in the same Manner as it has been settled in the foregoing Article, in Favor of the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty*.

ARTICLE V.

It is also agreed, that his *Britannick Majesty* shall cause to be restored to his *Catholick Majesty* all the Ships of the *Spanish Fleet* which were taken by that of *England*, in the Naval Battle that was fought in the Month of *August*, 1718, in the Seas of *Sicily*, with the Guns, Sails, Rigging and other Equipage in the Condition they are at present, or else the Value of those which may have been sold, at the same Price that the Purchasers shall have given according to the Proofs and Vouchers; and for the Execution of this Restitution his *Britannick Majesty* shall cause the proper Orders to be dispatched, immediately after the Ratification of this Treaty: It is also declared, that the other Pretensions which may be on both Sides, between the two Crowns, concerning Matters whereof no Mention is made in the present Treaty, and which

which are not comprehended in the second Article hereof, shall be treated of at the approaching Congress of Cambray.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall have its Effect immediately after it shall have been mutually ratified, and the Letters of Ratification shall be exchanged six Weeks after the Signing, or sooner if possible; deferring its Publication till the General Peace shall have been concluded at the Congress of Cambray, between all the Parties concerned, or till their *Britannick* and *Catholick* Majesties shall have particularly agreed upon it.

In Witness whereof, we the under-written Ministers Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majesty and of his *Catholick* Majesty being furnished with our full Powers which have been mutually communicated, and Copies whereof shall be hereunder transcribed, have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the Seals of our Arms. Done at Madrid the 13th of June 1721.
N. S.

(L. S.) William Stanhope.

(L. S.) El Marquis de Grimaldo.

Treaty of the Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at Madrid the 13th of June, N. S. 1721.

THE Differences which have arisen between their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties, on the one Part, and his *Catholick* Majesty on the other, having not occasioned any Alteration in the Friendship which they have always bore to each other: They have all along continued with an equal Ardor to desire to re-establish the good Correspondence and sincere Friendship, which ought to subsist between them, and which will always be the strongest Support of the Grandeur to which God has raised them, and the surest Means of preserving the Publick Tranquillity, as well as the Happiness and mutual Advantages of their Subjects. And it is with a View of cementing and strengthening yet more firmly, if possible, those Dispositions, which are no less suited to the mutual Glory and Safety of their Crowns, than they are conformable to the Good and Tranquillity of all Europe, That their *Britannick*, most *Christian* and *Catholick* Majesties have taken a Resolution of closely uniting themselves, so as to act in every thing henceforward, as having but one and the same View and the

the same Interest; and for this Purpose the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, &c. having given full Power to treat, in his Name, to Mr. *William Stanhope*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, a Member of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and his *Britannick Majesty's* Ambassador Extraordinary to his *Catholick Majesty*, the most Serene most *Christian King* having given his full Power for the same Purpose, to M. *John Baptiste Lewis Andrault de Langeron*, Marquis de *Maulevrier*, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Commander and Great Cross of the Military Order of St. *Lewis*, his Envoy Extraordinary to his *Catholick Majesty*; and the most serene King of *Spain*, having, in like Manner, Entrusted with his full Powers, for obtaining the same End, M. *Joseph de Grimaldo*, Marquis de *Grimaldo*, Knight of the Order of St. *James*, Commander of *Rivera* and of *Azeachal* in the same Order, Gentleman of his Chamber, Counsellor in his Council of the *Indies*, and his first Secretary of State, and of the Dispatches, they have agreed between them upon the following Article.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be henceforth, and for ever, a strict Union, and a sincere and lasting Friendship between the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, &c. the most Serene most *Christian King*, and the most Serene King of *Spain*, their Kingdoms and Subjects, and the Inhabitants of the Countries under their Dominions, so that the Injuries or Damages sustained during the Course of the War, to which an End has been put by the Accession of the most Serene King of *Spain*, to the Treaties of *London* of the 2d of *August* 1718, shall remain in a perpetual Oblivion, and that for the future the one shall take the same Care of the Welfare and Safety of the other as of his own; That he shall not only inform his Ally of the Danger that may threaten him, but further that he shall oppose, to the utmost of his Power, the Wrong that might be done him.

ARTICLE II.

In order to establish firmly this Union and Correspondence, and to render it the more useful to the Crowns of their said *Britannick*, most *Christian* and *Catholick* Majesties, they promise and engage by the present Treaty of Defensive Alliance, mutually to Guaranty their Kingdoms, Provinces, States, and Countries, under their Dominions, in whatsoever Part of the World they are situated; so that their said Majesties, or any one of them, being

being attack'd, contrary to the Intent of the Treaties of Peace of *Utrecht*, and of *Baden*, and contrary to that of the Treaties of *London*, and of the Stipulations that shall be made at *Cambray*: They shall mutually succour each other, 'till such Time as the Disturbance shall cease, or that they be satisfied concerning the Reparation of the Damages that shall have been done them.

ARTICLE III.

In Consequence of the foregoing Article, the maintaining and observing the Treaties of *Utrecht* and of *Baden*, and of *London*, and of that which is to be at *Cambray*, for the making up those Differences which remain to be adjusted, between the most Serene King of *Spain* and the Emperor, shall be the principal End of the present Alliance: And to strengthen it yet more, the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, &c. the most Serene most Christian King, and the most Serene King of *Spain*, will, in Concert, invite the Powers whom they shall judge proper, to enter into the present Treaty for the Common Advantage, and for the Preservation of the General Tranquillity.

ARTICLE IV.

If it should happen (which God forbid) that contrary to the abovementioned Treaties of *Utrecht*, of *Baden*, and of *London*, or of what shall be stipulated in those which shall be made at *Cambray*, their *Britannick*, most *Christian* and *Catholick* Majesties should be attack'd, or distrusted, by any Power whatever, in the Possession of their Kingdoms and Dominions, in any Manner whatsoever, they mutually promise and oblige themselves to employ their good Offices, as soon as they shall be required thereunto, to procure to the injured Party Satisfaction for the Injury that shall have been done him; and to hinder the Aggressor from continuing his Hostilities: And if it should happen, that those good Offices should not be sufficient, to procure forthwith this Reparation, their said Majesties promise to furnish the following Succours, jointly or separately, viz.

His *Britannick* Majesty, eight Thousand Foot and four Thousand Horse.

His most *Christian* Majesty eight Thousand Foot, and four Thousand Horse.

And his *Catholick* Majesty, eight Thousand Foot, and four Thousand Horse.

If the injured Party, instead of Troops should desire Ships of War, or Transports, or even Subsidies in ready Money, in that Case he shall be at Liberty to make his Choice, and they shall furnish him with the said Ships, or the said Money, in Proportion to the Charge of the Troops: And in order to remove all Occasion of Ambiguity in the Calculation of the said Charge, their contracting Majesties agree, that a Thousand Foot shall be reckoned at Ten Thousand Florins of *Holland*, and a Thousand Horse at Thirty Thousand, by the Month, observing the same Proportion with Respect to the Ships: Their said Majesties promising to continue and maintain the said Succours as long as the Disturbance shall last; and if these Succours be not sufficient to repel the Attempts of the Enemy, they shall agree to augment them, and, if it be necessary, their said Majesties shall even assist each other mutually with all their Forces, and declare War against the Aggressor.

ARTICLE V.

Their *Britannick*, most *Christian*, and *Catholick* Majesties, having an entire Satisfaction in the Sentiments that Monsieur the D. of *Parma* has always expressed with Regard to them, and being desirous to give him Marks of the singular Esteem and Affection they have for him, they promise and engage, by virtue of the present Treaty, to grant him a particular Protection for the Preservation of his Dominions and Rights, and for the Support of his Dignity, insomuch that if he be molested, contrary to the Treaties of Peace, and to what shall be stipulated in those which shall be carried on at *Cambray*, they will unite their good Offices and Endeavour to obtain a just Satisfaction; and if it be refused, they will agree upon Measures to procure it for him, by all other Means that shall be in their Power.

ARTICLE VI.

His *Catholick* Majesty, being desirous to give his *Britannic* Majesty, and his most *Christian* Majesty, a particular Mark of his Friendship, confirms, as far as there may be Occasion, all the Advantages and all the Privileges which have been granted by the Kings his Predecessors to the *English* Nation, and to the *French* Nation, so that the Trading Subjects of the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and of the most serene most *Christian* King, may always enjoy in *Spain* the same Rights, Prerogatives, Advantages and Privileges, for their Persons, their Commerce, Merchandises, Goods, and Effects, which they have

have enjoy'd, or ought to have enjoy'd, by Virtue of the Treaties or *Cedulas*, and all those which have been or shall be granted in *Spain*, to the most favoured Nation.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by their *Britannick*, most *Christian* and *Catholick* Majesties, and the Letters of Ratification in due Form, shall be mutually delivered and exchanged within the Space of six Weeks, to be computed from the Day of Signing, or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof we, the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary of His *Britannick* Majesty, his most *Christian* Majesty, and his *Catholick* Majesty, being furnished with their full Powers which have been mutually communicated, and Copies whereof are here inserted, have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereunto the Seals of our Arms. Done at *Madrid*, the thirteenth of June, One Thousand, seven Hundred twenty-one.

(L. S.) *Wm. Stanhope.*

(L. S.) *Langeron Maulevrier.*

(L. S.) *El Marquis de Grimaldo.*

First Separate Article.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of their *Britannick*, most *Christian* and *Catholick* Majesties, having this Day signed, by Virtue of their respective full Powers, a Treaty of Defensive Alliance, between their said Majesties, they have further agreed, that the particular Treaty, which has likewise been signed this Day between their *Britannick* and *Catholick* Majesties, whereof the Tenour follows, shall make a Part of the said Treaty of Defensive Alliance concluded between *England*, *France*, and *Spain*.

Here is inserted, verbatim, the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at *Madrid* the 13 of June, N. S. 1721. above inserted.

The abovesaid particular Treaty shall have the same Force as if it were inserted Word for Word, in the Treaty of Defensive Alliance, signed this Day between the three Crowns, and the Letters of Ratification shall be exchanged at *Madrid* in the usual Manner, within the Space of six Weeks, to be computed from the Day of signing, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof we have sign'd these Presents by Virtue of our full Powers, and have affixed thereto

the Seals of our Arms. Done at Madrid the 13th of June 1721.

(L. S.) William Stanhope.

(L. S.) Langeron Malevrier.

(L. S.) El Marq. de Grimaldo.

Second separate Article.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties, having this Day sign'd with the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the the King of *Spain*, by Virtue of their respective full Powers, a Treaty of Defensive Alliance, the abovesaid Ministers of their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties have also agreed between themselves, by Virtue of the same Powers, that as the principal Intention and Aim of that Alliance is to maintain and preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*, in which it cannot be doubted but the *States General* of the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*, are disposed to concur, and to give their Assistance, the first proper Occasion shall be taken, in Concert, to invite them thereto, and their said *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties promise and engage in the mean Time, to maintain the Treaty of Defensive Alliance made at the *Hague* between the King of *Great Brittain*, the most *Christian* King, and the said *States General* the 4th of *January*, 1717, N. S. and that nothing shall be done directly or indirectly to its Prejudice.

In Witness whereof we have signed these Presents, by Virtue of our full Powers, and have caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed hereto; Done at *Madrid* the 13th of *June* 1721.

(L. S.) William Stanhope.

(L. S.) Langeron Maulevrier.

Notwithstanding that in the last Register, Page 54, we inserted the *Preliminary Articles* for a general Pacification; yet that Copy proving to be imperfect and incorrect, we think fit to insert them here, more at large, as follows:

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES Sign'd at *Paris* the 31st of *May* 1727, N. S.

BE it known to all and every one, That whereas, within some Time past many Things have happened which might have given Occasion to the Disturbing of the Peace of *Europe*, unless a Remedy had been speedily apply'd, His Sacred Imperial Royal *Catholic Majesty*,

Majesty, His Sacred *Britannick* Majesty, His Sacred most *Christian* Majesty, and the High and mighty Lords *States General* of the *United Provinces of the Netherlands*, did severally shew themselves disposed to seek every possible Means of composing all these Differences; and in order to attain this End, they authorized by their full Powers, That is to say, His Sacred Imperial Royal *Catholick* Majesty, M. Baron de *Fonseca*, His Sacred *Britannick* Majesty M. *Horatio Walpole*, His Sacred most *Christian* Majesty, M. Count de *Morville*, his Minister and Secretary of State, and Knight of the Golden Fleece, and likewise the High and Mighty Lords *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, M. *William Boreel*, who all, after mature Deliberation among themselves, and having severally communicated their full Powers, Copies whereof will be found hereunder transcribed, have by Virtue of the same full Powers, agreed upon the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

His Sacred Imperial Royal *Catholick* Majesty, having observed that the *Ostend* Commerce has raised Jealousy, and even Disquiet, among some neighbouring Powers, does, for the sake of the publick Tranquillity of *Europe* consent, that the Privilege commonly called the *Ostroy* granted to the *Ostend* Company, and all Commerce from the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, be suspended for the Space of seven Years.

ARTICLE II.

The Rights or those Things, which by Virtue of the Treaties of *Utrecht*, *Baden*, and *Quadruple Alliance*, and also of those Treaties and Conventions that preceded the Year 1725, and do not affect the Emperor and the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, have been possessed by any of the contracting Powers, shall remain untouched; but if any thing should be found to have been altered therein, or not to have been put in Execution, the Alteration made, or the Thing not executed, shall in the Congress to be held be discussed and decided, according to the Tenour of the said Treaties and Conventions.

ARTICLE III.

Consequently, all the Privileges of Commerce which the *English* and *French* Nations, and the Subjects of the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, have heretofore, by Virtue of the Treaties enjoy'd as well in *Europe* and in *Spain*, as in the *Indies*, shall be restored to that Usage and Regulation which are according to what

was stipulated with each of them, by Treaties antecedent to the Year 1715.

ARTICLE IV

The Princes of the *North* shall, by their respective Allies, be invited and required to abstain mutually from all Methods of Force, but rather to embrace all equitable Means for conciliating a Pacification between themselves and the contracting Parties, and promise, that 'till the Congress (hereafter mentioned) begins, in which the Disputes between the contracting Parties shall be amicably discussed, they will not, directly or indirectly, under any Colour or Pretext whatever, proceed to any Way of Force, by which the present State of the *North*, and of *Lower Germany* may be disturbed, but sincerely promise to be ready to enter into any Councils by which Hostilities, if any should happen, may be appeased.

ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the Signing of the present Articles, all Hostilities whatsoever, if any have happened to be begun, shall cease, and with Respect to *Spain*, within eight Days after his Catholick Majesty shall have received these signed Articles; Those Ships which, before the said Cessation, shall have sailed from *Ostend* for the *Indies*, and whose Names shall be declared in a certain List to be made in the Name of his Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty, shall be allowed to return freely and safely, from the *Indies* to *Ostend*; and if any Ships should chance to have been taken, they shall faithfully be restored, with the Goods and Merchandize laden in them; The like safe Return shall be granted to those larger Ships of Burden (commonly called *Galleons*) in this firm Trust, that the Catholick King, with Respect to the Lading, or Things and Merchandize contained as well in the larger as lesser *Spanish* Fleet (termed the *Galleons* and *Flotilla*) will act in the very same Manner that he has always heretofore used in Times of greater Freedom; the Consequence of which is, that the *English* Fleet shall not only depart as soon as may be from *Portobello*, and all Ports in *America* belonging to the King of *Spain*, but *Flores*, the Commander of that Fleet, shall return with it to *Europe*, by which the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, in the *Indies*, may be freed from all further Molestation or Uneasiness. Commerce shall be exercised in *America*, by the *English* as heretofore, according to Treaties; in like Manner the *English*, *French*, or *Dutch* Fleets, which may happen to have their Station on the *Spanish* Coasts, or on those

those belonging to the Emperor, shall, with all the Expedition that may be, immediately from the Time the said Cessation shall begin, retire from thence; to the end the Inhabitants of those Coasts and Slaves may be safe and free from all Disquiet and Fear, and it shall not be lawful for the said Ships to attempt any Thing, directly or indirectly, against the foresaid Ports.

ARTICLE VI.

This Cessation of Hostilities shall last as long as the Suspension of the Privilege granted to the *Ostend* Company, that is to say, for seven Years. That in that Space of Time the Rights and reciprocal Pretensions may be conveniently conciliated, and a General Pacification thereby the more firmly established.

ARTICLE VII.

If after the Signing of these Preliminaries, any Disturbances should happen to be raised under any Pretext whatever, or Acts of Hostility committed between the Subjects of the Contracting Powers, either in *Europe* or in the *Indies*, they shall by joint Assistance repair the Damages sustained by their respective Subjects.

ARTICLE VIII.

The preceding Articles being accepted, and signed, there shall, within the Space of four Months, to be computed from the Day of Signing, a Congress be formed at *Aix la Chapelle*, within the Course of which the Rights and Pretensions of the Contracting Powers, and of those who shall be invited to the said Congress, shall be examined, discussed, and determined.

ARTICLE IX.

The Plenipotentiaries to be nominated, shall not have in their Retinue more than two Gentlemen, two Pages, and six Servants or Footmen, that they may the sooner make ready for their Journey, and that all Emulation, Luxury, and Expence may be avoided.

ARTICLE X.

They shall not observe any *Ceremonial*, and shall keep to the same Regulation which was observed in the late Congress at *Cambray*, and this for declining those Difficulties which might arise concerning Precedency: The Liberty, however, of Protestings being left to every one at Discretion.

ARTICLE XI.

The several Powers shall earnestly enjoin their respective Plenipotentiaries to avoid all Obstructions or

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Embarrassments, which might in any Manner protract or disturb the Congress.

ARTICLE XII.

The Ratifications of these Articles shall be mutually exchanged within the Space of two Months, or sooner if possible, from the Day of Signing them.

In Witness whereof, we, the Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty, of his Sacred Royal *Britannick* Majesty, of his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and of the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, have Subscribed these Articles with our own Hands, and sealed the same with our Seals. Done at *Paris* the last Day of the Month of *May*, N.S. in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Seven.

(L. S.) *Mark Baron of Fosseed.*

(L. S.) *H. Walpole.*

(L. S.) *Fleurian de Morville.*

(L. S.) *W. Boreel.*

DECLARATION signed by Mr. Walpole at Paris, the 31st of May, N.S. 1721.

WHEREAS the Ministers who have signed, this Day, the Preliminary Articles, have consider'd, that there being here no Minister from his Catholick Majesty, nor at *Vienna* any Minister from his *Britannick* Majesty, it was impossible, if the usual Forms were followed, to put, as soon as were to be wished, the last Hand to the Act that would be Obligatory between his *Britannick* Majesty and his Catholick Majesty; to remedy this Inconveniency I hereunder subscribing have, by Virtue of my Full Power, signed alone an Act, like unto those which were signed this Day, which is hereunder inserted.

Here are inserted the Preliminary Articles, verbatim, and the Full Powers to the several Ministers.

And by Virtue of my Full Power above-mentioned, I declare, That this Act thus signed by me alone shall be Obligatory upon the King of Great Britain, my Master, towards his Catholick Majesty, as if it had been signed with a Minister of his said Catholick Majesty, it being understood, that his Excellency the Duke of *Bourbonville*, would also deliver one signed by him like unto

to this present Act, which should likewise be Obligatory upon the King his Master, promising that there shall, within the Time prefixed, by the Twelfth of the Preliminary Articles, a Ratification by the King of Great Britain, be transmitted to be exchanged for that of his said Majesty the King of Spain. In Witness whereof I have signed this present Declaration, and caused the Seal of my Arms to be affixed thereto. Given at Paris the 31st of May in the Year of Grace 1727.

(L. S.) *H. Walpole.*

Which Declaration was Witnessed as follows:

We the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty, his Sacred most Christian Majesty, and the High and Mighty States General of the United Netherlands, do attest to be true the above Seal and Signing of *H. Walpole*, to which we all together were Witnesses. In Witness whereof we have subscribed this Testimony with our Hands, and affixed our Seals thereto. Done at Paris the 31st of May 1727.

(L. S.) *Mark Baron of Fonseca.*

(L. S.) *Fleurian de Morville.*

(L. S.) *W. Boreel.*

The Duke of Bournonville's DECLARATION, signed at Vienna, the 13th of June, N. S. 1727:

WHEREAS the Ministers, who signed the Preliminary Articles at Paris, have considered that there being at that Court no Ministers from his Catholick Majesty, nor at Vienna any Ministers from his Britannick Majesty, it was impossible, if the usual Forms were followed, to put, as soon as were to be wished, the last Hand to the Acts that would be Obligatory between his Catholick Majesty and his Britannick Majesty, I hereunder subscribing, to remedy this Inconveniency, have, by Virtue of my Full Powers, signed alone an Act like unto those which were signed at Paris, the 31st of the Month of May last, which is hereunder inserted.

Here are inserted the Preliminary Articles, verbatim, and the Full Powers to the several Ministers.

And, by Virtue of my Full Powers above-mentioned, I declare, that this Act thus signed by me alone, shall be Obligatory upon the Catholick King, my Master, towards his Britannick Majesty, as if it had been signed with a Minister of his Britannick Majesty, it being understood;

derstood, that this my Signing is in Consequence of a like Signing of the present Act, which his Excellency the Duke de Richelieu, his most Christian Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary at the Imperial Court, has, this Day, put into my Hands, from his Excellency Mr. Walpole, his Britannick Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary in France, which shall likewise be Obligatory upon the King my Master, promising that there shall, within the Time prefixed by the Twelfth of the Preliminary Articles, a Ratification by the Catholick King, be transmitted to be exchanged for that of his Britannick Majesty. In Witness whereof I have signed this present Declaration, and caused the Seal of my Arms to be affixed thereunto. Given at Vienna the 13th of June in the Year 1727.

(L. S.) The Duke de Bournonville.

Which was witnessed as follows :

We, the underwritten Ministers and Embassadors Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, his Sacred most Christian Majesty, and the High and Mighty States General of the United Netherlands, do attest to be true the above Seal and Signing of the Lord Duke of Bournonville, his Royal Catholick Majesty's Embassador Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, to which we all together were Witnesses. In Witness whereof we have subscribed this Testimony with our Hands, and affixed our Seals thereunto. Done at Vienna, the 13th of June in the Year 1727.

(L. S.) Eugene of Savoy.

(L. S.) The Duke de Richelieu.

(L. S.) I. I. Hamel Bruyninx.

(L. S.) Philip Lewis Count of Sinzendorf.

(L. S.) Gundaker Count of Starhenberg.

The Court of Spain, whether they flatter'd themselves with the Hopes of reducing Gibraltar by Force, or for other Reasons, put off from Time to Time the making good the Duke de Bournonville's Declaration : But after a tedious Negotiation, wherein the Dutch Minister, at Madrid, managed for some Time the Interests of Great Britain, on the 6th of March 1728, N. S. an Act for the Execution of the Preliminary Articles was signed at the Pardo, whereby all the Obstructions and Difficulties that had till then retarded the Opening of the intended Congress, seem'd to be entirely removed. The said Act is as follows :

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The Act for the Execution of the Preliminary Articles, signed at the Royal Palace of the Pardo, near Madrid, by the Ministers of the Emperor, Great Britain, France, Spain, and the States General, the 6th of March 1728.

WHEREAS certain Difficulties have arisen upon the Execution of the Articles which are called the *Preliminaries*, and which were signed at *Paris* the last Day of *May*, and after at *Vienna* the 13th of *June* 1727, by the Ministers respectively furnished with sufficient Powers; and whereas by a certain Declaration made by the Count *de Rothembourg*, with the Consent of all the Parties, and approved, the aforesaid Difficulties have been happily adjusted, of which Declaration, and of the Acceptation thereof by his Catholick Majesty, as the same was exhibited and subscribed by the *Marquess de la Paz*, in his Name, and by his Command, the Tenor follows:

Whereas since the Signing of the Preliminaries, certain Difficulties have arisen between the Contracting Parties, in Relation to the Restitution of Prizes that have been taken, on either Side, and namely that of the Prince *Frederick* and its Cargo, belonging to the *South-Sea Company*, seized and detained by the *Spaniards* at *La Vera Cruz*, which Difficulties have delayed the Execution of the Preliminaries, the Exchanging the Rati-
fication with *Spain*, and the Opening the Congress; his *Britannick Majesty*, to facilitate Matters as much as lies in his Power, and to remove all Obstacles that obstruct a General Pacification, has declared and given his Royal Word to the most Christian King, that he will, without Delay, send Orders to his Admirals *Wager* and *Hofier*, or the Chief Commander in his Stead, to withdraw from the Seas of the *Indies* and of *Spain*, and that he consents, that the Contraband Trade, and other Causes of Complaint which the *Spaniards* may have, in Relation to the Ship Prince *Frederick*, shall be discussed and decided in the Congress; that all the respective Pretensions, on each Side, shall be produced, debated, and decided in the same Congress; that therein shall likewise be discussed and decided, whether the Prizes taken at Sea, on each Side, shall be restored; and that his *Britannick Majesty* will abide by what shall, on all this, be regulated.

On my Part, I promise, in the Name of the King my Master, by Virtue of the Orders and Full Powers which I have received for that Purpose, that this Discussion to be made at the Congress shall be faithfully executed, that the Exchange of the Ratifications shall be performed without Delay, and that the Congress shall meet infallibly, and the soonest that shall be possible, according to what shall be agreed by the Ministers of the Contracting Parties who shall happen to be at *Paris*, provided his Catholick Majesty will give his Royal Word.

I. To raise immediately the Blockade of *Gibraltar*, by sending back the Troops to their Quarters, by causing the Cannon to be drawn off, the Trenches to be filled up, and the Works, made on the Occasion of this Siege, to be demolished; by re establishing every Thing, on each Side, conformable to the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

II. To send, without Delay, his Order clear and express, for delivering up forthwith the Ship *Prince Frederick*, and her Cargo, to the Agents of the *South-Sea Company* who are at *La Vera Cruz*, that when they think fit they may send her to *Europe*, and to restore the Commerce of the *English Nation* in the *Indies*, according to what is stipulated by the *Assiento Treaty*, and agreed by the second and third Articles of the Preliminaries.

III. To cause the Effects of the *Flotilla* to be immediately delivered to those to whom they belong, and those of the *Galleons*, when they return, as in Time of Freedom and of full Peace, according to the fifth Article of the Preliminaries.

IV. That his Catholick Majesty does engage in the same Manner as his *Britannick Majesty* has engaged above, to abide by all that shall be regulated by the abovesaid Discussion and Decision of the Congress. Given at the *Pardo*, March 4, N. S. 1728.

(L. S.) *Rothembourg*.

I, the underwritten *Marquess de la Paz*, declare, by an express Order, in the Royal Name of the Catholick King, my Master, in Consequence of his Full Powers that his Majesty, out of his constant Desire to facilitate the Negotiations for an universal lasting Peace, is come into an Acceptation of, and does effectually admit the Proposals lately made by the Count de *Rothembourg*, Minister and Plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty, according to what is here next above inserted.

In Witness whereof I sign this present Declaration, and put thereto the Seal of my Arms, at the *Pardo*, the 5th of March 1728.

E. C. Marquess de la Paz.

We the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary, duly authorized, to the end the above-written Declaration and Acceptation may obtain the most full Force and Vigour, have signed this special Instrument of Consent and Approbation, in the Name and by the Command of our respective Masters, and have affixed our Seals thereunto, the 6th of March 1728.

(L. S.) Co. Koningseg.

(L. S.) B. Keen.

(L. S.) Rothembourg.

(L. S.) Marquess de la Paz.

ACT of the King and Kingdom of Sweden's Accession to the Treaty of Hanover, dated at Stockholm, the 14th of March 1726.

In the Name of the most Holy Trinity.

BE it known unto all and every one to whom it doth or may appertain, That his Majesty, the most Serene King of Sweden, having been amicably invited on the Part of their Majesties the most Serene Kings, the King of Great Britain, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, by their Ministers, to accede to the Defensive Alliance, which their Majesties concluded at Hanover the 3d of September 1725, and to the three Separate Articles annexed thereunto; which, as well as the said Alliance, have the maintaining and preserving of the Publick Tranquillity, and particularly that of the North, for their only Object, the Tenor whereof is as follows:

Here is inserted, verbatim, the Treaty of Hanover, with its three Separate Articles.

And his Majesty, the most Serene King of Sweden, being always disposed to concur in so Salutary a View, and being desirous to shew how agreeable this Invitation was to him, has authorized by his full Power, in due Form, his Commissaries the underwritten Senators of the Kingdom of Sweden, and Members of the Chancery, to enter into Conference with the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary from their Majesties the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, provided with like full Powers, for negotiating and agreeing upon the

the Accession of his Majesty the King and the Crown of Sweden, to the said Treaty of Alliance concluded at Hanover, and to draw up and sign an Act in Form for that Purpose; the said Ministers Plenipotentiary and Commissaries having been in Conference several Times upon that Subject, and having produced their full Powers on each Side, agreed upon what follows.

His Majesty the most Serene King, and the Crown of Sweden, declare and promise, that his said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, do fully accede to the Defensive Alliance concluded at Hanover, and here above inserted, as likewise to the three Separate Articles that are thereunto annexed; and that his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden, by Virtue of this solemn Accession, do join and associate themselves as a Principal Contracting Party to their Majesties the most Serene Kings, the King of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, obliging and engaging themselves towards their said Majesties, their Heirs, and Successors, jointly and separately, to observe and fulfil faithfully and effectually, all the Conditions and Clauses comprehended in the said Treaty of a Defensive Alliance, and the three Separate Articles thereof, and to furnish, when the Case of the Alliance shall exist, a Succour of Three Thousand Foot, and Two Thousand Horse, according to the Obligations of the Treaty, the whole in such Manner, and as faithfully as if his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden had been a Principal Contracting Party from the Beginning, with the above-said most Serene Confederate Kings, and had concluded with their said Majesties, jointly or separately, the Articles and Conditions expressed in this Defensive Alliance, and the separate Articles thereof.

Their Majesties the most Serene Kings, the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, do admit and associate his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden to the abovesaid Treaty of Hanover, as likewise to the three Separate Articles which are thereunto annexed, as a Principal Contracting Party, declaring and promising on their Part, that their Majesties, their Heirs, and Successors, will observe and fulfil jointly and separately, faithfully and effectually, with respect to his Majesty the most Serene King and the Crown of Sweden, all the Conditions and Clauses contained in the said Defensive Alliance, and the separate Articles thereof.

This Act of Accession shall be approved and ratified on the Part of their Majesties the King of Great Bri-

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tain and the most Christian King, and of his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the Space of two Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing this present Act, or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof, we, by Virtue of our respective full Powers, have signed this present Act, and have set our Seals thereunto. Done at Stockholm the 14th of March 1727 O. S.

(L. S.) S. Poyntz.

(L. S.) M. J. de la Gardie.

(L. S.) A. Baneer.

(L. S.) Clas Ekeblad.

(L. S.) J. V. Danben.

(L. S.) D. N. Von Hopken.

(L. S.) T. H. Von Kochen.

Separate A R T I C L E S.

ALTHOUGH by the Act of Accession and Admission, signed this Day, his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden accede purely and simply to the Treaty of Hanover, the Ministers Plenipotentiary of their Britannick and most Christian Majesties, have, however, agreed with the Commissaries of his said Majesty, to the Exceptions and Articles which follow :

A R T I C L E I.

As the Defensive Alliance concluded at Hanover the 3d of September 1725, has no other View but the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, and particularly that of the North; their Majesties the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, as likewise his Majesty the King and the Crown of Sweden, declare, that being not engaged by any Treaties, or Conventions, with other Powers that are contrary to this Alliance, the said Treaties and Conventions shall not be weakened by this Accession, but shall remain in their full Force; and their Majesties declare, at the same Time, that they are at present, and shall continue always in a firm Resolution to keep and fulfil inviolably all that has been stipulated by the abovesaid Alliance of Hanover, obliging themselves, on each Side, to observe faithfully all the Engagements entered into by the present Treaty of Accession, and the separate Articles and the Secret one thereof, without neglecting or violating the same in any wise, under the Pretence of former Treaties and Engagements, or under any other Pretence whatsoever.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, having no Possessions at present out of *Europe*, reserve to themselves, that their Guaranty shall not be extended beyond the Bounds of *Europe*.

ARTICLE III.

The King and the Crown of *Sweden*, having shewn that they desire not to be under the Obligation of sending the Troops stipulated on their Part in the Act of Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, and by the secret Article of the present Treaty of Accession, into Countries too far off, it is agreed among the contracting Parties, that when the Case of this present Treaty shall happen, the said Troops shall not be employ'd in *Italy* or *Spain*, but they may any where else, their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties preserving always the Right of demanding the Contingent of Five Thousand Men stipulated on the Part of the King and of the Crown of *Sweden*, in the Act of their Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, in Money or in Ships pursuant to what is settled in the said Treaty of *Hanover*.

ARTICLE IV.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, in order to remove all Possibility of Doubt, with respect to the Acts mentioned in the ninth Article of the Treaty of *Hanover*, as having determined concerning the Affairs of the Empire, declared that by the said Acts they understood no other, than those which have been received and approved by the States of the Empire, in the usual Manner.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, declare, that they accede to the two last separate Articles of the Treaty of *Hanover*, as finding nothing therein contrary to the Obligations wherewith his said Majesty is bound to the Emperor and the Empire, as a Prince of the Empire.

ARTICLE VI.

As by this Accession, his Majesty the King and the Crown of *Sweden*, enter into no Engagements with any other Power whatsoever, except those who are comprehended, by Name, in the Treaty of *Hanover*, and whose Ministers sign these Presents, their Majesties the King of *Great Britain*, and the most *Christian* King, as likewise his said Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, do promise each other reciprocally not to enter without the Knowledge of each other, and without mutual Concurrence, into any Engagement with any other Power that

may be contrary to this Treaty, and those separate Articles, and secret one, or it validate the same in any wise.

Their *Britannick*, most *Christian*, and *Swedish* Majesties, have Agreed, and do Promise each other reciprocally, that if in Hatred of this present Treaty, or under any other Pretext, equally unjust, they should be attack'd, invaded, or troubled, jointly or separately, by any Power whatsoever, they will make it a common Cause against the Aggressor, and they will mutually succour and assist each other, faithfully and in the most ready and effectual Way, according to the Exigency of the Danger, and according to the Situation of their Affairs respectively, without excusing themselves under Pretence of being in War themselves, or under any other Pretence whatsoever.

Secret A R T I C L E.

Their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties, to shew their Friendship towards the King and the Crown of *Sweden*, promise and engage by Virtue of this present Secret Article, to pay at *Hamburgh*, *Amsterdam*, or *London*, as *Sweden* shall chuse, each, for three Years successively, the Sum of Fifty thousand Pounds Sterling a Year, or the Value thereof according to the Exchange, to be paid in two Payments each Year, from six Months to six Months by Way of Advance, and whereof the first Payment for the present Year, shall be made immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and the second Payment for the same Year, a little while afterwards, and as soon as the necessary Dispositions can be made for that Purpose, the third Payment to begin a Year after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and so the rest from six Months to six Months.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* oblige themselves, and promise on their side, by this Article, to hold in Readiness, besides the Succours agreed upon by the Act of this present Accession, a further Body of Seven Thousand Foot, and Three Thousand Horse, to be employed where the Cases of the Alliance shall render it necessary.

Provided that when their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties shall require the Service of these Ten Thousand Men, they shall be in their Pay, and not in that of the King of *Sweden*, which Pay as well as what concerns the Recruits, and other Matters depending thereon, shall be then settled by a particular Convention, his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* reserving to themselves the Right of recalling this Body of Troops, or of not sending

ing it out of the Kingdom, at all Times when any real and imminent Danger shall render it Necessary for the Defence of their own Dominions and Provinces.

These Separate Articles, and the Secret One, shall have the same Force as if they had been inserted Word for Word in the Act of Accession, concluded and signed this Day; they shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the same Time with those of the Act of Accession.

In Witness whereof We, by Virtue of our respective full Powers, have sign'd these present Separate Articles, and the Secret One, and have set our Seals thereunto. Done at Stockholm the 14th of March, O. S. in the Year 1727.

(L. S.) S. Poyntz.

(L. S.) M. J. de la Gardie.

(L. S.) A. Baneer.

(L. S.) Glas Ekeblad.

(L. S.) S. V. Duben.

(L. S.) D. N. Von Hopken.

(L. S.) T. H. Van Kochen.

Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Denmark, dated at Copenhagen the 16th of April, 1727.

WHEREAS their Majesties, the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, are always attentive to fulfil their Engagements, and to watch over the Quiet and Security of their Friends and Allies, and as their said Majesties have really Cause to believe, that the Muscovites and their Adherents may soon concert Means, and make Dispositions to come and attack the Dominions of his Majesty the King of Denmark, either to take away by Force from his Danish Majesty the Duchy of Sleswick, or to prepare the Means for executing other Projects contrary to the Tranquillity of the North, and of the Lower Saxony, and of the Countries which are of Concern to the contracting Parties, in the Circle of Westphalia; and as their Britannick and most Christian Majesties are so much concerned in Interest to take their Precautions, against every Thing, that by troubling the Peace of the said Countries, may at the same Time give a Blow to the Treaty of Hanover, as it especially confirms the Treaties of Westphalia, and to put themselves in a Condition to execute faithfully the Guaranties, given against any Invasion or Hostility on the Part of the *Czarina*, or of any other Power whatsoever, which should come and attack the Duchy of Sleswick, their Britannick, most Christian, and Danish Majesties

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have

have thought fit to give their full Powers, that is to say, his *Britannick* Majesty to *John* Lord *Glenorchy*, Knight of the Order of the *Bath*, and Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, to his Majesty the King of *Denmark*; his most *Christian* Majesty to *Peter* Blomet Count of *Camilly*, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, Captain of the Ships of his most *Christian* Majesty, and his Ambassador Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of *Denmark*; as likewise his *Danish* Majesty to his Ministers, viz. *Ulrick Adolph* of *Holstein*, Count of *Holtenburg*, Knight of the Order of the *Elephant*, Great Chancellor, Privy Counsellor of the Council, and Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of *Denmark*; *John George* of *Holstein* Lord of *Mollenhagen*, Knight of the Order of the *Elephant*, Privy Counsellor of the Council, and Governor of the *Bailiwick* of *Tondern*, for his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, and *Christian Lewis* of *Plessen* Lord of *Tuslingoe*, *Silsoe*, and *Glorup*, Knight of the Order of *Danebrog*, and Privy Counsellor of the Council of his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, who having maturely weighed the Circumstances of the Times, and the Dangers which threaten the Dominions of his *Danish* Majesty, and which may trouble the Quiet of *Lower Saxony*, and of the Countries abovementioned, have agreed upon the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

His *Danish* Majesty, being wholly perswaded that their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties will fulfill the Engagements and Guaranties given with respect to the Duchy of *Sleswick*, and that they will use all the Efforts imaginable to maintain the Quiet of the *Lower Saxony*, his *Danish* Majesty, to concur in the same End, promises to keep on Foot a Body of Troops of Twenty-four Thousand Men, their Officers, Equipage, and Artillery, which shall assemble, without any Delay, in the Place that shall be the most proper, and shall march every where as it shall be needful, upon the first certain Advices which shall be received of the Motion of the *Musscovite* Troops, and of every other Power whatsoever, which shall come to attack *Sleswick*, and to trouble the Quiet and Tranquillity of the *Lower Saxony*, and of the Provinces belonging to the high Contractors in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

ARTICLE II.

His *Danish* Majesty further obliges himself, when the said Body of Troops of Twenty-four Thousand Men

comes to March, to have on Foot at that Time another Body of six Thousand Men, design'd to reinforce the former Body, if there be Need.

ARTICLE III.

And towards helping at present his *Danish Majesty* to support the Expence he will be obliged to make for fulfilling the Engagements specified in the Precedent Articles, his most *Christian Majesty*, promises to cause to be paid to his *Danish Majesty*, an annual Subsidy of Three Hundred and fifty Thousand *Rixdollars*, current Money of *Denmark*, which shall be continued for the Space of four Years to be reckoned from the Day of the Ratification of this present Treaty, and shall be paid exactly every three Months, by Way of Advance at *Hamburg*.

ARTICLE IV.

His most *Christian Majesty* promises further, in order to ease his *Danish Majesty* of Part of the Charge he will be at, in Case the said Twenty-four Thousand Men should be put in March towards the Place of Rendezvous, to take Twelve Thousand Men into his Pay, in such Manner, that, as the Defence of the King of *Denmark* is their first Concern, his most *Christian Majesty* shall not pay them, but on the Foot of Nine Thousand Men in the same Proportion as his *Danish Majesty* gives to his Troops when they are in the Field, as well for the Pay of each Regiment of Foot and Horse, as for that of the Staff-Officers of each of the Regiments of the General Field-Officers, and of the Artillery, in Proportion to the Number of Twelve Thousand Men of his Troops, Officers, and other Persons necessary for his Service.

ARTICLE V.

The Pay, in the Manner it is just now expressed, shall not begin to be on the Account of his most *Christian Majesty*, but from the Day of the first Review, which shall be made before his Majesty's Commissary General, when the Troops shall be drawn together in a Body, as an Army in order to take the Field; the first Month shall be paid by Way of Advance, and so from Month to Month, as long as the said Troops shall be in the Pay of his most *Christian Majesty*.

ARTICLE VI.

And although his most *Christian Majesty* might, with Justice, pretend that the Subsidy should cease on the Day that the Pay commences, however as it may hap-

pen that the Payment of those Troops might begin before the King of *Denmark* could receive any effectual Succour from the said Subsidy, his most *Christian* Majesty is willing to consent, that if the said Pay of the Troops should commence before the King of *Denmark* should have received two Years of the Subsidy, then he will continue the Subsidy as long as is necessary, to the End that the King of *Denmark* may always have two Years of the Subsidy, what was passed, and what was to come being reckoned, and if after the said two Years the said Troops should remain no longer in the Pay of his most *Christian* Majesty, then the Subsidy stipulated in the third Article shall continue to be paid to his *Danish* Majesty to the End of the four Years, which is the Term of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

His most *Christian* Majesty will, when he shall be required to do it, send a Commissary upon the Place, to assist at the Review, which shall be made of the said Troops in order to march. The same Commissary shall likewise take the Names of the Regiments which shall then go into the Pay of his most *Christian* Majesty; he shall examine whether they are duly equipped, mounted, and armed; the Giving of the vacant Commissions, and the Administration of Justice, shall, as before, be done by his *Danish* Majesty. The Commissary General from his Majesty, shall assist at all the Consultations for the Military Operations; and although it is not possible to determine beforehand as to any Case of War, which doth not yet exist, it is however agreed in General, that the Twelve Thousand Men of the Troops in the Pay of his most *Christian* Majesty, on the Foot of Nine Thousand Men, shall be treated in all Things with a perfect Equality, as the Twelve Thousand Men entirely in the Pay of the King of *Denmark*.

ARTICLE VIII.

If it happens, that his said most *Christian* Majesty, should not think that he has any more Need for the Succour of his Allies, to continue the Payment of the said Troops, he shall be obliged to give his *Danish* Majesty Notice thereof two Months before.

ARTICLE IX.

His *Britannick* Majesty, on his Side, shall hold in a Readiness to march a Body of Twelve Thousand Men, to be joined to the Twenty-four Thousand Men, of the *Danish* Troops abovementioned, upon the first certain Advice

Advices which shall be received of the Motion of the *Muscovite* Troops, or of those of any other Power whatsoever, that shall come to attack *Sleswick*, and trouble the Quiet and Tranquility of the *Lower Saxony*.

ARTICLE X.

His *Danish* Majesty having given his *Britannick* Majesty to understand, that being engaged by the present Treaty to march a considerable Body of Troops into the *Lower Saxony*, his Maritime Provinces will lie exposed to the Enterprizes of his Enemies, his *Britannick* Majesty being always disposed to provide according to his Engagements, as a good and faithful Ally, for the Security of the Dominions of his *Danish* Majesty, promises and engages to send to the Succour of his *Danish* Majesty, upon the first Advices of the Motions of the *Muscovite* Fleet, which shall give just Occasion for Fear, a sufficient Squadron of good Ships of War, to help to cover the Sea-Coasts of his *Danish* Majesty, and to hinder the *Muscovites* from attacking the same.

ARTICLE XI.

And although their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties are not obliged to any fixed Succour for the King of *Denmark*, however as they desired to keep at a Distance from the Dominions of that Prince, all Invasion, the Consequence whereof would be doubtless to kindle the Fire of a War in Violation of the Treaty of *Hanover*, as likewise of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, which would oblige them to come to the Support of their Guarantees, and so to the Succour of their Allies, who might be attack'd, or in Danger of being so: To this End his most *Christian* Majesty engages, to hold always in Readiness a Body at least of Thirty Thousand Men, which Body shall be destined, whenever his said Majesty shall be required, to march to every Place where it shall be needful, and as it shall be agreed, or to make the Diversions, or other Operations necessary for the Common Advantage, and for the Security of his Allies, in the Empire or in the *North*: And at the same Time, his *Britannick* Majesty engages to hold likewise in Readiness another Body of Troops, which must not be less than Twelve Thousand Men, to be destined in the same Manner for marching every where as it shall be needful, and as it shall be agreed, either to make Diversions or other Operations necessary for the Security of his Allies in the Empire or in the *North*, as the Case shall require.

ARTI.

ARTICLE XII.

As the *Muscovites* or other Troops that may join them to come and attack the Dominions of the King of *Denmark*, in order to take from him the *Duchy of Sleswick*, may endeavour to pass through the Countries subject to the King of *Prussia*, which the Allies perswade themselves that this Prince will not fail to refuse, in Case therefore that the *Czarina*, or any other Powers whatsoever, shall endeavour to force the Passes through the Territories of the King of *Prussia*, or attack him, or occasion any injury or Damage to him by Reason of the Refusal, which his Majesty might give to the letting the *Muscovites*, or their Adherents, as abovesaid, pass through his Countries, then the contracting Kings shall cause their joint Army to march to the Succour of the King of *Prussia*, and shall make War upon those who shall have invaded or troubled him, until the Attack and Danger shall cease, and the Injury and Damage be repaired.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at *Copenhagen*, in six Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing of this Treaty, or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof we have sign'd this Treaty, and have set the Seal of our Arms thereunto. Done at *Copenhagen* this 16th of *April* in the Year 1727.

(L. S.) *Glenorchy.*)

Separate and Secret Articles.

ARTICLE I.

Although his most *Christian* Majesty might justly pretend that the Troops, which he takes into his Pay ought to take an Oath to him; however his *Danish* Majesty, having resolved to command in Person the combined Army, it is agreed, in Consideration of his *Danish* Majesty, to relie, in that Matter, on his Royal Word, for acting pursuant to the Engagements which he has enter'd into by the Treaty sign'd this Day; but if it should happen that his *Danish* Majesty should change his Resolution abovesaid, and that the contracting Kings should find it requisite to separate the Body of Troops for the Advantage of the common Cause, then the said Troops in the Pay of his most *Christian* Majesty

Majesty shall take the Oath to him in the usual Form.

ARTICLE II.

As their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties make extraordinary Efforts for the Interests of the King of *Denmark*, his *Danish* Majesty promises not to dispose of any Part of his Troops either directly, or indirectly, contrary to the Interests of their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties; and it is agreed, that as long as this Treaty lasts, his *Danish* Majesty shall not give or sell any Part of his Troops to any Power whatsoever, till after the same has been concerted with their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties, against whose Interests he promises to do nothing, engaging himself likewise to oppose every where, where it shall be needful, every Thing that may be done or projected contrary thereto by any Power whatsoever; which their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties promise reciprocally.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that if his most *Christian* Majesty, should desire to employ the Twelve Thousand Men, which he pays on the Foot of Nine Thousand for Affairs which having no Respect to the Security of the King of *Denmark*, should only concern the good of the Service of his most *Christian* Majesty, or that of the Alliance of *Hanover*, in such a Case the King of *Denmark* shall not make any Difficulty to give them for the Service of his most *Christian* Majesty, and a Convention shall be made for that Purpose, six Weeks after the Demand shall have been made by his most *Christian* Majesty.

ARTICLE IV.

And considering that if the *Muscovites* should come by Land to penetrate into the *North*, and trouble the Peace of the Empire, they could not have any other Passage than through the Territories of *Poland*; and as it cannot be doubted, but that this Kingdom remembers yet the Disorders which the *Muscovites* committed there a few Years ago, it is agreed, by this present Article, to communicate to the King and to the Republick of *Poland*, the Concert which has been formed to hinder their Entering into the Empire, and to invite them to take likewise, on their Part, the most effectual Measures to stop the Passes which the *Muscovites* would be desirous of taking in the Territories of the Republick of *Poland*.

Done at *Copenhagen* this 16th of *April* in the Year 1727.

(L. S.) *Glenorchy*.

Treaty

TREATY between Great Britain and the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfenbittel, dated at Westminster the 29th of November 1727.

WHEREAS the most Serene House of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* has always endeavoured to preserve and cultivate an intimate Friendship between all its Branches; which has not only contributed to the Glory and Happiness of the said most Serene House, but also to the Advantage of the Protestant Religion, the Interests whereof the said House has, at all Times, had at Heart: His Majesty the most Serene King of Great Britain, Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, and his most Serene Highness the Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfenbittel*, judging that it will be very proper as well for the mutual Good of their House, as for that of the Protestant Religion, to strengthen the ancient Union by new Ties made between his said Majesty and his said most Serene Highness, with a View only to give each other a mutual Guaranty for their own Countries, and without the least Design to cause any Trouble or to do any Prejudice either to the Emperor or to the Empire, or to any other Power whatsoever; to this End they have on each Side given sufficient full Power, that is to say, his said Majesty the most Serene King of Great Britain, to his Privy Counsellors *Peter Lord King*, Baron of *Ockham*, High Chancellor of Great Britain, *William Duke of Devonshire*, President of his Privy Council, *Thomas Lord Trevor*, Keeper of his Privy Seal, *Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle*, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, *Charles Viscount Townshend*, another of his Principal Secretaries of State, and *Sir Robert Walpole*, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and first Commissioner of his Treasury, and his said most Serene Highness the Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfenbittel*, to the *Sieur Conrad Detleff*, Count of *Dehn*, his Privy Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Convents, Dean of the Chapter of *St. Blaise at Brunswick*, Hereditary Cup-Bearer of the Abby of *Gandersheien*, Lord of *Wendhausen*, and *Riddaghausen*, Knight of the Danish Orders, and his Plenipotentiary to his Majesty of Great Britain; who having conferred together, on Means the most proper to attain the Ends abovementioned, without doing Hurt to any one, have agreed upon the following Articles:.

ARTICLE I.

That there shall be an intimate Friendship, and a sincere, firm and unchangeable Union between the said King and the said Duke, their Heirs and Successors, which shall be so exactly and faithfully observed, that the Contracting Parties shall not only advance their mutual Interests, but shall also keep off from each other all Injury and Damage whatsoever, and shall traverse, as much as possible, every prejudicial Design, that may be formed against either of the said Contracting Parties, pursuant to the Treaties and Conventions that are already subsisting between the two Branches of the said most Serene House.

ARTICLE II.

That by virtue of this strict Union, the said Contracting Parties do promise to assist each other mutually by their Councils, and by their good Offices every where, where it shall be needful; and as the most Serene King of *Great Britain* promises to Guaranty to the said most Serene Duke all his Countries and Dominions; so the said most Serene Duke promises his Guaranty to the most Serene King for the Defence of his Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and of his Countries and Dominions in *Germany*; and whereas the Treaty concluded at *Zell* May 6, 1671, between the most Serene Dukes of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, already obliges the most Serene Duke, to maintain always, as far as possible, the Possession of the Town and Fortrefs of *Brunswick*, for the common Security of the most Serene House, his said most Serene Highness renews hereby the whole Tenor of that said Article, engages never to deliver his said Town and Fortrefs of *Brunswick* into the Hands, Possession or Power of any one whomsoever.

ARTICLE III.

That in Case the abovesaid Countries and Dominions of either of the Contracting Parties, be threatned with an Attack or Invasion, then they shall concert together, without Loss of Time, the Means to repulse their Enemies, and shall regulate immediately and without Delay, the Proportions of the Succours to be given mutually. It being well understood that the Succours which ought to be furnished to his *Britannick* Majesty, on the Part of the said most Serene Duke, according to the

the said Concert to be made, shall not be settled at less than Five Thousand Men.

ARTICLE IV.

That the abovesaid most Serene Duke, having represented to the abovesaid Serene King, that for putting and maintaining himself in a Condition and Situation to fulfil the better and the more surely the Obligations which he was about to contract with his Majesty, he should be obliged to take upon himself those large Expences which must be made for keeping up a Body of Troops sufficient to guard his own Country, Towns, and Fortresses, in Case of Danger, and to go to the Succour of the Countries and Dominions of the said most Serene King, if there shall be any Need of it, his Majesty the said King, in Consideration of what is here abovesaid, promises to pay the said Duke, the Sum of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds Sterling by the Year, during the Space of four Years, which annual Sum of Twenty five Thousand Pounds Sterling shall be payable in equal Portions from three Months to three Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE V.

In Case that contrary to all Expectation, any Prince or State whatsoever should have a Mind, in Hatred of the Treaty of Friendship and mutual Defence made and signed this Day, to make any Insult upon the Countries, Towns, and Territories appertaining to the most Serene Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Wolfenbittel*, or cause any Injury or Damage to him there, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* promises and engages to Guaranty the said most Serene Duke from such Insult, and to do all in his Power to put an End to all Injury and Damage which might happen to him, in Hatred of the abovesaid Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

That this Treaty of Alliance and Friendship shall be ratified in due Form, by the said most Serene King and Duke, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in the Space of six Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing, or sooner if it can be done.

In Witness whereof we the underwritten, being vested with Full Powers from the most Serene King of Great Britain, and the most Serene Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Wolfenbittel, have, in their said Names, signed the present Treaty of Friendship, and have caused the Seals of our Arms to be set thereunto. Done at Westminster, the 25th of November in the Year 1727.

(L. S.) C. D. Count of Dehn.

(L. S.) Devonshire, P.

(L. S.) Trevor, C. P. S.

(L. S.) Holles Newcastle.

(L. S.) Townshend.

(L. S.) R. Walpole.

Separate ARTICLE.

WHEREAS his most Serene Highness the Duke of Wolfenbittel, hath promised by the third Article of the Treaty signed this Day, to furnish his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in the Case as is there specified, with a Body of 5000 Men, and his said most Serene Highness, having represented the great Inconveniencies that might happen to him, if the said Body of Troops should be to be transported into the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the Contents of the second Article of the said Treaty, the said most Serene King consents, that the Troops which the said most Serene Duke ought to furnish him with, shall not be obliged to pass over into the said Kingdoms of his said Majesty, but that they shall rather be employed either to replace those which may be drawn from the Dominions of his Majesty in Germany, or to be put in the Garrisons of the States General, in the room of the Troops of the said States, which may pass over into the Kingdoms of his said Majesty, as the whole shall be more exactly regulated when the Case shall exist.

This separate Article shall have the same Force as if it were inserted, Word for Word, in the Treaty concluded and signed this Day; it shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the same Time with the Treaty.

In Witness whereof we the underwritten, being provided with the Full Powers of the most Serene King of Great Britain, and of the most Serene Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Wolfenbittel, have, in their said Names, signed the present Separate Article, and caused the Seals

of our Arms to be put thereunto. Done at Westminster
the 25th Day of November in the Year 1727.

(L. S.) C. D. Count of Dehn.

(L. S.) Devonshire, P.

(L. S.) Trevor, C. P. S.

(L. S.) Holles Newcastle.

(L. S.) Townshend.

(L. S.) R. Walpole.

SCOTLAND.

THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on Thursday the 2d of May, and proceeded to the Choice of a Moderator, which fell upon Mr. William Wishart, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, who had born that Office in several former General Assemblies. His Majesty's Commission constituting the Right Honourable the Earl of Loudoun his Majesty's High Commissioner, was read; as was also his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the General Assembly.

His Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly; to which the Moderator in their Name returned a very respectful Answer.

His Majesty's High Commissioner's Speech to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

THE Death of so great and so good a King as we have lost since your last Meeting, must have affected you in a very sensible Manner, who during the whole Course of his Reign have receiv'd so many Marks of his Royal Protection and Favour.

This great Loss has been well repair'd by his Majesty's peaceable Accession to the Throne of his Royal Ancestors, who while Prince of Wales, gave us Reason to hope for all the Blessings which can be expected under the best of Governments; and whose Reign has made good and confirmed our Hopes.

I have received his Majesty's Commands to assure you, that he is very sensible of the steady Adherence of this Church to the Succession of His Family, and to the Protestant Interest in general; and that he has the most intire

intire Confidence in your Loyalty and Affection for his Person and Government.

I am authorized by his Majesty to take this first Opportunity to tell you, that it is his Majesty's fix'd and determin'd Resolution inviolably to maintain and support Presbyterian Government in the Church of Scotland in the full Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges.

It is so much your Duty, and has been so much your Practice, to promote true Religion and Piety, to use sincere Endeavours to suppress Prophaneness and Immorality, and to prevent the Growth of Popery, that his Majesty's assuring you of his chearful and ready Concurrence for promoting these great and good Ends must be very agreeable to you, and animate you to exert yourselves still more and more in these Duties.

That you may be the better enabled to prevent the Growth of Popery and Ignorance in the Highlands and Islands, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant Warrant for One thousand Pounds for the Entertainment of Itinerant Preachers and Catechists in these Countries, to be managed and accounted for in the Manner as directed by the former, and by this Warrant which is in my Hands.

I know that you will receive this Mark of his Majesty's Favour with all imaginable Gratitude, and that you will take Care that the pious Purposes for which it is granted, may be still farther promoted, and the People there taught their Duty to God and the King.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me the Honour of representing his Royal Person in this Assembly; your Conduct in former Assemblies, and particularly in those where I had the Honour to represent his late Majesty, encouraged me to undertake this important Trust, which I shall endeavour to execute with great Fidelity to his Majesty, and with a sincere Regard to the Interest of the Church of Scotland.

I doubt not you are come together with the best Dispositions for the Good of both Church and State. I hope your Deliberations will be managed with the Prudence and Moderation, and your Decisions accompanied with the Unanimity, Equity and Justice usual in your Assemblies; so that this may be brought to as happy a Conclusion as any former Assembly of this Church.

Then

Then a Committee being appointed, drew up a most loyal and dutiful Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter; which Answer was unanimously agreed to this Day.

The Assembly also, by unanimous Consent, took this first Opportunity of their Meeting since his Majesty's Succession to the Throne, to make an humble and loyal Address to his Majesty upon that happy Occasion.

The following Answer of the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland to his Majesty's most gracious Letter, and their Address to his Majesty upon his Succession to the Throne, were on the 8th Day of May presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; which his Majesty was pleased to receive most graciously.

The Answer of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to His Majesty's most Gracious Letter.

May it please your Majesty,

THE Honour done by your Majesty's most gracious Letter to this first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland which had the Happiness to meet since the Beginning of your Majesty's most auspicious Reign, we receiv'd with the greatest Joy, and acknowledge with the utmost Gratitude.

The Mention your Majesty is pleased to make of the firm and steady Adherence of our former General Assemblies to the Succession in your Royal Family, and to the Protestant Interest in general; of their Zeal for the Advancement of Piety and Virtue; and of the Prudence, Wisdom and Moderation, which influenced their Councils and Debates; shews us your Majesty's kind Inclination to approve, in the most favourable Manner, what hath been done by others before us according to their Duty, and is a great Encouragement to us to follow the good Example of those, with whom your Majesty hath the Goodness to express yourself so well pleased: And the countenancing our present Meeting with your Majesty's Royal Authority, we take as a great Blessing from God, and a most engaging Evidence of your Majesty's Royal Goodness.

Your Majesty's being pleas'd to acquaint us in so kind and gracious a Manner, that it is with the greatest Pleasure

sure you take this first Opportunity of assuring us of your fix'd and determin'd Purpose and Resolution to maintain and support the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in the full Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges, as by Law established, is an endearing Testimony of your Royal Favour to us, which we humbly accept with the greatest Thankfulness, and rely upon with firmest Confidence, as esteeming your Majesty's Royal Protection to be, under God, our great Security.

Your Majesty does us the greatest Honour, when you are pleased to express the most intire Confidence in our Loyalty and good Affection for your Person and Government; and it shall be our Care, through Divine Assistance, so to acquit ourselves upon every Occasion, as your Majesty may never have Reason either to alter or to lessen it. These Sentiments are deeply rooted in our Hearts, and we shall most chearfully embrace every proper Opportunity of shewing them.

To promote the Happiness of your Majesty's Reign, the true Interest of this Church whereof we are Members, and the Good of our Country, are great and desirable Ends, which we are always bound to have in View; and we think them so closely connected together, that not any one of them can be advanced without the rest; and we should be most unworthy of your Majesty's Favour, and of the Character we bear, if we had not the best Disposition to contribute all in our Power unto them; seeing the Assurance your Majesty gives us of your hearty Concurrence in whatever may tend to these great Purposes, is at once the greatest Encouragement and Obligation for us to exert ourselves in the most vigorous Manner for accomplishing them. With Pleasure also we acknowledge your Majesty's Royal Wisdom, when you observe, that the Preventing the Growth of Popery, and the Suppressing of Vice and Irreligion, will in a particular Manner contribute to the Happiness of your Majesty's Reign, and the Good of our Country, as well as to the Promoting the true Interest of this Church.

In this we are greatly animated by your Majesty's recommending them to us, and also by your Royal Proclamation emitted so early in the Beginning of your Reign, and in a special Manner by your bountiful and princely Donation to this general Assembly, and the Intimation given us, by your Majesty's Royal Warrant directed to the Barons of your Exchequer in Scotland,

of your Royal and gracious Inclination to contribute yearly To considerable a Fund for promoting the Knowledge and Practice of Religion in the Highlands and Islands of our Country: For this we beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble and grateful Acknowledgments, and shall earnestly pray that God may abundantly reward you for so great a Charity to Souls. And we hope the due and faithful Application of it, to the pious Purposes for which it is granted by your Majesty, shall appear by the Accounts which shall be annually exhibited, according to the Direction contained in your Majesty's Warrant; and the most effectual Care that we can, shall be taken, that the Persons to be employed upon that Fund, shall be duly qualified for serving the Purposes for which your Majesty hath been pleased to bestow it. And 'tis with great Pleasure we observe, that the same Endeavours which we use for preventing the Growth of Popery, and the suppressing of Vice and Irreligion, and for advancing the Knowledge and Service of God among the People under our Charge, do also contribute to make them sensible of the perfect Tranquillity and other great Blessings which they now enjoy under your Majesty's happy Government and wise Administration; and to infuse into them these Principles of Duty and Loyalty, on which the Security of our happy Constitution and their own Welfare entirely depend; for next to the persuading Men to become faithful Subjects to our Lord Jesus Christ, our chief Care shall be to make them loyal and dutiful Subjects to your Majesty.

The Earl of Loudoun hath given such eminent Proofs of his Loyalty, Integrity, and Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and upon many former Occasions, of his Abilities for the Discharge of this important Trust, and of his most affectionate Concern for the Prosperity and Happiness of this Church, as render your Majesty's Choice of him to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly, most acceptable and obliging to us, and we humbly acknowledge it as a particular Evidence of your Majesty's Goodness.

We are sensible how much Disputes and Contentions among ourselves would give Advantage to those who are Enemies to the Peace and Prosperity of your Majesty's Government, upon which our own Welfare, under God, does depend; and we humbly acknowledge your Majesty's Fatherly Tendernefs for us, in being pleased to caution us against them. We pray and hope, that the good Spirit of God, who is the spirit of Love

and Peace, will assist us to dispatch all our Business with that Unanimity, Brotherly Love and Charity, which become the Servants of the Prince of Peace, and which is so necessary to the bringing of our Meeting, at this Time, to a happy Conclusion.

That the Most High God, by whom Kings reign, may graciously preserve your Majesty's Person, direct all your Counsels, and bless your Government: That your Majesty may long reign a happy Prince over a loving and obedient People: That he may pour down his best Blessings upon your Royal Consort the Queen, upon his Royal Highness the Prince, and all your Royal Progeny: That there may never be wanting a Protestant Prince of your Royal Family to sway the Scepter over us: And, That your Majesty may late, very late, exchange the Crown which you now wear, for a Crown of Glory that fadeth not away, are and shall be the earnest Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

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

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

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

Will. Wishart, Mod.

Edinburgh, May 4, 1728.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

May it please your Majesty,

THE great Concern which we, according to our Duty, have in all Events which happen to your Royal Family, obliges us to take hold of every proper Opportunity to express it; and the Death of our late gracious Sovereign your Majesty's Royal Father, of glorious Memory, with your Majesty's most peaceable and happy Accession to the Crown, having in Providence fallen out since the last Meeting of a General Assembly of this Church, we humbly presume to take hold of this first Occasion, to give Vent to these different Passions, which, even at this Distance of Time, continue to work in our Minds, upon Occasion of these important Occurrences.

It is with great Satisfaction that we understand, that the Commission of the late General Assembly did, according

cording to their Duty, in the most respectful Manner they could, by some of their Number, present an humble Address to your Majesty upon an Occasion of so great Concern to us and all your Majesty's good Subjects; which your Majesty was pleased to accept very graciously, and which Address we have, in this our Meeting, unanimously approved: Yet we cannot forbear to take hold of this first Opportunity of expressing in the most publick and solemn Manner, which our Constitution admits of, our own Sentiments upon this Subject, wherein, we are well assured, we have the hearty Concurrence of all the Members of this Church, whom we have the Honour in this our Meeting to represent.

The Death of our late gracious Sovereign, your Majesty's Royal Father, of glorious Memory, whom God made the Instrument of so great Blessings to us, and to all *Europe*, was so sensible and heavy a Stroke to us, that we should have been unconsolable under it, if so great a Loss had not been made up to us, by your Majesty's most peaceable and happy Accession to the Throne.

— Permitt us then, Great Sir, to congratulate your Majesty upon your ascending the Throne of your Royal Ancestors, with the joyful Acclamations of all your duriful Subjects.

We can never cease to bless our gracious God, when we think of his setting a King over us, whose Royal Qualities do so brightly adorn the Throne upon which he sits; who even from the Beginning of his Reign, hath given so evident Proofs of his being the Guardian of the Peace and Liberty of *Europe*, and of all the just Rights and Privileges of his Subjects; who, at entring upon the Administration of his Government, did, with the greatest Chearfulness, give us the most firm and solemn Assurances of his inviolable Resolution, to maintain and protect our Church in the Enjoyment of all her Rights establish'd by Law, and hath fully made good, to our great Joy, this his gracious Purpose, in the following Step of his Reign.

It is with the greatest Joy that we observe these Blessings multiply'd upon your Majesty, which we hope shall continue to distinguish your Reign, and render it more and more illustrious: That you are blessed with a Royal Consort, who for her many excellent Qualities, and particularly her distinguish'd Zeal and Constancy in adhering to the Protestant Religion, ought to be dear to all the Protestant Churches, while she lives, and have

her Memory highly honoured by them to the latest Posterity. And it greatly adds to our Joy for the present, and fills our Hearts with the most encouraging Hopes for the Time to come, that we behold your Majesty's Throne encompassed with so numerous and hopeful a Progeny, born, as we trust, for great Blessings to the World, and for securing the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line of your Majesty's Royal House for many Generations.

That God may bless your Majesty with a long Life and a prosperous Reign; that he may ever defeat all the open and secret Attempts of your Enemies; that he may establish your Throne by Righteousness, and make you more and more a Blessing to your own Subjects, and to all the Protestant Churches; that he may eminently bless your Royal Consort our gracious Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince, and the whole Royal Family, with all temporal and eternal Blessings; and when your Majesty hath been long honoured of God to serve him, and promote the Good of Mankind upon Earth, you may be rewarded with eternal Happiness in Heaven, is, and shall be the earnest Prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,

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

The Ministers and Elders met in a General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by Will Wishart, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 4, 1728.

On the 11th of May the General Assembly having heard a Petition of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, representing a Design of erecting an Infirmary or Hospital for sick Poor, with a Memorial and Proposal for erecting the same, they, with the greatest Earnestness for the Advancement of this so Christian and Charitable a Design, did recommend a publick Contribution through all the Parishes in Scotland.

The 13th the Assembly having at this and two former Dyets, heard Professor Simpson and his Procurators fully, as to the Relevancy and Proof of the three Articles of the Libel, for Proof whereof no Witness has been adduced, but are to be proven from the Professor's own Papers and Writings; they agreed, That the Professor's teaching or venting that the Terms Necessary Existence, Supreme Deity, and the Title of the only true God, may be taken, and are by some Authors taken in a Sense that includes the Personal Property of the Father,

Father, and so not belonging to the Son; that though he said that *Necessary Existence, Supreme Deity*, and the Title of *the only true God*, might belong to the Son in such a Sense as included not the Personal Property of the Father, yet he told not what that Sense was; but without doing so he inculcated the foresaid Distinction as a Caution that might be necessary for Students in reading both ancient and modern Authors, whether Friends or Adversaries to the Truth; is both relevant to infer Censure, and also proven from the Professor's own Papers and Writings.

The 15th the Assembly having heard the Report of the Committee for revising the Actings of the Committee for Reformation of the *Highlands*, did approve of their Proceedings, and gave the Members thereof hearty Thanks for the great Pains and Trouble they had taken, and the Care and Faithfulness they had shew'd in the Management of the Matters committed to them; and having also heard a full and particular Report, the said Committee, relative to the State of the *Highlands*, did instruct the Commission to represent the same to his Majesty, and the Assembly did nominate a new Committee for managing his Majesty's Bounty given this Year for advancing a Reformation in the *Highlands*.

The Assembly recommended most earnestly a Collection for building a settled Place of Worship in the *Enzie* to be made through all the Parishes in *Scotland*, in such Manner, and at such Times as the several Presbyters shall find most expedient and likely to advance the Design.

The Assembly having heard the Report of the several Committees, as to the Synod Books, ordered the same to be attested, and appointed the Synods whose Books were not brought up, to have the same ready to be laid before the next Assembly; and having heard the Report of a Committee for the Publick Accounts, as to the State of the Publick Money, and Procurator and Agent their Accounts, did approve the same.

The 16th the Assembly, at preceding Dyets having heard Professor *Simpson* and his Procurators upon the Grounds of Alleviation of the Charge brought against him in the Articles that have been found relevant and proven, and having heard three several Declarations signed by him, as to these Articles, found that his Sentiments, as therein express'd, are sound and orthodox; but considering what hath been found relevant and proven against him, the Offence he hath given, and that

that the Process is not entirely finished, did agree to suspend him from Preaching and Teaching, and all Exercise of any Ecclesiastical Power or Function, until another General Assembly shall think fit to take off his Sentence; leaving it to the next General Assembly to do concerning him as to them shall seem fit.

Upon Application of the Magistrates and other Heritors of the Parish of *Kirkaldy*, the Assembly did empower their Commission finally to determine in any Reference or Appeal that may be brought before them about the Planting of that Parish, the same always coming in a regular Course from the Synod; they also empowered the said Commission to determine in any Appeals or References concerning the Planting the Churches in *Edinburgh*.

The Assembly having heard a Petition of the Collector of the Stamp Duties in *Scotland*, appointed the several Presbyteries to be acquainted with the Contents thereof, and they are desired to take Care to observe the Directions of the Law in that Matter, that they may not incur the Penalties thereof.

The Assembly having heard an Instruction from the King's College of *Aberdeen*, concerning the Planting of the Parish of *Old Macher*, did refuse the same.

The Assembly having remitted divers Affairs to the Consideration of the Commission, and the Business of the Assembly being finished, the Moderator address'd the Members of Assembly, and his Grace the Commissioner, in a Speech; in Return to which the Commissioner made another. The next General Assembly was appointed to be held at *Edinburgh* the 1st Thursday of May next to come, 1729; and this Assembly was concluded with Prayer and singing of a Part of the 72d Psalm, from the 17th Verse to the Close, and pronouncing of the Blessing.

This Register shall conclude with the following Speech; but it must be first observed, That the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, being prorogued to the 20th of March, was again upon that Day further prorogued to the 10th of April, but before the Prorogation was signified to the Lower House, a Reverend Member made the following remarkable Speech.

Mr. *Prolocutor*,

THE present Liesure and Silence of the House seems very favourable to any proper Motion: And

That which I would beg Leave to offer by You, Sir, at this Time, is not, I humbly conceive, any ways improper; as 'tis grounded on that Part of his Majesty's gracious

gracious Answer to the late Address of both Houses, just now read to us from the Minutes of This: Where he is pleased to assure us, That He will be ready on his Part towards a vigorous Execution of the Law against Blasphemy, Prophaneness, and Immorality. — A Royal and most encouraging Assurance this, which may be entirely depended on for his Majesty's Part; and with more Effect I presume when the Church Representative shall represent to his Majesty, in Time and Manner most allowable, what Persons or Things may be most likely to impede or promote those his Religious Purposes.

Mr. Prolocutor,

'Tis his Majesty's unquestionable Prerogative, whenever he pleases to call together the Clergy of this Kingdom, to meet in Synods, National or Provincial.

'Tis as much his acknowledged Right to prescribe to the Clergy when so called, whether Nationally or Provincially, what they shall treat about, when met together in their respective Houses. And

As 'tis the High Privilege of the Archbishop and Bishops, with the Clergy of the whole Province of Canterbury, to be called together at this Time by his Majesty's Grace, *ad tractandum, consultandum & consentiendum de quibusdam urgentibus Negotiis* — *Pacem & Tranquillitatem Regni concernentibus* — *& aliis que clarius exponuntur*: 'Tis consequently the bounden Duty of those who have the Honour to be Members of this Grand Council Ecclesiastical, as it were, to look out diligently, to descry narrowly, and to bespeak seasonably what may be thought best for the Security of our Common Parent, and the Great Defender of the Faith. Nor can it be deem'd unseasonable, I humbly hope, for any dutiful Subject or Son both of Church and State, Then to loosen his Tongue-strings, if ever, when the several Parts and Offices of our most Holy Religion shall be exposed, as on a Stage, to the Prophanest Mockeries of the Licentious; when the Grounds and Reasons of Christianity shall be furiously attacked by Men of Profligate Principles; and when the Divineest Testimonies thereof, whether Prophecies or Facts the most Miraculous, shall be turned into meer empty Allegory, or nothing but Ridicule.

My Motion then, with all due Submission, is, That at the Request of this House, (if it may be) Application be made by our most Reverend and Honoured President, (so well known to be expert in, and equal to all Affairs of a Synodical Nature) together with his Right Reverend Suffragans, in such regular Manner as shall to them seem most meet: That his Majesty's mentioned Pious

Resolutions may be the sooner rendered effectual, since 'tis evident, That *because Judgment is not speedily had,* concerning such Evil Doers (who remarkably *point themselves out*) their Hearts are every Day more and more *set in them to do Evil*: And

As the Hopes of the best Christians without Doors, and the Fears of the worst, are earnestly engaged in a present Expectation of some more publick Examination of the Wicked Tenets, lately so industriously propagated amongst us, and a more publick Censure of them than hitherto has been had, (possibly in Convocation, should the Judgment thereof be deemed a Remedy adequate to the Malady) His Majesty by the Grace of God, so well inclined already to the Glorious Work of curbing Infidelity, the most assuming, may by the same Grace be more strongly impressed to a readier Exertion of his Sacred Intentions for the Interests of Religion and Virtue; which may thence become the Triumphs of his Reign, when supported next to his own Heart, by the shining Example of his Royal Consort and Family, whom God long preserve together, as the choicest Blessings of these happy Realms, did they but understand and evidence such their Happiness, by a submissive Conduct answerable to such eminent Examples of Goodness.

Mr. Prolocutor,

What has been now offered, proceeds from nothing more than a hearty Zeal for the Glory of God, the Safety, Honour, and Welfare of our Sovereign and his Kingdoms; a just Regard for our Right Reverend Fathers in Christ, and the due Repose of all such whose Minds are disquieted thro' the perverse Disputings of impious and unstable Men. In short, there is no other Aim in all that has been thus moved with Sincerity: But

That the Sacred Revelations be no longer blasphemed by unhallowed Pens or Tongues: That the King's Throne may be confirmed by Righteousness: That the High Characters and Great Abilities of my Lords the Bishops, who are worthy of Double Honour, may still be treated as such; and that we may none of us *go down into Silence*, ere we have born our Testimony against the Desying Infidelity of those, who at this Time do go about to overturn Foundations. — But whilst the Spirit of God shall enable us to discharge our Duties here and elsewhere, with that Fidelity and becoming Assurance, which we may safely use under the Protection of his Religious and Gracious Vicegerent, They shall not now, nor ever, be able to prevail against them.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER • LI.



IN our last Register, we brought down the Proceedings of the *British* Parliament to the last Day of April, and will begin this with the Continuation thereof 'till the End of the Session.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain, continued from Page 131 of the last Register, 'till their Recess.

ON Wednesday the 1st of May, the Commons read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, a Bill to enable the Commissioners of the Treasury to compound with George Townsend, and others, late Commissioners for licensing Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, for a Debt they stand charged with to the Crown. Then a Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of England, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; after which, the House resolving itself into the said Committee, and having consider'd of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, came to the two following Resolutions, *viz.*

1st, That his Majesty be enabled to raise a Sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand Pounds, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the first Aids or Supplies to be granted in the next Session of Parliament.

2^d, That the Subsidies, and other Duties payable upon the Lees, imported from and after the 29th Day of September next, shall cease and determine; and in lieu thereof there shall be payable to his Majesty the same Subsidies, Impositions, and other Duties, as are

now payable on the Importation of Wines into this Kingdom, according to the several and respective Growths thereof.

These Resolutions being, the next Day, (May 2.) reported, were agreed to by the House, and it was ordered that a Bill or Bills be brought in thereupon. The same Day, the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House, 1st, An Account of what Sums that have been recovered against Persons for Duties or Penalties for Run-Goods, since the 25th Day of December 1722. 2^{dly}, An Account of the several Compositions made by Persons who were prosecuted for any Duties or Penalties for Run-Goods, since the 25th Day of December 1723. 3^{dly}, An Alphabetical List of the Names of such Persons as are now under Prosecution for the Duties or Penalties for Run-Goods, since the 25th Day of December 1723. 4^{thly}, An Account of the Expences of Prosecutions for Run-Goods and Duties, from Michaelmas 1723, to Lady-Day 1728. Then it was ordered, that a Bill be brought in for explaining an Act of the Fifth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Q. Anne, relating to the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, &c. After which, in a Grand Committee, the Commons took into Consideration that Part of his Majesty's Speech relating to Greenwich Hospital, and came to the following Resolution, viz. That for greater Encouragement to Seamen who enter voluntarily into his Majesty's Service, his Majesty be impower'd to issue and apply any Sum not exceeding Ten thousand Pounds, out of the Money granted for the Service of the Navy for the Year 1728, in Aid of the Fund appointed for the Support of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, for the better Maintenance of the Seamen of the said Hospital, worn out and become decrepit in the Service of their Country, and for enabling the Commissioners of the said Hospital to take in an additional Number of such disabled Seamen, not exceeding Two hundred and twenty Men, and for other Expences of the said Hospital. Which Resolution being, the next Day (May 3) reported, was agreed to by the House. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Baron for the Port of New Romney in the County of Kent, in the Room of Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. who being chosen a Knight of the Shire for the said County, is also a Baron for the said Port, had made his Election to serve for the former. Then a Bill for removing certain

Doubts concerning the Continuance of the additional Duty of Tax hence per Gallon upon Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, from Foreign Materials, &c. was presented to the House, 'read a first, and order'd to be read a second Time. Sir John Eyles presented to the House, the Report of the Trustees for raising Money on the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others; which Report was order'd to lie on the Table. After which, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went thro' the Bill to explain and amend an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for Sale of such of the Forfeited Estates in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown, &c.*

Saturday, the 4th of May, the Commons spent the whole Sitting in private Business; but on Monday the 6th, the Bill in Favour of the late Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House: After which, Sir Paul Methuen, Treasurer of the Household, deliver'd to the House a Message, in Writing, sign'd by his Majesty, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty being under some Engagements, entered into, and concerted, with the Advice and Concurrence of the last Parliament, for securing the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for restoring and preserving the Peace of Europe; and having been enabled to answer and defray the Charges and Expences thereof, as far as they have hitherto become due and payable, and there being still wanting a Sum not very considerable, to perfect and fulfil these Obligations, relying upon the Duty and Affection of his Commons, hopes they will enable him to discharge such Engagements, as still remain unsatisfied upon this Head of Service.

Many Members appear'd surpriz'd at this unexpected Message; the Consideration of which being put off to the next Day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, went thro' the Bill for encouraging Seamen, &c. as also thro' another Bill for making Provision for the Rectory of a new Church, situate near Millbank, Westminster, &c.

The next Day, (May 7,) Mr. Chocke, from the Exchequer, presented to the House several Accounts relating to Loans and Exchequer Bills on the Land-Tax and Salt-Tax, for the Year 1726 : After which, a Bill for granting to his Majesty an Aid of Five hundred thousand Pounds, and for the constant, regular, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages, was presented to the House, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. It was also order'd, That a Bill be brought in for indemnifying Persons who have omitted to take the Oaths, or Assurance, or otherwise to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose ; as also a Bill for explaining and amending an Act of the Eleventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George I. entitled, *An Act for more effectually disarming the Highlands in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for the better securing the Peace and Quiet of that Part of the Kingdom ;* and for amending and explaining divers Statutes touching the Growth of Popery, and the raising Muirburn, and for empowering the Courts in Scotland to adjourn for Ten Days in the Winter Session ; and the Amendments made by the Grand Committee, to the Bill to explain and amend an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, as remain unsold, &c.* being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed. Then the House took into Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message of the Day before, and after a long Debate, in which warm Speeches passed between two Great Men, it was at last resolved, by a Majority of 237 Voices against 101, 1st, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to declare the Duty and Fidelity of this House to his Majesty, and the entire Confidence which they repose in his Royal Care of and Goodness to his People ; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will enable his Majesty to answer and defray the Charges and Expences that still remain unsatisfied, of the Engagements entered into and concerted, for securing the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for restoring and preserving the Peace of Europe. 2^{dly}, That the said Address be presented to his Majesty by the whole House.

The next Day, (May 8) the Commons presented the said Address to his Majesty, who was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer, viz.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Address; and you may be assured that the Confidence you repose in me, shall be employ'd for the Publick Good, and Support of the Common Cause.

The same Day, a Bill for granting to his Majesty an Aid of 500,000 l. and for the constant, regular, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On Thursday (May 9) a Bill to explain and amend an Act for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, from Fulham to Putney, was presented to the House, read the first, and ordered to be read the second Time; and the Amendments made, by a Committee, to the Bill for the more effectual preventing abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles, being agreed to, the said Bill was ordered to be ingrossed. Then a Bill to indemnify Persons who have omitted to take the Oaths, or Assurance, or otherwise to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing farther Time for that Purpose, was presented to the House, read the first, and ordered to be read a second Time. A Bill was ordered to be brought in, to oblige Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarentine; and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from Foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man; and to hinder the spreading of Infection. After which, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill to enable the Commissioners of the Treasury to compound with the late Commissioners for licensing Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, &c. The House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Trustees, for raising Money on the Estates of the late Directors of the South Sea Company, and others; and ordered the said Report to be printed, and a Bill to be brought in to discharge the Trustees of the South Sea Company of their Trust, and to vest in the said Company the Estates which were vested in the said Trustees (by an Act of the seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the South Sea Company, and others) and which remain undistributed, together with the Produce of such Estates of the Effects as have not been disposed of by the said Trustees. It was also ordered, that the Report of the Trustees

Trustees in whom the Estates of the late *South Sea* Directors, and of *John Aislaby*, Esq; and of *James Craggs*, Sen. Esq; were vested (which Report was presented to the House the sixth Day of *February*, 1721) be printed.

The next Day (May 10) two new Writs were order'd to be issu'd out, one for electing a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Agmondesham* in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of *Montague Gerard Drake*, Esq; deceas'd; the other, for the electing a Citizen for the City of *Exon*, in the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *Samuel Molyneux*, Esq; deceas'd. After this, the Bill in Favour of the late Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingrossed; and a Bill For laying new Duties on Wine Lees imported, and for other Purposes, was read the first, and ordered to be read a second Time. Then the ingrossed Bill For making Provision for the Rector of the new Church situate near *Milbank*, in the Parish of *St. Margaret Westminster*, and for other Purposes therein mentioned, was read the third Time, passed, and sent to the Lords; and upon the Report from a Committee, about the disorderly Proceedings in pulling down, and destroying, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, Turnpikes erected by Authority of Parliament; a Bill was ordered to be brought in For rendering more effectual the several Acts of Parliament made for repairing the Roads within this Kingdom, by Tolls taken at Turnpikes. A Bill was also ordered to be brought in, For making more effectual the Provision made by Law for the due Delivery of Writs for electing Members to serve in Parliament: And then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill For granting an Aid to his Majesty by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of England, to be charge on the Duties on Coals, &c.

The next Day (May 11) the ingrossed Bill in Favour of the late Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; as was also a Bill For the more effectual preventing Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles; and then a Bill For removing certain Doubts concerning the Continuance of the additional Duty of Two-pence per Gallon upon Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction from Foreign Materials, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee.

On Monday (May 13) the Commons read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, five Bills, viz. 1. A Bill For making more effectual the Provision made by Law for the due Delivery of Writs for electing Members to serve in Parliament. 2. A Bill For repealing the present Duties payable upon Wine Lees imported, and laying new Duties thereon, and for other Purposes therein mentioned. 3. A Bill to explain and amend an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George I. for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex to the Town of Putney in the County of Surrey; and for making the said Act more effectual. 4. A Bill for indemnifying Persons who have omitted to take the Oaths or Assurance, or otherwise to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose. 5. A Bill for rendring more effectual the several Acts of Parliament made for repairing the Roads within this Kingdom, by Tolls taken at Turnpikes: After which they proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the City of Peterborough, and having heard Counsel, and examined several Witnesses, resolved that the late Honourable Sidney Wortley, alias Montague, Esq; was duly elected for the said City.

The next Day (May 14) the Commons resolved to address the King for all Petitions, Proposals, Papers, Reports and Orders in Council, relating to the Lords Proprietors Surrender of their Interest in Carolina to his Majesty; and ordered their Speaker to issue his Warrants for two new Writs, one for electing a Citizen for the City of Peterborough, in the County of Northampton, in the Room of the Honourable Sidney Wortley, alias Montague, Esq; deceas'd; the other, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Old Sarum in the County of Wilts, in the Room of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Londonderry in the Kingdom of Ireland, who, since his Election for the said Borough, hath accepted of the Office of Governour of the Leeward Islands. After this, the House agreed to some of the Amendments made by the grand Committee to the Bill for encouraging Seamen.

The next Day (May 15) the Commons read the third Time, passed, and sent to the Lords, an Ingrossed Bill for discharging an Incumbrance on the Lands of Donoghmore, Part of the Bishoprick of Cloyne in Ireland;

land; and then in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Bill for uniting the *Moieties or Portions of the Rectory of St. Dunstan Stepney, alias Stebun-heath.*

On Thursday, (May 16) Mr. Treasurer presented to the House several Papers, to the Number of Seventeen, relating to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, surrendering their Interest in that Province to his Majesty; and then the Amendments made to the Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of England, to be charged on the Duties on Coals, &c. being agreed to, the said Bill was ordered to be ingrossed.

The next Day (May 17) the Bill to oblige Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarantine, was read the first, and ordered to be read a second Time: After which, in a grand Committee the Commons went through the Bill for making more effectual the Provision made by Law for the due Delivery of Writs for electing Members to serve in Parliament. Then a Motion was made by a Publick-Spirited Gentleman, 'That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions; that the proper Officer do lay before this House, an Account of the Sale of Woods, and Grants of Falls of Woods, by his late Majesty, from Christmas, 1715, to the first Day of June, 1727, and how the same have been accounted for:' Which occasion'd a pretty warm Debate, wherein, among others, Mr. William Pultney urged, that through the Connivance of some Men in Favour with our late Most Gracious King, His Majesty's Goodness had been abused in several Grants of considerable Falls of Woods, to the great Detriment and Waste of the Royal Forests, at a Time when the Nation stood in so great Need of Timber, for the Repairing and Building of Ships; and therefore he thought it very proper for the House to inquire by what Means the said Grants came to be obtained. He was answered by Sir Robert Walpole, who represented that such an Inquiry might be injurious to the Memory of some dead, and after all, prove altogether unprofitable to the Living; so the previous Question being put, that the main Question be put, it passed in the Negative. A Bill to discharge the Trustees of the South-Sea Company of their Trust, and to vest in the said Company the Estates which were vested

in the said Trustees, &c. was presented to the House, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for granting to his Majesty an Aid of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for the constant, regular, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages; and, after some Debate, added to it several Clauses, particularly a Clause of Approbation, with a Power to his Majesty to apply any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding a Sum to be limited, to answer and defray the Charge and Expences that still remain unsatisfy'd of the Engagements enter'd into, and concerted for securing the Peace and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for restoring and preserving the Peace of Europe.

The next Day (May 18) two Petitions, one from the Borough of Penryn, and the other from the Town of Falmouth in the County of Cornwall, complaining of the extravagant Price of Corn, and the great Increase of the Poor in those Parts, for want of Employment, &c. were presented to the House; read, and referred to a Committee. The Quarentine Bill was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, as was also the South Sea Company's Bill, and the Bill for rendring more effectual the several Acts of Parliament made for repairing the Roads within this Kingdom, by Tolls taken at Turnpikes, was ordered to be ingrossed. After this, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for indemnifying Persons who have omitted to take the Oaths or Assurance or otherwise to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose, and made several Amendments thereto; they also went through the Bill for continuing certain Duties upon low Wines and Spirits.

On Monday (May 20) the Amendments made to the Bill to explain and amend the Act for building a Bridge cross the Thames, being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. And the Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of England, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; as was also the ingrossed Bill for punishing such Persons as shall wilfully or maliciously destroy Turnpikes, &c. After this, a notable Petition of Sir Theodore Janssen (one of the late Directors of the South Sea Company) was presented to the House, and read, praying, That he might be allow'd such Part of the Produce of

his Estate between the 1st of June, 1720, and the 20th of September, 1721, as was not spent in that Time, it being doubtful whether such Produce was ~~yet~~ in the South Sea Company, the Petitioner having a numerous Family, and being a Loser by the South Sea Scheme, and near 200,000*l.* of his old Estate having been given to the South Sea Company by the late Act of Parliament.' Some Members were the more surprized at this unexpected Petition, in that, in the punishing of the late South Sea Directors, Sir *Theodore Janssen* had been the most favoured, having been allow'd 50,000*l.* out of his forfeited Estate: But having powerful Friends in the House, his Petition was referred to the grand Committee on the South Sea Bill; who were order'd to receive a Clause for the Petitioner's Relief. This done, a Petition of *Robert Surman*, late Deputy Cashier of the South Sea Company, was also presented to the House, and read, praying, 'A further Allowance for himself and Family, in regard of the great Estate taken from him by the late Act, tho' he was only a Clerk in the Company's Service, and had not the least Concern in the Direction of their Affairs; and that since the Act, he has by his Assistance and Information been of very great Service to the Company.' Though these Suggestions seem'd very plausible, yet either being unsupported by a proper Application and Interest, or upon some other Consideration, the said Petition was rejected, which render'd the Favour intended to Sir *Theodore Janssen* the more conspicuous; of which, however, he was at this Time, deprived, by Reason of the South Sea Bills remaining unfinished this Session. After this, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made to three Bills; one for the due Delivery of Writs for electing Members to serve in Parliament, the other, for granting an Aid of Five Hundred thousand Pounds for the punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages, &c. and the third, for encouraging Seamen; and order'd the said Bills to be ingrossed.

The next Day, (May 21) the first of these three Bills was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; as was also the Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, &c. After which, two other Bills were ordered to be ingrossed, viz. the Bill for allowing further Time to take the Oaths for Persons to qualify themselves for Offices; the other, concerning the Continuance of the additional Duty on Low Wines and Spirits. Then the

the Commons agreed to the Resolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the double Return and Election for the Town of *Flint*, in the County of *Flint*, being in Substance, that *George Wynne, Esq;* was not, and that *Salisbury Lloyd, Esq;* was duly elected for the said Town.

On *Wednesday* (May 22) the Bill for granting an Aid of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages, and other Purposes, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Upon a Complaint made to the House, that several Post Letters directed to Members of this House had been intercepted or lost, or taken out of the Boxes appointed for the same at the Door of the House, Orders were made to prevent the same for the future. Then the Bill for encouraging Seamen, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; And, in a grand Committee, the Bill for laying new Duties on Wine Lees imported, was gone through; and some Progress was made in the Quarantine Bill.

On (May 23) the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, two ingrossed Bills, viz. the Bill concerning the additional Duties on low Wines and Spirits, and the Bill for allowing further Time to take the Oaths, &c. After which, in a grand Committee, the Quarantine Bill was gone through.

On *Friday* (May 24) this last Bill was ingross'd, read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; as was also a Bill for laying new Duties on Wine Lees imported: Then the Commons having taken into Consideration the Papers laid before them relating to *Carolina*, resolved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to contract with the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, for the Purchase and Surrender of their Title and Interest in that Province; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good the Expence his Majesty shall be at, on Account of the said Purchase, out of the next Aids to be granted by Parliament. And thus, having dispatch'd all the material Business before them, the Commons adjourn'd themselves to *Monday, May 27.*

Upon that Day the Commons ordered their Speaker to issue his Warrants for three new Writs, one for electing a Commissioner for the Shire of *Roxburgh*, in the room of *William Douglas of Cavers, Esq;* who since his Election for the said Shire, had accepted the Office of Keeper of

the general Register of *Hornings*, in *Scotland*; another for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Malmesbury* in the County of *Wilts*, in the Room of *Gyles Earle, Esq*; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in *Ireland*; and a Third for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Honiton* in the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *Sir William Yonge*, Knight of the *Bath*, who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*.

The next Day (*May 28*) the Commons ordered their Speaker to issue his Warrants for five new Writs, for the electing, 1. A Citizen for the City of *Lincoln*, in the Room of *Sir John Monson*, Bart. and Knight of the *Bath*, now Lord *Monson*, called up to the House of Peers. 2. A Burgess for the Borough of *Thirsk* in the County of *York*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Frankland*, Bart. who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. 3. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *York*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Wentworth*, Knight of the *Bath*, now Lord *Malton*, call'd up to the House of Peers. 4. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Norfolk*, in the Room of *Sir John Hobart*, Bart. and Knight of the *Bath*, now Lord *Hobart*, call'd up to the House of Peers. 5. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Norfolk*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Coke*, Knight of the *Bath*, now Lord *Lovell*, call'd up to the House of Peers.

The same Day 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 was pleased to give the Royal Assent to several publick and private Bills. The most Material of the Former are the Thirteen following, viz.

1. An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of England, at Four Pounds per Cent. redeemable by Parliament, and charged upon the Duties on Coals and Culm; and for further applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund; and for enlarging the Time for exchanging *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's* Debentures, for Annuities at three per Cent. and for applying the Arrears of his Majesty's Civil List Revenue.

2. An Act for removing Doubts concerning the additional Duty of Two-pence per Gallon upon Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, from foreign Materials; and for obviating Questions relating to Appeals in Matters

of Excise; and for appointing the Number of Commissioners of Excise, who may hear Causes depending before them.

3. An Act for repealing the present Duties on Wine Lees and Lignum Vitæ, and laying new Duties on Wine Lees; and for prohibiting the Importation of Wine in Flasks, Bottles, or small Casks; and for preventing Frauds in exporting Silk Manufactures; and for supplying the Want of regular Certificates that cannot be had; and for giving farther Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts.

4. An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds towards discharging Wages due to Seamen, and for the constant, regular, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages for the future; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this present Session of Parliament; and for disposing of the Surplus of the Money granted for Half Pay for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Seven.

5. An Act for encouraging Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service.

6. An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the the Thirteenth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown; and for determining such Claims on the said Estates, as, having been duly entered, remain undetermined.

7. An Act to oblige Ships coming from Places infected more effectually to perform their Quarentine, and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from Foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man; and to hinder the spreading of Infection.

8. An Act for indemnifying Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose, and for repealing so much of two Acts of Parliament therein mentioned, as requires Persons to qualify themselves to continue in Offices or Employments, for the Space of Six Months after the Demise of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors.

9. An Act to explain the Act of the third and ninth Years of his late Majesty's Reign, for continuing the Duty of Two-penny Scots on every Pint of Ale and Beer sold in the City of Edinburgh, in Relation to the Payment of Petty Post Customs, and for the more effectual securing the

the Payment of such Money as hath been, or shall be contributed towards a charitable Fund for Relief of such as shall suffer by Fire in the said City, and the Suburbs and Liberties thereof.

10. *An Act for punishing such Persons as shall willfully and maliciously pull down or destroy Turnpikes for repairing Highways; or Locks, or other Works erected by Authority of Parliament for making Rivers navigable.*

11. *An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the Twelfth Year of his late Majesty King George the First, for building a Bridge across the River of Thames from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Putney in the County of Surrey, and for making the said Act more effectual.*

12. *An Act for making Provision for the Rectory of the new Church situate near Milbank in the Parish of St. Margaret Westminster, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

13. *An Act for erecting a Workhouse in the City of Canterbury, for employing and maintaining the Poor there; and for better enlightning the Streets of the said City.*

The most remarkable among the Private Bills are the three following, viz.

1. *An Act to enable the Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with George Townsend, Montagu Bacon, John Atwood, and John Burton, late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, for a Debt they stand charged with to the Crown.*

2. *An Act to enable the Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with Thomas Hammond, late of London, Merchant, and his Sureties, for a Debt due to the Crown for Customs on Tobacco and Wines.*

3. *An Act for discharging an Incumbrance on the Lands of Donoghmore, Part of the Bishoprick of Cloyne in Ireland, &c.*

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following Most Gracious Speech to both Houses, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
THE Dispatch you have given to the Publick Business, and the advanced Season of the Year, make it proper for me to put an End to this Session of Parliament.

The Zeal and Unanimity which you have shewn in all your Proceedings, in regard to the true Interest of your Country, and in Support of the Common Cause, have fully answered my Expectations, and will, I am perswaded, give general Satisfaction here at home, and cannot fail of having their due Weight and Influence abroad.

I expect very soon to hear that the Congress is opened. The Preliminary Articles having laid so good a Foundation for a general Pacification, I hope all Parties will bring with them such favourable Dispositions for finishing and perfecting this desirable Work, that we shall soon see a happy Conclusion of this important Transaction, with that Satisfaction to me and my Allies, which may reasonably be expected from the Justice of our Cause, and the mutual Confidence which is established among us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my Thanks for the effectual Supplies you have raised for the Service of the Year. The prudent Application you have made of the Produce of the Sinking Fund, will contribute to the Support of the Publick Credit, and the Power you have given me of borrowing Five Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Discharge of the Seamen's Wages, will meet with universal Approbation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

• It is unnecessary for me to recommend in any particular Manner to your Care, the Preservation of the Publick Peace in your several Stations and Countries: Your own Inclinations will naturally lead you, by a due Execution of the Laws, and a faithful Administration of Justice, to promote upon all Occasions, the Welfare and Prosperity of my People.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to Thursday the Eighth Day of August next.

I R E L A N D.

PROCEEDINGS of the Parliament of Ireland continued from Page 49 of the Register N^o XLIX. till their Recess.

ON the 19th of March, his Excellency the Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and gave the Royal Assent to the two following Bills, viz.

An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Wine, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes therein mentioned; and also a Tax on Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions; and for securing the Repayment of Fifty Thousand Pound Sterling formerly advanced to his late Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof. And,

An Act for the accepting the solemn Affirmation or Declaration of the People called Quakers, instead of an Oath in the usual Form.

Upon presenting the Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty on Beer*, the Speaker of the House of Commons made the following Speech to his Excellency.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Commons, by granting with the utmost Cheerfulness to the necessary Support of the Establishment, and manifesting, in all their Proceedings, greater Zeal and Unanimity for his Majesty's Service than have been known in any former Reigns, have, they hope, made good the Assurances they gave at the Opening of this Session, of their unshaken Loyalty and Affection to our gracious Sovereign, and their great Regard for your Excellency's Person, and the Honour and Ease of your Administration.

His Majesty's many gracious Expressions of his Royal Favour, and of his Affection for his People of Ireland, could not but produce, in the Hearts of his faithful Commons, the highest Sense of Duty and Gratitude, and engage them with a suitable Zeal and Unanimity to provide for the Support of his Government with Honour; to enable him to continue his Forces upon this Establishment in such a Posture, as might contribute to

disap-

disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies ; to prevent all Frauds and Abuses in the Payment of his Revenue ; and, by the most dutiful Behaviour, to convince the World, there were no Parties among the Protestants of Ireland, that they were all united in their Affections, as well as Duty and Interest, to support and defend to the utmost of their Power his sacred Person and Government, and the Succession in his Royal House.

We thankfully acknowledge, that your Excellency, by your great Wisdom and Vigilance in the whole Course of your Administration, has not a little contributed to the remarkable Unanimity of this Session, and the universal Zeal of his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, to promote the Glory, Peace and Tranquillity of his most auspicious Reign. The tender Regard you have always shewn for the Prosperity and Welfare of the Kingdom, and your great Goodness and Humanity to all Persons, have convinced them, that to concur with your Excellency, in promoting his Majesty's Service, is the best Means to secure the true and lasting Interest of their Country.

From your Excellency's known Goodness towards them, the Commons do not doubt, but that upon your Return to his Majesty, you will represent, in the most favourable Light, their dutiful Behaviour, and recommend them to a Continuance of his Royal Favour and Protection.

The same Day, the House of Commons drew up the following Address to his Majesty, and attended his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the same, desiring him to lay it before his Majesty ; which his Excellency promised to do accordingly.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, think it our indispensable Duty, in this our first Session held since your happy Accession to the Throne, most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the Reversal of Outlawries of Persons appointed for