

the Rebellions in 1641 and 1688, may be highly prejudicial, and of dangerous Consequence to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and the Succession established in your House.

We are truly sensible of the many Blessings we enjoy under your most auspicious Reigh, and are highly pleased with the agreeable Prospect we have, that the Benefits of the Protestant Succession will be continued to us, and our Posterity, by your Majesty and your Royal Issue; and we assure your Majesty, that we shall be always ready to support and defend your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, with our Lives and Fortunes; which nothing can enable us so effectually to do, as the Enjoyment of those Estates, which have been the Forfeitures of the Rebellious *Irish* Papists, and are now in the Possession of your Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom.

We therefore beg Leave to lay ourselves at your Majesty's Feet, and to implore your Royal Favour and Protection, against any Attempts the *Irish* Papists or their Descendants may make, to reverse the Outlawries of Persons attainted for those Rebellions; having just Reason to apprehend, if they should succeed, that they will not only endeavour to disturb your faithful Subjects in the Possession of those forfeited Estates they have purchased, and now enjoy under the Sanction of several Acts of Parliament, but to do all in their Power to subvert our happy Constitution in Church and State.

We are fully assured, that your Majesty has nothing more at Heart than the Welfare and Prosperity of your People, and we rely entirely on your Royal Wisdom and Goodness, that you will be graciously pleased to discourage all Applications or Attempts that shall be made in favour of such Traitors and their Descendants, so dangerous to your Majesty and the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

Towards the End of *April*, his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer to the Address of the Commons of *Ireland*, touching the Reversal of Outlawries of Persons attainted, &c. viz.

GEORGE R.

**H**IS Majesty has receiv'd, with great Pleasure and Satisfaction, the Assurances which the House of Commons give him in their Address, of their Zeal and Fidelity to his

his Person and Government; and they may always depend upon his Majesty's Protection, and on his Care and Concerns for the Support of the Protestant Interest of that his Kingdom; and, that accordingly his Majesty will effectually discourage all Applications and Attempts that shall be made for the Reversal of Outlawries of Persons attainted for the Rebellions in 1641 and 1688, in any Case that may affect the Interest or Property of any of his Protestant Subjects there.

On the 6th of May, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went, with the usual Solemnity, to the House of Peers, whither the Commons being sent for, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to,

An Act for the more effectual preventing several Frauds and Abuses committed in his Majesty's Customs and Excise, and for settling the Rates of certain Goods and Merchandizes, not particularly valued in the Book of Rates.

An Act to continue the Parliament for the Time being on the Demise of his present most gracious Majesty, or any of his Heirs and Successors, for the Term of Six Months from the Day of the said Demise; and likewise to prevent the publick Funds from expiring during the said Term.

An Act for preventing Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of Parliament.

An Act for the further regulating the Elections of Members of Parliament, and preventing the irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in electing and returning such Members.

An Act for regulating the Measures made use of in buying and selling of Corn, and for promoting Husbandry in this Kingdom.

An Act for the further Improvement of the Hempen and Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

An Act for the more easy Recovery of Tythes, and other Ecclesiastical Dues of small Value.

An Act for explaining and amending several Laws made for amending the Highways and Roads in this Kingdom, and for the Application of the Six Days Labour.

An Act for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for renewing and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for Recovery of small Debts in a Summary Way before the Judges of Assize.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act, entitled, An Act for the better enabling of the Clergy, having Cure of Souls, to reside upon their respective Benefices, and for the

*Encouragement of Protestant Schools within this Kingdom of Ireland.*

*An Act for regulating the Price and Assize of Bread, and the Market.*

*An Act for continuing several temporary Statutes made in this Kingdom, now near expiring.*

*An Act to enable Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Persons and Corporations, to grant their Patronage or Right of Presentation or Nomination to small Livings, to such Persons as shall augment the same; and also to enable Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Persons therein mentioned, to make Agreements with their Tenants for the inclosing and improving their Woods.*

*An Act for repealing a Clause in an Act, entitled, An Act for real Union and Division of Parishes; and for settling the Method for obtaining the King's Majesty's Consent for removing the Situation of Churches, the Patronage whereof is in the Crown.*

*An Act for regulating Admissions of Barristers at Law, Six Clerks, and Attorneys, and of other Persons, into Offices and Employments; and for preventing Papists practising as Solicitors, and for further strengthening the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom.*

*An Act for preventing Combinations to inhanche the Prices, and for avoiding Exactions and Abuses formerly practised in the Sale and Measure of Coals.*

*An Act for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of Ireland.*

*An Act for the better securing the Rights of Advowson, and Presentation to Ecclesiastical Benefices.*

*An Act for the preventing the embezzling of Goods under the Value of forty Shillings by Servants; and the malicious Destruction of Engines, and other Things belonging to Mines.*

*An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.*

*And to five private Bills.*

And then his Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which is as follows:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I**T gives me great Satisfaction at my coming to put an End to this Session of Parliament, that I can observe to you, all the publick Bills transmitted from hence, have been returned under the Great Seal of Great Britain; this, distinguishing Instance of his Majesty's Regard

Regard for you, is one of the happy Effects of that remarkable Application and Unanimity that have appear'd in all your Proceedings.

His Majesty's gracious Condescension in departing from his own Rights, by lessening his Hereditary Revenue for the Ease of the Subject and the Encouragement of Trade, shews his Royal Concern for the Welfare and Happiness of this Kingdom, and, together with many other signal Marks of his Majesty's Goodness, must convince us, that his Majesty has nothing more at Heart than the Interest and Prosperity of his People.

The Foundations laid for the Encrease of Tillage, so necessary in this Country; the new Advantages given for the Improvement of the Linnen Manufactures; the Care taken for regulating the Assize of Bread; the establishing a Fund for the Work-house, and for employing the Poor in this populous City; the Relief given to unfortunate Debtors; the Regulation made for future Elections; the reducing your Parliamentary Privileges for the Ease and Benefit of your Fellow-Subjects; and those other excellent Laws now passed, for erecting Churches where they are most wanted; for the better Maintenance of the Clergy, and for preserving and strengthening the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, will, I persuade myself, be so many memorable Instances of the Worth, Honour, and Wisdom of this Parliament.

• *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I am commanded by his Majesty to return you Thanks for the Supplies, which in the most chearful Manner you have unanimously given for the Support of the Establishment, and for proceeding in the Measures the late House of Commons had begun, effectually to enable his Majesty to continue the Forces in such a Condition, as may contribute to disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies.

• *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The publick Business being now over, and your own Affairs calling you to your several Countries, I can make no doubt but you will, in your respective Stations, exert yourselves in promoting his Majesty's Service, with the same Zeal and Spirit which you have shewn in the Course of this Session, and which so highly becomes a People truly sensible of the Happiness they enjoy under his Majesty's most gracious Government.

I think



I think myself obliged at this Time, when Corn bears so excessive a Rate, to recommend to your particular Care, the preventing all Abuses of Forefallers and others, which may enhance the Price of it, to the Detriment of the Kingdom, and Oppression of the Poor.

Nothing could be more acceptable to me than to find by the Addresses of both Houses, that my Endeavours for the Publick Service have been to your Satisfaction. The many Marks of Loyalty and Affection which you have shewn to his Majesty's Sacred Person and Royal Family during my Administration, lay me under the highest Obligations to promote the Good of this Kingdom upon all Occasions to the utmost of my Power; and I shall, on my Return into his Majesty's Presence, make a faithful Representation to his Majesty of your most loyal and dutiful Behaviour.

Then the Lord Chancellor declared, That it was his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to *Tuesday* the fourth Day of *June* next; which was done accordingly.

Before their Recess, the House of Peers presented the following Address.

*The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, to his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governour of Ireland.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

**W** E the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, think ourselves obliged with the utmost Gratitude to acknowledge the great Regard your Excellency has shewn for the Welfare of this Kingdom, in the whole Course of your Administration, particularly in the Care you have taken to bring this Session of Parliament to a Conclusion equally happy, with respect to his Majesty's Service and the Good of his People.

We are truly sensible of his Majesty's Royal Goodness to us, in sending your Excellency at so important a Juncture into this Kingdom, who by the perfect Knowledge you had acquired of its true State and Interest, were so well able to represent to him the real Wants of his People, and put in Execution his most gracious Purpose, to promote and establish their Welfare.

We doubt not but it will be acceptable to his Majesty to find his gracious Intentions meet with the most grateful Returns of Duty, Loyalty and Affection from his People, and that your Excellency's Care to promote his Majesty's Service and the Good of this Country, has been attended with so great Success; such Foundations having by this Parliament been laid, as promise that lasting Prosperity to this Nation, which his Majesty in his Royal Goodness intended.

We cannot think we indulge these pleasing Expectations too far, when we observe Party Divisions among the Protestants of this Kingdom to be much abated, those Laws against Popery, which by artful Men had been eluded, restored to their first Design, and such Provisions made for the real Conversion of the Popish Natives, as, by the Divine Assistance, may in Time make us one People.

As the Unanimity and Zeal of this Parliament in providing for the Support of the Government, and preventing Abuses in the Revenue, have been above all others remarkable; his Majesty has been pleased to grant us every thing that hath been desired for the Maintenance of the Poor, the Encouragement of Tillage, the Improvement of our Manufactures, and the Increase and Security of our Trade, and even our Zeal for these desirable Ends, has been outdone by his transcendent Goodness, in his consenting to a Diminution of his Hereditary Revenue to promote the Wealth and Trade of his People.

Amongst these Instances of his Majesty's Goodness, we must in a particular Manner acknowledge the Reward he has shewn to this Kingdom, in affording his Royal Attention to our Affairs in the midst of so many others of the greatest Importance both at Home and Abroad; and remitting to us all the publick Bills that had been prepared this Session.

These will be lasting Monuments to Posterity of your Excellency's wise and good Government; and we should be wanting to ourselves, if we, who have received the First Fruits of them, did not lay hold of this Occasion to express that grateful Sense we shall ever retain of your Excellency's tender Concern for this Nation, and your constant and successful Endeavours to promote the Prosperity and Welfare of this Kingdom.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make this Answer, viz.

**T**HE kind Manner in which your Lordships are pleased to express your Approbation of my Zeal for his Majesty's Service and the Good of this Kingdom, gives me great Satisfaction; and at the same Time that I return you my Thanks for this Address, I can assure you that his Majesty is firmly persuaded of your Duty and Affection, which I shall continue to represent to his Majesty, and shall always hope to preserve your Lordships good Opinion.



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### DENMARK.

**T**HE King of Denmark having resolved to augment the Stock of the Danish East-India Company, and to remove the Trade from Copenhagen to *Altena*, the Directors of the said Company publish'd some Time ago Proposals for a new Subscription, which are as follow :

**CONDITIONS** on which the Danish East-India Company proposes to make a New Subscription of a sufficient Sum, for Enlarging their Old Fund, or Stock, in Order to carry on with Advantage their Commerce in the Indies, China, and Bengal, pursuant to the Schemes which have been published.

### ARTICLE I.

**T**HE new Subscribers shall have an equal Right and Share with the old Members, in all the Concessions, Obediences and Privileges granted to the said Company by his present Majesty, and his August Predecessors; and likewise in all the Forts, Settlements, Revenues, Houses, Magazines, Ships, Effects and in the c, in whatever the Company is possessed of to this Day, or may acquire in Time to come.

II. The old Shares, or Actions, which are in Number 250 of 1000 Rixdollars each, shall subsist and remain as they are, and will have the same Rights as the new Shares.

III. The

III. The Directors shall declare and affirm upon their Honour, That all the Debts of the Company do not exceed 160,000 Rixdollars in Specie.

IV. The United Company shall be obliged to discharge, and pay the said Sum of 160,000 Rixdollars, upon Condition that the Old Shares shall have no Dividend till the Year 1733.

V. Though there is no Question that the Accompts of the Company are just, and that their Debts do not exceed the said Sum of 160,000 Rixdollars, it is nevertheless stipulated, That if the said Debts should appear to exceed that Sum, the Old Shares shall be answerable for the Overplus, and that the New Subscribers shall not be obliged to contribute thereto.

VI. Each New Share shall be of 1000 Rixdollars in Bank or Specie, whereof 20 per Cent. shall be paid upon the Account of Mr. *Alexander Bruguier*, Banker at *Hamburgh*; or in the Manner prescribed in the Project publish'd by the Company at *Copenhagen*, December 16, 1727.

VII. If there was an absolute Necessity to make a further Call the present Year 1727, the same shall not exceed 5 or 10 per Cent. at the farthest.

VIII. The Call for the next Year shall not exceed 20 or 25 per Cent.

IX. The Remainder of the Subscription shall not be called in, without the Resolution and Determination of a General Court of the Company.

X. If the entire Sum of the said 1000 Rixdollars for the new Actions is not paid in, in the Year 1733, the Proprietors of the Old Shares shall have an Interest at the Rate of 5 per Cent. allowed them, for the Sum they have paid more and above the New Subscribers.

XI. There will be no other Actions than Shares of 1000 Rixdollars, and half Shares of 500 Rixdollars each.

XII. Every Subscriber shall be allowed to take Shares for the *Bearer*, signed by the Company; and such as please may have them inscribed in the Company's Books. There shall be paid for each Transfer two Rixdollars to the Company, and half a Rixdollar to the Poor.

XIII. The Creditors of the Company are allowed to take New Actions for the Sums due to them, provided they Discount on the said Debts 30 per Cent. for the present Year for each Share, and 25 per Cent. for the next. The Shares they shall purchase on this Condi-



tion, shall have the same Dividends as the other New Actions!

XIV. The said Shares shall not be liable to any Seizure or Stop upon any Account whatsoever, as it is declar'd in his Majesty's Oe'troy.

XV. The Directors shall yearly communicate to the Subscribers an exact and particular Account of the Affairs of the Company.

XVI. The Dividend shall be regulated upon the said Accompt, in a General Court of the Company, by the Majority of Voices.

XVII. The Directors are not allow'd to undertake any Trade but the Commerce into the *East-Indies*, upon the Company's Account, without the Consent of the Members thereof.

XVIII. And less still shall they dispose of, or lend the Company's Money to any Person whatsoever, for which they are to be answerable *in solido*, in their own Name and Estate.

XIX. They shall take an Oath for the exact Observation of this Article, and for a faithful Administration of the Affairs of the Company, for the common Benefit and Advantage of the Members thereof.

XX. All the Merchandizes which shall be sold in any other Place than *Copenhagen*, shall be paid in Bank at *Hamburgh*, to one or more Merchants, and most substantial Traders, for the Company's Account.

XXI. Those Merchants shall be chosen and appointed in a General Court, by the Majority of Voices, and in no other Way upon any Pretence whatsoever.

XXII. The said Merchants or Cashiers shall pay no Money, but upon Orders signed by three or four Directors at least.

XXIII. The Money to be paid this Year, shall be at the Disposal of the present Directors, 'till the New Ones to be added to them are chosen.

XXIV. The Money arising by the New Subscriptions shall be wholly laid out in fitting out, and sending Ships to *Tranquebar*, *Bengal*, and *China*, and for no other Use whatsoever.

XXV. No more Money shall be kept ~~in Cash~~ than what will be necessary for the fitting out and sending of Ships, as in the preceding Article.

XXVI. A General Court of the Company shall be called as soon as possible, in order to choose four new Directors out of the New Subscribers, who may be all Foreigners.

XXVII.

XXVII. Proper Rules shall be agreed upon in that General Court, for proceeding to the Choice of new Directors for the future ; and such other Regulations made as shall be judged necessary for the better Management of the Company's Affairs.

XXVIII. No Person is capable of being chosen Director, unless he has Ten Shares in his own Name, and upon his own Account, which he shall not be allowed to dispose of as long as he is a Director, the said Shares being as Mortgage to the Company, as a Security for his faithful Administration.

XXIX. The Proprietors of a single Share are allowed to give their Votes in General Courts ; and such Persons as have Twenty Shares shall have accordingly Twenty Votes ; but if they have a greater Number of Shares, they shall however have but Twenty Votes. The absent Members may give their Votes by Proxy, or Procuration to another Member of the said Company.

XXX. If Two Directors are not satisfy'd with the Conduct and Management of the other Directors, it shall be lawful for them to summon a General Court to acquaint the Company therewith.

XXXI. Two Directors may at any Time call a General Court, giving six Weeks Notice before the Day appointed for their Meeting : And there shall be at least one General Court held every Year, in which a full Account of the Affairs of the Company shall be communicated to the Members.

XXXII. The General Court shall be allowed to alter the Regulations already made, if they think it necessary, and empowered to do whatever they shall judge convenient for the Good and Advantage of the Company.

XXXIII. After the entire Payment of 1000 Rixdollars for every Share, the Company shall not be allowed, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to require more Money from the Subscribers.

XXXIV. If the new Subscriptions exceed the Number above limited, the Persons who have last subscribed shall have their Subscription Money returned, and shall be excluded.

XXXV. An exact Register, or Journal, of the Subscriptions shall be kept, and daily signed by Persons appointed for that Purpose.

XXXVI. No Money shall be demanded of the New Subscribers, until the full Number of the Shares is subscribed for.

We, Directors of the *East-India Company of Denmark*, declare upon our Honour, That it is not come to our Knowledge, that the Debts of the Company exceed 160,000 Rixdollars in Specie: And We underwritten *Holmfstedt*, and *Dahldorff*, as Book-keeper and Cashier of the said Company, make Oath, That all the Debts of the said Company do not exceed the Sum of 160,000 Rixdollars in Specie.

We, Directors of the said Company declare also for us, and for all the Members of the same, That we are satisfy'd, and content to admit, and shall admit, upon the Conditions here above specify'd and expressed, all the Subscriptions that shall be made, not exceeding 2250, and no more.

Done at the *East-India House* at Copenhagen, April 6, 1728.

Signed,

The Count *C. V. Danneskiold Laurvig*,

The Count *J. H. C. Gylldenskein*,

*Willhem Edinger*,

*Christian Schup*,

} Directors.

[*F. Holmfstedt*, Book-keeper.      *C. Dahldorff*, Cashier.

The Books for receiving these New Subscriptions have been open'd some Time since, but with what Success we cannot certainly tell. The *Danes* tell us, that the Subscriptions are almost full; and the Enemies of that Company give out the contrary, so that we must leave it to Time to discover the Truth of it. 'Tis certain, that this Project meets with great Oppositions from the Powers concern'd in the Trade to the *East-Indies*, and that the Debts contracted by the Company, altho' they have enjoy'd for above 112 Years a Free Trade to the *East-Indies*, are no great Inducement to People to concern themselves therein. This has oblig'd that Company to publish a Writing, entitled, *The Balance; or, Explanations concerning the East-India Company*, Publish'd by his Majesty the King of Denmark: In which they set forth, That the Debts of the said Company are very inconsiderable, and that they have very valuable Effects, as the Town of *Tranquebar*, a very important Place, with 200 Pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition; and a yearly Income of 10,000 Crowns, besides several Duties.

Duties and Revenues, which encrease every Year in Proportion to the Increase of the Inhabitants. They have besides the Castle of *Danneburg*, on the rich Coast of *Coromandel*, conveniently situated for Trade, and in particular for Pearls and Diamonds; *Portonovo* on the same Coast; two Ships with their Cargo now at Sea, bound for *Tranquebar*, and some other Ships and Factories, &c.

To proceed in this Affair with Impartiality, and let the Reader see what is said against this Company by their Opposers, it will not be improper to insert here the following Account from the *Hague* and *Amsterdam*.

Extract of a LETTER, dated *Hague*, May 14, 1728.

A Copy of a Letter wrote by a Merchant of *Amsterdam* to Mr. *Joshua Van Asperen*, having lately been handed about here, that has something very remarkable in it, relating to the new Ingraftment, by Way of Subscription upon the Old Stock of the Royal *Danish East-India Company*, I take the Liberty of inclosing it for your Perusal. It contains the true Sentiments of all wise and honest Merchants in this Country; and I make no doubt but it will be agreeable to the same Sort of Men with you. The Letter explains itself sufficiently, so that all that I need to add is, that Mr. *Joshua Van Asperen* is a Fugitive from this his Native Country, and now settled in *Denmark*, in hopes to make his Fortune by being a Director in the New *Danish Company*; and to ingratiate himself with the Projectors, he has been endeavouring to procure Subscriptions among his Friends and Acquaintance in *Holland*.

To Mr. *Joshua Van Asperen*,

S I R,

*Amsterdam*, May 1.

I Have received yours of the 13th past, with the 38 printed Articles of the King of *Denmark's* Grant for enlarging the Fund of the Royal *Danish East-India Company*, and transferring the Trade to *Altena*. I have since had Time to discourse with all my Friends here, and to write to those at *London*, to see how their Inclinations stood in regard to this new Undertaking, but hitherto have found no Manner of Encouragement.



On the contrary, every Body I have spoke or wrote to on this Subject, has made much the same Objections, which are in Substance as follow :

*First*, That these Articles, tho' to Appearance sufficiently inviting, are not to be depended upon, under arbitrary Governments, especially as long as the Words *Visa* and *Liquidation* are in Memory ; and all agree, that the Reason why other Nations lodge large Sums, and continue them in the Funds of free Governments, is, that they are secure by the establish'd Laws of those Countries.

*Secondly*, That they think the Word and Honour of two Directors, as expressed in the last of the 38 Articles, is but a slender Security or Guaranty for the Old Company's Debts being no more than 160,000 Rixdollars in Specie ; more especially when they reflect, that one of the two Directors, tho' now a Count, and honour'd with a White Ribband, is the same individual Person, who, during the late War with *France*, became a Bankrupt for upwards (as was then said) of six Millions of Florins, and fled, by Way of this Country, into *England* for Protection ; but as soon as *Queen Anne* was fully appriz'd of his Situation, that he was not persecuted by the Court of *France*, as he pretended, but prosecuted by his fair Creditors for large Sums he had defrauded them of, and brought away with him ; the good Queen, tho' at War with *France*, and altho' he had been naturaliz'd in *Scotland* before the Union, withdrew her Protection from him ; whereupon he came over here again, and settled at *Vianen*, where it cost him, as you may well remember, a great Sum for Protection ; but he was so closely follow'd by his numerous Creditors, with the Assistance of the States-General, that not finding himself safe any longer, he fled into *Denmark*, where he found both Protection and Honour. Now, say the People here and in *England*, this same Man being the Author, Promoter, and principal Manager of this new Scheme, we will never venture our Money into such Hands, to make a Job for him.

*Thirdly*, I find it objected by all here who know the *East-Indies*, That there is a great Demand upon the Old Company in *India*, and particularly in the Bay of *Agal*, for a large Ship which they formerly seiz'd with a full Lading bound to *Surrat*, carry'd her off, and sold both Ship and Cargo at *Tranquebar*, for which the *Moores* drove them off, and they have not appear'd there since. This Debt alone has been computed at 300,000 Rixdollars.

dollars in Specie seven Years ago, and will be demanded by the Government, and must be paid with full Interest upon Interest, at the Rate of 12 *per Cent. per Annum*, according to the Custom of the Country, before they will be permitted to Trade again in that Port; and this Account is confirm'd to be true, by several Persons here and in *England*, that have resided in *Bengal*, some of them at the very Time when the said Ship was taken and carry'd off.

*Fourthly*, 'Tis objected, That there can be no Profit made, equal to the Hazards that a Man must run of various Kinds, besides those before-mention'd.

• And thus, having freely given you the unanimous Opinion of all I have talked with, or wrote to on this Subject, which is exactly agreeable to my own Way of Thinking, I hope you will not give yourself nor me any farther Trouble on this Subject.

And before I conclude: As you have been my old Friend and Acquaintance, I cannot help saying, that I wish you would retreat in Time, and endeavour to obtain Forgiveness for the Injuries you have endeavour'd to do to your Native Country, in Defiance of the Laws in being; for nothing can be plainer, than that this *new Scheme* is principally intended for Stock-jobbing, and to draw the Ready Money of other Nations into *Denmark* at all Events; but when it comes to be understood, that all or most of the Profits that can be made on this Scheme belongs to Foreigners; whenever they want to call that Profit and Principal Home, I leave you to judge of the Likelihood there is, that Publick Faith will be maintain'd. You can't forget what was done in *Mississippi*, when they found the Money was going out of the Kingdom. I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

A. V. C.

This new Establishment of a new *India Company* could not but give much Uneasiness to the Trading *Maritime Powers*, as appears by the following Memorial:

MEMORIAL

*MEMORIAL presented by the Ministers of Great Britain and Holland to the Privy Council of his Danish Majesty.*

**H**IS Majesty the King of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, foreseeing the Injury the transferring the East-India Company from *Copenhagen* to *Altena* will do to the Commerce of their Subjects; and perceiving with Concern, that almost at the same Instant they are making so great Efforts to stop the Progress of the *Ostend* Company, the King of *Denmark*, their good Friend and Ally, is setting up another equally prejudicial to their Subjects, have order'd the subscribed Ministers to make most humble Representations to his *Danish Majesty*, hoping from his Majesty's Friendship, that as soon as he shall be inform'd of the Uneasiness this Novelty gives them, he will withdraw the Privilege lately granted to that Company, and leave it on the ancient Foot as it has always subsisted at *Copenhagen*. Accordingly the subscribed Ministers desire your Excellency to make a Report thereof to the King, and to procure them a favourable Answer. Done at *Copenhagen*, July 31, 1718.

Sign'd,

*Glenorchy.*

*Affendelft.*

## SWITZERLAND.

**T**HE two following Speeches, containing several remarkable Passages, which give a true Light into the State of Affairs in this Country, deserve a Place in this Collection: But it will be necessary first to premise, that the Roman-Catholick Cantons being perswaded that the Marquis de Bonac, the new Ambassador of France, would make some Overtures in the General Diet to dispose the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, to restore the Conquests they made in the late Wars, and which were yielded to them by the Treaty of *Arrau*, concluded by the Mediation of France, gave Orders to one of the deputies of *Zurich* to insinuate to him at *Solothurn*, that the Protestant Cantons were not ignorant of the Expectation

tion with which the Roman-Catholicks flatter'd themselves in that Respect; but that any Overture tending that Way would prove an insuperable Obstacle to the renewing of their Alliance with France.

*SPEECH made at Soluthurn the 24<sup>th</sup> of May, 1728, to the Marquis de Bonac, Ambassador of France, by M. Hortzel, Burgomaster of Zurich, in the Name of all the Cantons.*

*Most Illustrious, and Gracious Lord,*

OF all the Passions natural to Man, one of the greatest is the Desire of Self-Preservation, or that inward Sentiment which prompts a Man to guard himself against every Thing that may prejudice him. This Sentiment, if directed by Reason, and kept within due Bounds, is not only consonant to the Law of Nature, but likewise to true Morality; nor is it any wise contrary to the Laws of God. Hence it is that not only private Men, but likewise the most considerable States and Commonwealths are found to exert this Right in a more remarkable Manner, and that so many Potentates, Kings and Princes have judg'd it proper at all Times to acquire many Friends, and to make the strictest Treaties and Alliances among themselves, in order to procure by their joint Forces that which they could not possibly obtain without such Succour.

It might be easy to prove this from several Examples in History, both Ancient and Modern, but why should we search for any Abroad, when we may find them among ourselves: The Ceremony of this Day is a convincing Proof of this, so that here is no Necessity of going any farther. I shall therefore say in a few Words, that when the three most ancient of the laudable Cantons of Switzerland found themselves formerly reduced to such an Extremity, that they were upon the Point of being ruined and subjugated, then it was that three Men, of no less Piety than Wisdom and Courage, found Means by closely insisting, not only to shake off the Yoke of Tyranny, but also to lay at the same Time the first Foundation of that Liberty which is now enjoy'd by the Helvetic Body. And as other Cities and States made afterwards the like Treaties among themselves, and united with them, this laudable Body increased thus by Degrees, and arrived at last insensibly to

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that



that Bulk and Constitution in which it continues, by the particular Grace and Mercy of God, to this Day.

Several glorious Princes who have worn the Crown of *France* are memorable Instances, that Powers even of the first Rank have contracted the strictest Alliances with the Cities and Commonwealths of *Switzerland* thus united. *Lewis XI.* was the first that made such a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the *Switzers*. After him, *Francis I.* made that Peace perpetual, which he confirm'd some Years after by a Treaty of Alliance so well known, and which has ever since been successfully renewed to this present Time. And it has been with a Design to keep up and cultivate this harmonious Friendship and good Understanding more and more, that the succeeding Kings of *France* have from Time to Time sent Ambassadors to reside among the Laudable Cantons.

Therefore, Sir, *Lewis XV.* has been pleased to follow herein the Steps of his august Ancestors, of glorious Memory, and to send your Excellency for Ambassador among us, in the Room of the Marquess of *Avarey* (whose wise and prudent Conduct was very agreeable to us.) Our gracious Superiors, as soon as they received your Credentials, did unanimously summon this Dyet, and charged us to pay, with all suitable Respect, their Compliments to your Excellency, to testify their great Joy upon your happy Arrival in this Country, and for the Choice which his most Christian Majesty has made of your Excellency.

This Choice has given them the greater Satisfaction, because your Excellency has discover'd in preceding Ambassies an uncommon Prudence, Capacity, Wisdom, and Experience; which, together with so many other eminent Qualities, and particularly that singular Affection and Benevolence your Excellency has manifested towards the *Switz* Nation, has raised in us a Confidence that your Ministry here, already so worthily begun, will succeed not only to the entire Satisfaction of his most Christian Majesty, but likewise to the Advantage and Quiet, the Safety and Happiness of the whole *Helvetick* Body.

Accordingly I am commanded to wish your Excellency perfect Health, with all Prosperity and happy Success; and to assure you of the greatest Esteem, Deference and Veneration possible from our Superiors, and which they will reckon it at all Times an Honour, and

and take a particular Pleasure to shew to your Excellency. I have it likewise in Charge to recommend to you, in the strongest Manner, the Concerns of all th<sup>e</sup> Laudable Cantons, and to entreat you to assure the King your Master, with all the Respect imaginable, in the Name of all our Confederates, of the sincere Disposition they are in, and the hearty Resolution of the whole *Helvetick* Body in general, and every Canton in particular, to observe religiously and at all Times the perpetual Peace, and all other Treaties of Alliance with the utmost Exactness, being firmly perswaded that his Majesty will be in the same Disposition, and that he will please to continue his Affection and good Will towards his ancient Friends and Allies, by approving of the reciprocal Assurances of this mutual and cordial Correspondence.

We farther wish to his Majesty and the whole Royal Family all possible Felicity.

We wish the happy Fertility of the Queen, who has already given two Princesses to *France*, may increase by the Birth of a Dauphin, so much desired; and that the approaching Treaty of Peace, whereof his Majesty has the Glory of being Mediator, may happily succeed to his everlasting Praise, and to the Satisfaction of the Powers and States therein concern'd, to the End that the Peace to be concluded there, may prove a solid and lasting one.

To conclude, we do in particular assure your Excellency, that we will omit nothing to render your Stay among us as agreeable as can be, and we beseech you to receive these Assurances of our being wholly devoted to your Excellency's Service.

*The ANSWER of the Marquess de Bonac, the French Ambassador, to the Deputies of the Thirteen Cantons.*

*Magnificent Lords,*

I shall but slightly touch upon what was said too much to my Praise in the Speech made to me by M. Burgoaster *Hirtzel*, first Deputy from the Laudable Canton of *Zurich*, and shall beg of you, that instead of the Thanks I ought to return, you would be pleased to reserve these kind Thoughts of me for the End of my Ambassy; and then indeed, if I shall be found so happy as to have fully answer'd the King's Intentions, and contributed any Thing to your Satis-

faction, I shall accept of the Testimonies you will please to give me as the greatest Honour which I could propose to acquire in this Country. In the mean Time, give me Leave to look upon the favourable Dispositions you now appear to be in towards me, as a happy Prefage.

I shall not be so reserved, Magnificent Lords, upon the rest of that eloquent and fine Speech which M. Hirtzel made to me, both as to the Usefulness of Treaties of Peace and Alliance, and to the present real Sentiments of the Laudable *Helvetic* Body towards the King my Master, your most ancient Friend and Ally. I shall give his Majesty a true and faithful Account thereof, and in the mean Time take upon me to tell you, That *France* having a longer and fuller Experience than any other Nation of *Europe*, of the noble Spirit of your illustrious Nation, of its unshaken Steadiness in Alliances, of its Frankness and plain Dealing in Negotiations, and of its Bravery in the Field, the King has given me in Charge to assure you all, and every Canton in particular, that among his Friends and Allies, your Nation has the Pre-eminence with him; that he entertains the greatest Esteem for you, and is disposed to give you as many, and even more than any of the Kings his Predecessors, of the most real and most convincing Proofs of his Affection. This indeed is the chief Commission his Majesty has given me to execute in this Country; and no one Step I take either can or ought to have any other Scope than to confirm you in the Opinion, which the Experience of more than 200 Years must have given you, of the Advantages you have reaped from the sincere Friendship of *France*.

This Friendship is grounded upon the mutual Interest of the two Nations, and it would support itself, as one may say, without Treaties. Nevertheless you know, Magnificent Lords, that your laudable Ancestors had no sooner concluded the perpetual Peace, which subsists to this Day, but they judged it necessary to corroborate that Treaty by another of a closer and more extensive Alliance; a Practice which has been followed and respected by both Sides, to our mutual Advantage.

The late King, desirous to imitate herein his glorious Predecessors, shewed a Forwardness to give you, before his Decease, a Pledge of his Good-will in the Treaty he made with the Laudable Catholick Cantons and the Republick of *Valais*. By this the Work is half done, and what remains now for us, is to finish the rest, and join

join readily together. The Deputies from your Catholick Allies who are here, will not, I hope, disallow it, if I say, Magnificent Lords, to the whole *Helvetick* Body, that the Treaty we made then together is to be look'd upon as a preliminary one, and not as a Stumbling Block or a ~~Prejudice~~ *Prejudice*, which will shew itself as soon as the Laudable Cantons, by uniting their Hearts and Councils, will be disposed and in a Condition to fulfil the hearty Desire of his Majesty to renew the general Alliance.

An Alliance which his Majesty desires with as much Sincerity and Earnestness as no doubt you desire it yourselves, and in which I can assure you before-hand, you will all find alike the Advantage of the *Helvetick* Body in general, and every one in particular, the most desirable Marks of the generous and steady Affection of a great Prince your Friend and Ally: Hereupon I would entreat you, Magnificent Lords, to consider, that as when our former Alliances were renewed, the Kings of *France* were engaged by no pressing Necessity to desire the Alliance of the *Helvetick* Body; and that, as they consulted in this whole Affair their Hearts and Inclinations more than their present Want, so the Kingdom is at this Time, as near as can be, in the same Situation with Regard to Foreign Affairs, it was in when *Francis I.* concluded the first Alliance with your illustrious Ancestors; nor did *Henry le Grand* think of renewing it till four Years after the happy and victorious Settlement of the Peace of his Kingdom; neither did the late *Lewis the Great* in like Manner finish this Affair with you 'till after he had made Peace with the Empire and *Spain*.

I have nothing to say to you, Magnificent Lords, upon the present Circumstance of the publick Affairs, you see them yourselves better than I, and you have 1500 of your own Countrymen in the Kingdom Witnesses of its Tranquillity within and without; those Witnesses behold the King's great Endowments, they see the Prudence and Wisdom of his first Minister, and are sensible of the Reputation he has acquir'd in all Christian Countries, both for his Constancy and Sincerity. Whenever you shall think fit to make the Experiment, you will find both in his Majesty and his Minister, an Esteem so signal for your Nation, as to shew an Inclination not only to keep up your Troops in *France*, but even to augment them, at a Time when there are perhaps some Thoughts to disband some of our own.



But without insisting longer on these Considerations, I flatter myself that your Friendship for France will lead you to reflect upon the approaching Hopes which the Queen's happy Fertility gives to the Kingdom; and that you will call to Mind it was upon a like Occasion, that in the Year 1663, the whole *Helvetick* Body (many of whose Members had already concluded particular Treaties with the King) did join all together in the same Interest to make a general Treaty, which entirely abolish'd the former particular ones.

I do not presume, Magnificent Lords, whilst I am laying these Things before you, to instruct you in your own Interest, and in any Thing which may contribute to the Happiness of your Country, so well beloved by the King and the Kingdom; my Functions carry me no farther than to be a Witness of the Success of your wise Deliberations, and to inform his Majesty of the Emulation I observe in every one of you to confirm more and more an Alliance of so ancient a Date. Permit me then, Magnificent Lords, to wish for a happy Success; my Ambassy can be no other Way more happy and glorious for me, than when by being equally useful to the common Interest, it shall contribute to procure lasting and reciprocal Advantages.



## ITALY.

*Account of the Differences between the Courts of Rome and Portugal.*

THE Differences between the Courts of Rome and Portugal, about Signor Bichi, are grown to an open Rupture, at the very Time that People expected their Reconciliation. The Pope standing in Need of the Assistance of the *Portuguese*, especially in Relation to the Missions in *China* and the *East-Indies*, was resolv'd to promote Signor Bichi to the Purple, out of Complaisance for the King of Portugal, and Cardinal *Coscia* had declared to the *Portuguese* Ambassador, that that Prelate should be included in the next Promotion. The Sacred College having Notice of it, there appear'd a general Murmuring against this Resolution of the Pope,

Pope, who was oblig'd to hold an extraordinary Congregation on that Subject on the 5th of March.

The Pontiff represented to the Cardinals, the great Services the *Portugueze* Nation had done to the Church; the Attachment of his *Portugueze* Majesty to the Holy See; the Protection he had given to the Missionaries in the *East-Indies*, without which they had all been destroy'd; the dismal Consequences of the Resentment of that Prince, if his Recommendation was rejected; concluding, that tho' Signor *Bichi* had made himself unworthy of the Purple by his Disobedience to the Holy See, he left it to them to consider, Whether it was not more proper to forgive that Prelate, and grant the Request of the King of *Portugal*, than to exasperate that Prince? Adding, that this Affair being very nice, and of the highest Importance, he would not take it upon himself, and desired that every Member of the Congregation would freely and impartially declare his Opinion.

Cardinal *Corradini*, who has all along oppos'd Signor *Bichi*, spoke immediately after the Pope; and after having made the Panegyrick of the King of *Portugal*, and the *Portugueze* Nation, protested, that Nobody had a greater Respect for them than he had, but that he did not think his Majesty, and the Dignity of his Crown concern'd in this Affair, because the Question was not whether the Pope should promote to the Purple a Prelate, upon the Recommendation of the King of *Portugal*, which he thought Nobody would oppose; but that the Matter to be consider'd was, whether Signor *Bichi*, Nuncio at the Court of *Lisbon*, having been recall'd by the Pope his Sovereign, who is not to give an Account of his Reasons to any Body in the World, and having not obey'd his Orders, but on the contrary continued in his Station, and acted as Nuncio since his being recall'd, is not guilty of downright Disobedience and Rebellion, amounting very near to High Treason against his Sovereign. That his alledging that the King of *Portugal* has constrain'd him to act in this Manner, can be no Excuse to him, and is injurious to that Prince, who is too just for pretending any Authority over the Pope's Subjects and Ministers, contrary to the Law of Nations; from which he concluded, that Signor *Bichi* ought not only to be excluded from the Purple, but that his Person ought to be secured and brought to *Rome*, in order to be try'd for his Disobedience, and punish'd accordingly; adding,

adding, That should the Holy See yield on this Occasion, it would be continually at Variance with the Crown'd Heads, which would be attended with dismal and innumerable Consequences.

Some Cardinals endeavour'd to give another Turn to this Affair, pretending, that there was a Promise made to the Court of *Lisbon*, that Signor *Bichi* should be made a Cardinal before his being recall'd, and that it was upon that Promise that the said Court insisted, and the Motive upon which the Nuncio had been persuaded to continue at *Lisbon*; but this Representation was not approved, and it was urged, That the Dignity and Sovereignty of the Pope was all this while struck at, and openly invaded, because altho' such a Promise had been made, it was always to be suppos'd that the Person recommended should continue faithful to his Master, of which Nobody but his Sovereign could be Judge; who by his recalling that Minister, without performing the Promise said to have been made, had sufficiently intimated to the World, that the said Nuncio had done Something which was an Obstacle to the Dignity that had been promised him. The Debate lasted very long, but upon the Question it was concluded by a great Majority, that Signor *Bichi* should be debarred from all Pretensions to the Purple.

This Resolution being contrary to the Sentiments of the Pope and of Cardinal *Coscia*, his Favourite, who perhaps know better than the Sacred College the ill Consequence of this Affair, and that Signor *Bichi* is not so black as has been represented, another Congregation was held the next Day, about the same Affair. Several Cardinals used all imaginable Arguments in Vindication of the Court of *Lisbon* in all this Affair, and consequently to excuse Signor *Bichi*; and seeing their Reasons made no Impression on the other Members of the Congregation, they moved, that the *Portuguese* Ambassador should be admitted and heard; but this was rejected, as derogatory to the Honour of the Holy See, and the Result of the preceding Congregation was confirm'd. When they broke up, Cardinal *Pereira*, who, on this Occasion, acted with a great deal of Vigour for his Nation, and shewed, that the Honour of the King of *Portugal* and the Dignity of his Crown, were too much concern'd in this Affair to permit him to desist from his just Pretensions, having acquainted the Pope, that the *Portuguese* Ambassador would forthwith depart

Rome,

Rome, with all the *Portugueze*, pursuant to the positive Orders he had from his Court, his Holiness return'd him this Answer, *He will do well to obey the King his Master's Orders; had Signor Bichi done the same when he was recall'd by the Holy See, he could have saved us a great deal of Trouble.*

On the 8th, his Eminence took his Audience of Leave of the Pope, and the same Day the *Portugueze* Minister dispatch'd an Express to his Court, with an Account of what pass'd in this Affair. The following Days he visit'd his Friends, and made the necessary Dispositions for his Departure. The Pope being highly displeased with the Turn of this Affair, resolv'd to try once more whether it would be possible to persuade the Cardinals to recede from their Oppositions; and on the 17th in the Morning a private Congregation was held, compos'd of several Cardinals, and M. *Riviera* Secretary, about the Affair of M. *Bichi*, but the same did not prove more favourable for him than the preceding; upon which the *Portugueze* Ambassador departed the 20th from Rome for *Leghorn*. Cardinal *Lescart*, Secretary of State, dispatch'd, before the said Ambassador set out, an Express to M. *Firari*, Nuncio at the Court of *Portugal*, with necessary Instructions for his Behaviour, in Case he should be enjoin'd by the King of *Portugal* to retire from *Lisbon* and all his Dominions; and Orders were sent at the same Time to M. *Aldobrandini*, Nuncio at the Court of *Madrid*, to furnish him in that Case with 3000 Crowns for the Expence of his Journey. The latter was also order'd to desire the Court of *Spain* to accommodate this Affair between the two Courts, and strongly to represent to the King of *Portugal* the Reasons why M. *Bichi* cannot be raised to the Purple.

This is the Substance of the Advices from Rome, in Relation to the Affair of Signor *Bichi*. To which we think fit to add the farther following Account of this Affair, which shews the Rise and Progress of this great Quarrel between the Courts of *Rome* and *Lisbon*.

In 1710, M. *Bichi*, a Native of *Sienna*, was appointed by Pope *Clement XI.* his Nuncio to the Court of *Portugal*, being recommended by the late Cardinal *Bichi* his Uncle, thereby to pave the Way for him to the Cardinal Dignity; and as at that Time the Abbot *Lucini* was



ready to go as the Pope's Internuncio to K. Charles III. of Spain, (the present Emperor) then at Barcelona; but the two Prelates set out together for that City; but his Catholick Majesty being much discontented at the said Abbot's coming with the bare Character of Internuncio, refused to admit him to Audience before he was vested with that of Nuncio. The King resented likewise that M. Bichi pursued his Voyage to Lisbon without landing at Barcelona to pay his Respects to him, insomuch that his Catholick Majesty sent Orders to the Prince d'Avellino to make his Complaints to the Court of Rome on those Accounts; nay, he even acquainted his Portuguese Majesty therewith, and desired him to refuse Audience to the Nuncio Bichi. The said Prince d'Avellino was answer'd by the Court of Rome, that whatever M. Bichi had done was without the Pope's Orders or Participation, and that he should be recall'd from Portugal for failing in his Duty. Mean while, Complaints came also from the Court of Portugal against M. Bichi, charging him with having openly traded, and done other Things inconsistent with his Character: But Cardinal Bichi knew so well how to justify his Nephew, that his Holiness wrote to the King of Portugal, telling him, that he was ill-inform'd about that Matter, that M. Bichi was a pious, virtuous, and worthy Prelate, and wrongfully accused, &c. The King of Portugal was not only satisfy'd with this Answer, but in a short Time after his Majesty solicited a Cardinal's Cap for him. While this was doing, the Cardinal his Uncle and Protector happen'd to die, and the other Cardinals his Enemies represented to the Pope, that it would be an irregular Thing to raise a Prelate to the Purple against whom such heavy Accusations had been brought in; which Difficulties were then imparted to the King of Portugal, who answer'd thereupon, that his Majesty could not but wonder at it, since the Court of Rome had not long before given M. Bichi the Character of a pious and worthy Prelate. Pope Clement XI. dy'd in the Interim, without seeing an End of this tedious Business, and his Successor Innocent XIII. refused likewise the Purple to that Prelate. Notwithstanding this, the King of Portugal continued his Solicitations in Favour of M. Bichi, but the Pope persisted in his Refusal, the Consequence whereof was, that M. Bichi was recall'd, and M. Firrau sent in his Room to Portugal; but the King would not let M. Bichi depart his Court before he had a positive Assurance



Affurance of the Pope, that he would raise him to the Purple. Upon this Declaration of the King of Portugal, a private Congregation of divers Cardinals was held at Rome, wherein it was resolved, to proceed against M. Bichi with Ecclesiastical Censures, in Case he did not forthwith repair to Rome to clear himself; but the Death of Innocent XIII. prevented this Resolution from being executed; and since the Reign of the present Pope Benedict XIII. this Difference was carry'd to such a Point, that, by Order of the King of Portugal, the Portuguese Ministers left Rome, and return'd Home.

But how highly the King of Portugal resented this Affair, and to what Extremity he push'd his Resentment, will appear by the three following Decrees which he publish'd at Lisbon.

*DECREES of the King of Portugal against the Pope and the Court of Rome.*

*First DECREE.*

**I**T being requisite for my Service, that none of my Subjects should go to Rome, or into the Territories of the Pope; or send Money to that Court, or its Dominions; or sollicite for Bulls, Briefs, Dispensations or other Instruments, at the Hands of the Pope, his Tribunals, or Ministers, without my expresse Permission; I have thought fit to forbid all Persons whatsoever, whether Secular, Ecclesiastical, or Regular, and of what Rank, Order, or Degree whatever, of my Kingdoms and Lordships, to go to Rome, or into the Territories of the Pope; Neither shall the said Persons, nor those of any Community whatsoever, be it Secular, Ecclesiastick, or Regular, without the said Permission apply to the said Court for Bulls, Briefs, Dispensations, or other Instruments, or remit Money to the said Court, or send out of these Kingdoms or Lordships Gold or Silver coined, in order to be transmitted to Rome, or into the Pope's Territories. In which Case, the Laws of this Kingdom shall be put in Execution with the utmost Rigour, whether the said Silver be sent directly to Rome, or into other Countries, to be forwarded to the Pope's Territories.

Those who shall contravene this my Ordinance, if they be Seculars, shall incur the Confiscation of all their Goods and Estates, present and to come, and shall lose

lose their Rights as Natives of my Kingdoms and Lordships; If they be Ecclesiasticks, or Regulars, be they of what Rank, Condition, or Degree whatsoever, they shall likewise lose their Right of Naturalization; And if they be of some Secular, Ecclesiastical, or Regular Community, I will cause such Persons to be proceeded against according to the Form above, and to my good Pleasure. Moreover, I forbid all Persons of the said Communities, or other Persons, be they Seculars, Ecclesiastical, or Regular, or of any Rank, Degree, or Dignity whatsoever, to make Use of any Bulls, Briefs, Dispensations, or other Instruments, in what Manner soever obtained, without presenting them first to the Secretary of State, to be by him examined, and a Report made to me thereof, to the End I may let them know my Intention what is to be done in the Case, by Writing from my Secretary of State. Those who shall be found to act the contrary of all this, whether they be Ecclesiasticks, or Regulars, shall be banish'd my Kingdoms and Lordships: If they be Seculars, beside Banishment, they shall incur the Penalty of forfeiting their Estates present and to come; and in Case they send Silver in Specie, or otherwise, out of the Kingdom, they shall be proceeded against with the utmost Rigour of the Law. Farther, it is our Pleasure, that in this Instrument be comprehended all the Regulars of my Kingdoms and Lordships, whether Natives or Strangers, whom we forbid to apply themselves to their Superior Prelates residing at Rome, or in other Territories of the Pope; or to their Delegates, or Subdelegates, to obtain by their Assistance any Bulls, Briefs, Dispensations, or other Instruments; or to accept or make use of the same, without having first communicated them to the Secretary of State, that he may give me an Account thereof, and I may signify to them my Intention in Writing by the Secretary of State, upon pain of proceeding against those who shall act contrary hereto, and also against the Judges who shall suffer it to be done. In like Manner I ordain by this Decree, that such Ecclesiasticks and Regulars shall be proceeded against, as shall apply to Rome for any Bulls, Briefs, Dispensations, or other Instruments, or to make Use of them without my Leave, by what Means soever obtain'd. We order our Chamber of *Desembargo Dupaco* to cause this our Decree to be publish'd throughout the Kingdom and Isles adjacent, and to put in Execution the Penalties therein mention'd against the

the Transgressors. And as for our Conquests, our Pleasure is, That this Decree may be communicated to the Council of *Outremer*, to be published and executed there. Done at *Lisbon*, the 5th of *February* 1728.

The other two *Decrees* contain in Substance as follows.

*The Second Decree imports,*

**T**HAT the just Reasons which had obliged his Majesty to order his Subjects to retire from the Court of *Rome*, oblige him at the same Time to command all his Subjects, whether Laymen, Ecclesiasticks, or Regulars, who are at *Rome*, or elsewhere in the Pope's Dominions, to withdraw from thence within Six Months after the Publication of these Presents, on Pain of being deprived of their Right of Naturalization, if they are Ecclesiasticks or Regulars; and of Confiscation of their Estates present and to come, besides the Loss of their Right of Naturalization, if they are Laymen: That for the same Reasons, his Majesty orders all the Pope's Subjects, who are in these Kingdoms, or in the adjacent Islands, to depart the same in Twelve Months, on Pain of being forced to be gone by the Officers of Justice, together with the Confiscation of all their Estates, if they are Laymen: That all Foreigners, of what Condition soever they be, and even the King's Subjects, if they are charged with any Affairs for the Pope, or on the Part of the Court of *Rome*, shall be comprized in this Decree: And, lastly, That the Subjects of the Pope, who, after the Publication of these Presents, would come into these Countries, shall not be admitted, but sent away without any Form of Process.

*The Third Decree contains in Substance,*

**T**HAT the King having ordered the Subjects of the Pope to depart out of his Kingdoms, and that none of them shall be admitted for the future, his Majesty has thought fit to forbid the bringing in of all Sorts of Merchandizes coming from *Rome*, or any other Parts of the Pope's Dominions, under any Name whatsoever, on Pain of being dealt with as contraband Goods: That the Merchandizes which are now remaining in the King's Ware-houses belonging to the Custom-houses, shall be sent away within Six Months, without being delivered to the Persons to whom they are addressed, on Pain of Confiscation; And that Inventories be taken of  
such

such as are in the Hands of Private Persons, who shall be obliged to dispose of them in the Space of a Year, on Pain of Confiscation of all such as shall be found in their Custody after the Expiration of the said Term.

Thus we see to what an Height these Misunderstandings have arisen between these two Courts: The King of Spain has been endeavouring to work a Reconciliation between them, but has hitherto found the King of Portugal inflexible.



### *The Congress of SOISSONS.*

**B**EFORE we enter upon the Proceeding of this Congress, we think it proper to insert the following Orders, which were agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries before they met at the Place for holding the Congress.

*ORDERS and REGULATIONS to be observed during the Congress.*

**I. W**HEN the Plenipotentiaries come to assist in the Conferences on Publick Affairs, their Retinue shall be composed of one Gentleman, a Secretary, two Pages, four Footmen, and, if they desire it, two Heydukes.

**II.** The Conferences shall be held, without observing either Ceremony or Rank, at a round Table, where there is no Place higher or lower than another, and all the Plenipotentiaries shall seat themselves as they come thither.

**III.** The Coaches shall also range themselves in the Court of the Castle, as they arrive, leaving however the Passage free.

**IV.** All Differences and Quarrels between the Coachmen, and other meaner Domesticks, shall be prevented, and Orders shall be given them to treat one another friendly, and to succour each other mutually.

**V.** When two Coaches meet in narrow Passages, the Coachmen, without the least Difference who shall be first or last, shall open and make Passage; and he that shall be first called upon to stop, shall give Way to the other if he can.

**VI. In**



VI. In passing, as well within as without the City, in the Streets or on the Roads, each shall give Way, without the least Quarrel, or Pretension to Precedence.

VII. The Pages and Liverymen shall carry neither Stick, Sword, nor any Sort of Fire-Arms, either openly or secretly, and are forbid to be out of the City or in the Streets late at Night, and those who contravene these Orders, shall be severely punished.

VIII. When a Domestick of any Plenipotentiary shall be convicted of any Crime, whereby the publick Peace may be interrupted, the Plenipotentiary, after an Examination which each Minister reserves to himself with Regard to his Domestick, shall desist from any Right of punishing him as his Domestick, and depriving him of all Protection, shall deliver him into the Hands of the Judge of the Place, to be punished according to Law; and in Case any Domestick be taken by the Magistrate, or by the Night City Guard, in any Crime tending to the Perturbation of the publick Peace, it shall be permitted to arrest any such Domestick, upon giving Intimation of the Matter to the Plenipotentiary; after which the Orders of the Plenipotentiary shall be executed, be they either for committing him to Prison, or releasing him.

IX. If any Domestick of a Plenipotentiary shall attack another Domestick of any Plenipotentiary, the Aggressor shall be immediately delivered to the Master offended, who shall exercise such Justice on him as he shall think fit.

X. All the Plenipotentiaries shall forbid severely their Domesticks, as well Gentlemen, Pages, as others, to have any Quarrels or Disputes among themselves; if, however, any Difference should arise, and that a Domestick shall arm himself against his Adversary, he shall be driven, without any Excuse, out of the House of the Plenipotentiary, and even out of the City.

XI. The Plenipotentiaries shall promise mutually not to take into their Service any Domestick who shall be turned out of his Master's House, or who shall quit it without his Consent.

XII. If any Plenipotentiary is desirous that any one of his Domesticks may be punish'd with Imprisonment, he shall be confined and maintained at the Expence of the Plenipotentiary.

XIII. All these Measures for preserving Harmony and good Order, shall not serve for Example, or be of any



any Prejudice in any other Place, Time, or Con-  
juncture.

XIV. The Plenipotentiaries are to give the Names of all their Domesticks, in order to prevent Impostors having any Opportunity for passing for Domesticks of any Plenipotentiary.

To this we will subjoin the following

*LIST of the Names of the several Plenipotentiary Embassadors, at the Congress at Soissons.*

*The Imperial Embassadors.*

*Philip Lewis* Count *Sinzendorf*, Hereditary Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, his Imperial Majesty's Chancellor, Chamberlain, and Counsellor, &c.

Count *Windisgratz*.

*John Christopher Pentterriedter*, Baron of *Adelshausen*, his Imperial Majesty's Counsellor, &c. who dy'd the 20th of July at *Soissons*. In his Place the Emperor appointed the Baron *de Fonseca*, his Minister at the Court of *France*.

*The British Embassadors.*

*William Stanhope*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

*Horatio Walpole*, Esq; Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France*, &c.

*Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; Cashier of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, &c.

*The French Embassadors.*

Monsieur le Cardinal *de Fleury*, &c.

Mons. le Marquis *de Fenelon*, his Most Christian Majesty's Ambassador in *Holland*, &c.

Mons. le Comte *de Brancas Cereffe*, his Most Christian Majesty's late Plenipotentiary in *Sweden*, &c.

*The Spanish Embassadors.*

Don *Michel Joseph de Bournonville*, Duke and Marquess of *Bournonville*, First Baron of *Capres*, Grandee of *Spain* of the first Class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, &c.

Don *Alvaro de Navia Oforio*, Marquess *de Santa Cruz de Marsenado*, Viscount *de Puerto*, &c.

Don *Joachim Ignace de Bernachea*, Knight of the Order of *Calatrava*, and Major-Domo to the Queen of *Spain*, &c.

The

## The Dutch Embassadors.

M. de Goslinga.

M. Hop.

M. Hungroinie.

## The Swedish Embassadors.

Baron Sparre.

Baron Gedda.

## The Danish Embassador.

M. Schefted.

## The Russian Embassador.

Count Gallowin.

The Embassador of the Duke of Holstein Gottorp.

Count Bassewitz.

## The Polish Embassador.

Count Hoyms, the King of Poland's Minister at the Court of France.

## The Duke of Parma's Embassador.

M. de St. Severin.

## The Bavarian Embassador.

M. de Koningvelt.

## The Palatine Embassador.

Baron Franden.

The best Account we can give of the Opening and Progress of this Congress is contain'd in the following publick Advices, which, however, we are sensible are defective in many Particulars.

Soissons, June 19.

ON the 12th Instant in the Evening their Excellencies Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Poyntz arrived here from Paris, as did his Excellency Mr. Walpole from Compiègne. They found here Baron Penterriedter, with the three Spanish Plenipotentiaries, the Marquesses de Fenelon and Brancas, and M. Goslinga. A few Hours after the Arrival of the said British Embassadors, came Count Zinzendorf. On the 13th in the Morning arrived the Cardinal de Fleury; as did M. Hop on the 16th. All these Ministers were each and severally received in the same Manner, viz. without any other Ceremony but that of the Discharge of 12 Pieces of Cannon at their entring the Town: On their Arrival they were welcomed by the Intendant, the Bishop and Chapter, and the several Bodies of the Magistracy in their Formalities.

In the Visits and Interviews the Plenipotentiaries had together on the 13th, it was agreed that the Congress should be open'd the next Day.

On Monday the 14th, at Eleven in the Morning, they all assembled at the Castle, with the Train and Equipage limited by the Regulation at *Cambray*. The French Plenipotentiaries received the rest at the Door of the Hall; and being all seated at a round Table without Ceremony, (conformably to what was practis'd at *Cambray*) Count *Zinzendorf* opened the Conference by a short Speech, containing in Substance:

**T**HAT the Consent of the Emperor his Master to the holding of the Congress, is one of the Proofs of his Imperial Majesty's Desire to procure the Peace of *Europe*: That his Imperial Majesty is fully perswaded of Cardinal *de Fleury's* unweary'd Application to facilitate so salutary a Work as that of a general Pacification, and hopes the Most Christian King will continue to co-operate for attaining so great and good an End; upon which Cardinal *de Fleury's* further Declaration is expected, &c.

His Excellency added, That he could not do better than to refer himself to the Advice of a Mediator whose Sincerity is so well known: That the Desire of a general Peace had prevail'd over all the Considerations that might have stagger'd the Emperor, and that his Imperial Majesty was thereupon pleas'd to answer the good Intentions he had observ'd in the other concerned Parties.

Cardinal *de Fleury* return'd an Answer to this Speech, to the Effect following, viz.

**T**HAT he thank'd their Excellencies for their Condescension in coming to *Soissons*: That they were met there to accommodate the Differences, and to remove every Thing that might have a Tendency to a Rupture: That to limit the too far extend'd Dominions of certain Powers is not the Business in Hand, but to pacify the Troubles arisen by Jealousy: That it would not be difficult to remedy the same, provided they set about it with Sentiments of Justice and Sincerity: That he found so much Moderation, and such favourable Dispositions in most of the Ministers Plenipotentiary, as gave all imaginable Hopes for a happy Issue of the Congress: That they had given particular Marks thereof, by removing all Disputes touching the Ceremonial: That the like Sentiments of Moderation ought to prevail for accommodating reciprocal Grievances:

The

That it had been agreed, that the Demands which shall be made by one Party, shall be communicated to the other Party to answer thereto: That in Case those Demands cannot be adjusted amicably by Negotiation, the Ministers of the Powers which are not directly concern'd therein, are to employ their good Offices to reconcile the Parties: And that in fine, the Answers on every Matter shall be delivered by either Party in the Name of all the Allies.

After these Speeches, the Ministers produced their full Powers, and it was agreed, that those with the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary should be made use of, as being properest to be inserted in the Instrument of the Treaty when they should come to sign.

Other Advices from *Soissons* contain some Particulars not mention'd in the former, and therefore we shall insert them here.

*Soissons, June 17.* Cardinal *de Fleury*, Minister of State, and his Majesty's first Ambassador Plenipotentiary, arrived here the 13th in the Morning from *Compiègne*, and after having notify'd his Arrival to the respective Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, he received their Visits and returned them the same Day. On Monday the 14th, at Eleven in the Morning, the Ambassadors of the five contracting Powers repaired, according to Agreement, to the Great Hall of the Castle prepared for their Meeting, where the two Imperial Plenipotentiaries, namely, Count *Zinzendorf*, and Baron *de Pentierriedter*, came last of all, and were received at the Foot of the Stair-Case by the Intendant of this Town, and at the Head by the two French Plenipotentiaries, who conducted them into the Hall, where they, like the others, placed themselves in Elbow-Chairs at a round Table, and took their Seat near the Chimney. Count *Zinzendorf* made the first Speech, and Cardinal *de Fleury* the Second, for the Opening of the Congress, both tending chiefly to exhort all of them to have nothing else in View but Unity and Peace; which Speeches were highly approved. After which the respective full Powers were produced, when it was thought proper to communicate Copies thereof to each other. When this first Meeting broke up, all the Plenipotentiaries went to Cardinal *de Fleury's*, and were splendidly treated by his Eminency. The next



Day, the 15th, Count *Zinzendorf*, the Emperor's first Plenipotentiary, gave a great Feast to all the Embassadors. Yesterday the 16th, the second Conference was held, wherein the Copies of the full Powers were collated with the Originals, and duly delivered; Which done, their Excellencies were magnificently entertained by the Duke *de Bournonville*, the King of *Spain*'s first Plenipotentiary, as they were this Day by the first Plenipotentiary of the King of *Great Britain*, after the third Conference was over, wherein the Days for the future Conference were only fixed.

*Soissons*, July 1. On Sunday the 27th past, the Cardinal *de Fleury* return'd hither from *Compiègne*. The next Morning, the Embassadors Plenipotentiary held an ordinary Conference; after which, his Eminency entertained them all at Dinner; as did the Duke *de Bournonville* on Tuesday. Yesterday an extraordinary Conference was holden, wherein the Demands were delivered to the Imperialists and *Spaniards*, these last not having yet finished their Memorial. As soon as this Conference was over, the French Plenipotentiaries and Intendant went to dine with the Cardinal, who set out the same Afternoon for *Dammartin*, four Leagues from *Paris*, where he design'd to lie, and to meet the King at *Versailles* this Day, his Majesty being gone from *Compiègne* for the same Place this Morning. The Duke *de Bournonville*, first Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, is going to *Paris* for fourteen Days; and Mr. *Walpole* designs to set out To-morrow for the same Place. Baron *Sparre*, first Plenipotentiary of the King of *Sweden*, arrived here two Days ago; and the King of *Denmark*'s is daily expected.

*Paris*, July 2. Letters from *Soissons* advise, that upon the 28th of *June*, a Conference was held by all the Plenipotentiaries, which began at Eleven o'Clock. Cardinal *Fleury* and Count *Zinzendorf* did not sit above an Hour with them, it seems; but the Ministers of *England*, *Spain*, and *Holland* continued sitting 'till Three o'Clock; about which Time Count *Zinzendorf* return'd from riding with the Cardinal two Hours in his Coach, and went immediately to compare Notes with the Duke *de Bournonville*, first Plenipotentiary of *Spain*; which occasioned another general Conference to be held the 30th of *June*, between all the Ministers, but we cannot learn what passed therein. Mean while it is given out here, that Count *Zinzendorf* will set out for *Vienna* before this Week



Week is at an End, and leave Baron *Penterriedter* at *Soissons*. Mr. *Walpole*, Embassador of England, is expected here this Evening; as also Mynheer *Van Hoey*, the Dutch Embassador, from *Compiègne*.

*Soissons*, July 8. On the 4th Instant, Count *Buffewitz*, Plenipotentiary of the Duke of *Holstein*, gave a magnificent Entertainment to several Ministers and other Persons of Distinction; and at Night there was a Concert and Ball at *Senhor Barnackes*, second Plenipotentiary of *Spain*. Here is arrived all Sorts of fine Equipage for Prince *Kurakin*, Plenipotentiary of the Czar of *Muscovy*, for whom a fine Hotel is prepared in the Abbey of *St. Legar*. On the 5th, arrived here two Expresses, one from *Spain*, and the other from *France*; whereupon a Meeting in the Castle was summon'd, at which appear'd almost all the Plenipotentiaries that are in Town; but the Conference was over in an Hour and a half, the Subject we cannot learn. That Day, the *Marquess de Fenelon* and *Senhor Barnacke* treated several Ministers sumptuously at Dinner. On the 7th, about Two in the Morning, Count *Zinzendorf* set out for *Paris*, where he proposes to spend a Fortnight.

*Soissons*, July 11. On Thursday last the Intendant of this Province entertained most of the Plenipotentiaries that are in Town with a Dinner; as he did likewise the next Day their Secretaries and Gentlemen. Monsieur *Patin*, Author of the *Dissertation upon the Freedom of Navigation*, and Monsieur *Proly*, one of the Directors of the *Ostend East-India Company*, arrived here some Days ago, but have not yet deliver'd any Thing to the Congress in Behalf of the said Company. Mrs. *Stanhope*, first Plenipotentiary of England, set out on Friday last for *Paris*. Mynheer *Gulda*, Plenipotentiary of *Sweden*, is also upon the Road thither; but not Count *Coningsvelt*, the *Bavarian Minister*.

*Soissons*, July 22. Dr. *Silvia* arrived from *Paris* on Monday Night last, at the Request of Baron *Penterriedter*, who was seiz'd with a violent Pleurisy some Days before. This *Paris Physician* immediately held a Consultation with the three Physicians of this Place, who had attended the Patient, and approved, in the first Place, of all that they had done: Then they order'd him a Vomit, from which they expected great Matters; and on Tuesday they gave him a Sweat, which had not the desired Effect; for about Eleven o'Clock that Night the Baron dy'd, having retain'd his Senses to the

very last Moment. He desir'd, before his Death, that his Body might not be open'd; that Nobody might touch it but his own Servants; and that it might be bury'd without any State or Pomp; which will be done this Evening in the Church of our Abbey of St. Leger. 'Tis said he has made a Codicil to his Will, and put it into the Hands of the Marquess de Fenelon, as Executor thereof. The Death of this Minister is very much regretted by all the others in general, on the Account of his great Parts, strict Honour and Integrity. On Monday Morning at Eleven o'Clock, a Conference was held in the Castle, between the Plenipotentiaries then in Town. The next Morning at Three o'Clock, Mynheer Hop, first Plenipotentiary of Holland, set out for Paris, where he will pass some Days; and the same Afternoon he was follow'd by Mynheer Bassewitz, Plenipotentiary of Holstein, with most of his Domesticks. On the other Hand, Mr. Stanhope, first Plenipotentiary of England, return'd Yesterday to his Country-house, and came to Town this Day. This Morning there was a Meeting of the Five Plenipotentiaries in the Castle, to settle the Funeral of the late Baron Pentherriedter.

Soissons, July 25. Notwithstanding the deceas'd Baron Pentherriedter desired before his Death, to be interred without Pomp or Solemnity, yet the Intendant of the Soissons, together with the Roman Catholick Plenipotentiaries, thought fit to dispose Things in the following Manner: As soon as his Corpse was placed in a Coffin, it was expos'd to publick View in a Hall of his House, which was hang'd with black Cloth, and illuminated with a great Number of Flambeaus, and his Arms were placed against the Wall; the Bells of the chief Church, and of the Abbey of St. Leger were rung. In the Evening, at Seven o'Clock, the greatest Part of the Garrison were under Arms; and the Officer having mourning Knots to their Swords and Hats, the Soldiers were rang'd along the Streets, and accompany'd the Funeral Procession, which was begun by the Children of the Hospital, having each a Wax-Candle in their Hands; then follow'd the Monks and the Clergy of the Abbey of St. Leger, and the Switzer of his Excellency, and Footmen, carrying his Shield and Buckler; then the other Officers of his Household; and next the Corpse, being carry'd by eight Cordeliers: His Coffin was near eight Foot long; the Intendant, some Plenipotentiaries, their Gentlemen and Secretaries follow'd the Corpse;

as also all the Magistrates, with the Beadles and Sergeants, all in the City Livery. The whole was closed by twelve maimed Soldiers. The Funeral Procession moved round the great Market Place to the Church, which was all hung in Mourning, and finely illuminated. As soon as the Corpse was laid in the Grave, the Soldiers fired two Salvo's before the Church, and when the Grave was filled up, they came one by one and fired singly over it.

*Hague, July 27.* Letters from *Paris* and *Soissons* confirm the Death of Baron *Pentier*, his Imperial Majesty's Third Plenipotentiary at the present Congress. This new and unforeseen Incident will certainly retard the Negotiations of Peace, unless Count *Windisgratz* should, on that Occasion, hasten to the Congress, and assist in the Conferences during the Absence of Count *Zinzendorf*, who will return to *Vienna* as soon as they are brought into a regular Method, and the King of *Spain's* Resolution is known, with Regard to the principal Difficulties that at present obstruct the Business of the Congress. These are the Demand of some Places which the *Spanish* Ministry obstinately persist in, notwithstanding all the Remonstrances made to them by the *Marquess de Brancas*, Ambassador of *France*, who was sent to *Madrid* on purpose to reconcile this Matter, and prevent its bursting into a Flame; and in order thereto, has roundly declared to them, That the Crown upon which they form this Demand will, to his certain Knowledge, never consent that those Possessions shall be render'd precarious, by being discuss'd in a Congress of Peace: That the said Crown may now reject that Pretension with the better Grace, because the Preliminary Articles, which were to serve as the Ground-work of the future Treaty, make no Mention of such Surrenders: That the Crown in Question makes no other Demand, but the Redress of her Grievances in Conformity to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, as the Basis of the future Negotiations; and would chuse rather to break up the Congress, than to be ty'd down to such hard Terms and Conditions, so prejudicial to her Interest, &c. Whereupon the Express which the Duke de *Bourbonville* dispatch'd to *Madrid* before he left *Paris*, was sent back from *Madrid* with new Instructions upon that Article; and tho' we have no certain Knowledge what they are, yet 'tis whisper'd among the Publick, that they are favourable to the Allies of *Hanover*, and particularly to *Great Britain*.

*Hague, July 30.* Men begin to talk here of a new Augmentation of the Troops, in Case the Negotiations at *Soissons* should not have the desired Effect; of which, tho' we have still good Hope, yet we cannot pretend to ascertain the Success. To speak Truth, our last Letters from *Paris* and *Soissons* are not so favourable as we could wish; the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries still persisting in their Demand of certain Possessions, as a Condition *sine qua non*; the Consequences whereof any one may foretell, unless they can be persuaded to change their Tone. Mean while, we flatter ourselves, that the ordinary Conference will be resumed upon the Return of the Plenipotentiaries that are absent, and that the General Conference may be held upon the 7th of the next Month. Count *Zinzendorf* does not propose to set out on his Return to *Vienna* 'till the latter End of *August*, before which Time Count *Windisgratz* is expected at *Soissons*; and perhaps a third Plenipotentiary in the Room of Baron *Penterriedter*. This deceased Gentleman was bred under the High Chancellor *Zinzendorf*, having been many Years his Secretary, as well during his Embassy here, as at the Congress of *Utrecht*: But how well soever the Count may be disposed, it is very well known, the Baron never was a Friend to this Republick.

*Hague, August 13.* If the King of *Spain's* Ratification of the Preliminary Articles was deferr'd from Time to Time, and spun out into Length; the present Negotiation for putting an End to the Troubles in *Europe*, is like to try the Patience of the Well-disposed much more, by what Conjecture can be made from the Infancy of the Congress, so little condescending do the Imperial and *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries appear; who seem rather to follow the Maxim of the Lawyers, *Petitur injustum, ut obtineatur justum*. They support their unreasonable Pretensions with premeditated Design, and Concert (no doubt) between their respective Courts, whose principal View is to gain Time 'till the Gallies are arrived; and then they will be more intractable than before. But the Allies of *Hanover* will, no doubt, take Measures to disappoint them even herein, and not suffer themselves to be longer amused, after the Return of the Expresses which are again sent to the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*: 'Till when there is nothing to be done at the Congress at *Soissons*, the Plenipotentiaries meeting only for Form-sake. Mean while, we flatter ourselves,



ourselves, the good Harmony and Firmness of the Allies of *Hanover*, will oblige those of *Vienna* soon to change their Mind.

*Hague, Aug. 17.* The Affairs of the Congress of *Soissons* are much in the same Situation, the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries not having yet deliver'd in their Specifick Demands and Pretensions; which is the more surprizing, because they declared that they were ready some Time ago. They can have no other View in this Delay, than to gain Time for the Galleons to arrive in *Spain*; but the Allies of *Hanover* have taken the Resolution not to be amused any longer than the End of the current Month, when they will press those of *Vienna* to declare themselves freely and above-board. Count *Zinzendorf* will tarry 'till then at *Paris*, tho' he has already received the Emperor his Master's Orders to return to *Vienna*, and resume his Office of High Chancellor of the Court: But at the Time that those Orders were dispatch'd, the Imperial Court knew nothing of Baron *Penterriedter's* Death.

*Hague, Aug. 20.* There is at present much more Likelihood, that the Congress of *Soissons* will break up without Success, than be carry'd on 'till it ends in a safe and honourable Peace. The Backwardness of the Court of *Spain* to deliver in their Pretensions and pretended Grievances, is more and more suspected by the Allies of *Hanover*, who plainly perceive, that they have the Arrival of the Galleons in View, after which they imagine they could make a better Market of their Wares.

*Soissons, Aug. 19.* On Monday last, several of the Plenipotentiaries met in the Castle at the usual Hour; but their Conference was very short. Every one expected, that a Grand Conference would have been held this Day, because it was given out, that the Cardinal *de Fleury* and all the other Plenipotentiaries that have been at *Paris*, were coming on purpose to assist thereat: But we have heard nothing of them; neither was there any Conference at all this Morning, as usual, to the Astonishment of some of the Ministers, who took a Turn up to the Castle-Gates at the usual Hour, not knowing there would be no Assembly. The Occasion hereof is attributed to the Departure of the Court, and most of the Foreign Ministers that were at *Paris* for *Pontainebleau*. The Plenipotentiaries that are now in Town will meet To-morrow Morning; and it is said the Cardinal *de*

*Fleury* will shortly fix a Day for coming thither, in order to the holding of a General Conference. Yesterday Morning the *Swedish* Minister's Lady, the Baroness of *Spar*, arrived here from *England*. This Day Mr. *Poyntz* gave a splendid Entertainment to most of the Ministers and other Persons of Distinction; and the same Evening a great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies were sumptuously regaled at the Charge of the Count de *St. Julian*; after which there was a Ball, which lasted 'till very late in the Night.

*Soissons*, Aug. 23. There having been no Conference on Thursday last, nor any Plenipotentiaries since arrived, it is altogether unlikely that there will be any Conference To-morrow. These Delays are generally attributed to the Cardinal de *Fleury*, who has not yet declar'd himself as to the King's Answer or Resolution concerning the Articles exhibited on the Part of their High-Mightinesses the States General of the *United Netherlands*, notwithstanding the Instances of Count *Zinzendorf*, Mr. *Stanhope*, and Mynheer *Hop*. Mean while it has been observ'd, that the Constitution takes up no small Part of the Cardinal Minister's Time. Count *Zinzendorf* and Mr. *Stanhope* have hired Houses at *Fontainebleau*, where Mr. *Walpole* is before-hand with them.

*Hague*, Aug. 24. Our Letters from *Soissons* and *Paris* are still silent with Regard to the Activity of the Congress, and the Departure of Count *Zinzendorf* and the Duke de *Bourbonville* for *Soissons*; and rather insinuate, that they will follow the Court of *France* to *Fontainebleau*, to carry on their private Conferences with the Cardinal de *Fleury*. Be that as it will, the Duke de *Bourbonville* will not deliver in the Specifick Demands and Pretensions of his Court 'till he has received another Express from *Madrid*.

*Soissons*, Aug. 29. It looks now as if the Congress would receive new Life from the Arrival of the Plenipotentiaries that were absent. On Friday Noon Mr. *Stanhope* came to Town from *Paris*, and dined with Mr. *Poyntz*, by whom the three Plenipotentiaries of *Holland* were only invited, and in the Afternoon those five Ministers had a long Conference together. The next Day, Mr. *Stanhope* entertain'd the same Company and the two *French* Plenipotentiaries at Dinner. There is a very good Understanding between all those Ministers. We are told there will be a great Assembly in the Castle To-morrow; and that some Articles will then be brought

brought upon the *Tapis*, which have been agreed upon at *Paris*, *Versailles*, or *Fontainbleau*: It is even said, that the Congress will not be of so long Duration as was imagined, thro' the particular Care that is taken to remove Difficulties. But there's Room to doubt whether Things are yet brought to that Maturity; for nothing can be more evident, than that, hitherto, the Conduct of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* tends only to gain Time, and to amuse the Allies of *Hanover* under various Pretences. Some ascribe these Procrastinations wholly to the Court of *Spain*, and pretend that the *Imperialists* act a more sincere Part, and are far better disposed towards an amicable Accommodation. But others again are of Opinion, that the Emperor's Journey to *Triastes* is all of a Piece with the King of *Spain's* dissembled Sickness. This Day the Intendant of the *Soissons* entertained at Dinner as many of the Plenipotentiaries as were in Town. We hear the *French King* will come from *Fontainbleau* to *Compiègne*, that the Cardinal de *Fleury* may be nearer to the Congress, to Watch, as he has hitherto done, with great Vigilance, and (at least apparent) Integrity, and Zeal for the Alliance of *Hanover*, the Paces and Counter-Paces of the *Imperialists* and *Spaniards*.

*Soissons*, Sept. 2. On Monday Morning last (the 30th of *August*) several Plenipotentiaries met at the usual Hour; but the Conference was of a short Duration, and they went afterward and took a Walk in the Mall behind the Castle. The same Evening between Seven and Eight o'Clock, arrived Count *Coningsfelt*, Plenipotentiary of the Elector of *Bavaria*, being saluted with twelve Pieces of Cannon. The next Morning about Eight, came Count *Golofskin*, Embassador and Plenipotentiary of the Czar of *Muscovy*, who was saluted with the like Number of Guns; and the same Evening arrived from *Paris* Count *Linzendorf* with the Baron de *Fonseca*, Third Minister-Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, who was saluted in the same Manner as the two above-named. He has already received the Compliments of the Foreign Ministers, and of the Magistrates of this City. The Assembly which was to have been held in the Castle this Day, was anticipated one twenty-four Hours, and held Yesterday Morning, because Count *Linzendorf* pretended he was obliged to return to *Fontainbleau*: His Excellency then introduced the Baron de *Fonseca*, who deliver'd in his Credentials. The Count

treated all the Plenipotentiaries that Day at Dinner, and set out this Morning for *Fontainbleau*, whither Mr. *Stanhope*, First Plenipotentiary of *England*, and Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary of the Embassy, began their Journey Yesterday. Messieurs *Hop* and *Gisinga*, Plenipotentiaries of the States General, are likewise following to *Fontainbleau*, where it is apparent the principal Work is to be done. This Day the Plenipotentiaries in Town were entertain'd by the Baron *de Fonseca*. Senhor *Barenachea*, Second Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, is still at *Paris*, but we expect him in a few Days, with his Lady, his Daughter, and Son-in-Law. Before his Departure, Count *Linzendorf* deliver'd the following PAPER to the Dutch Ministers, viz.

*The ANSWER of his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Memorial presented the 30th of June 1728, by the Plenipotentiaries of the States General of the United Provinces at the Congress of Soissons.*

IT would be too tedious to resume the Discussion of the unquestionable Right his Imperial Majesty has of granting to his Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands* the Privilege of navigating to the *East-Indies*, and of trafficking there with free People, seeing that this Right is sufficiently made appear in many Dissertations that have been printed on this Subject; and it having been demonstrated, that the Articles of the Peace of *Westphalia*, which have been alledg'd, establish nothing contrary to this Right, nor do Regard in any Manner the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands*; therefore his Imperial Majesty doubts not but that his Right will subsist entire, and thinks he may maintain it with Honour, and without Breach of Faith.

Forasmuch as during the Congress the chief Business will be to find out Means to restore the former good Intelligence, and to secure the publick Tranquillity, his Imperial Majesty will not fail, on his Part, to contribute to so salutary a Design, in every Thing that is not inconsistent with his own Rights and the Interests of his Subjects; and he will listen with Satisfaction to whatever the States General shall think fit to propose on this Head; desiring them to be fully persuaded, that he has as much at Heart as any other of their Allies, the Preservation and Welfare of their Republick, which is united to him by the Bonds of a strict Friendship; his Imperial



Imperial Majesty promising himself the like, on the Part of the States General.

As to what regards the Complaints made by their High Mightinesses, concerning the Treaty of Commerce concluded at *Vienna* the 1st of May 1725, between his Imperial Majesty and the King of *Spain*, and of some Articles which are wrested to a wrong Sense, it will be easy to prevent all Jealousy, and to explain the true Sentiments of Candour of the contracting Parties, who never had it in their Thoughts to infringe the former Treaties.

To conclude, his Imperial Majesty does not believe that any Thing contain'd in the said Treaty can be prejudicial to the Interests and Possessions of any Ally whatsoever, nor contrary to the Tenour of his Treaties: But he thinks himself equally engaged to his Allies to support their Interests, conformably to the Treaties he is entered into with them, and to procure for them a just Satisfaction, when it shall be known that any Injury has been done them. His Imperial Majesty sees with Pleasure the Declaration which the States General make, of their Readiness to come into the Measures that shall be judg'd necessary to strengthen the Repose of *Europe*, and remove all Grounds of Dissension: And this agreeing exactly with the Sentiments of his Imperial Majesty, he gladly concurs therein, in the Manner stipulated by the Preliminary Articles, which are to be a standing Rule for the Regulation of this Congress.

Lastly, his Imperial Majesty reserves to himself the Power of setting forth and explaining more at large in the Negotiations of this Congress, whatever his Interests, and the Alliances he is enter'd into, may require.

*Hague, Sept. 7.* At last we have Advice, that Count *Zinzendorf*, the Emperor's First Plenipotentiary, is return'd to *Paris* from the Court of *France*. This fills us with Hopes, that there will soon be a General Conference, to answer the Pretensions of the Republick; tho' peradventure it will be only harping upon the same String; I mean, that the Drift of the Imperial Answer will tend to the Preservation of the *Ostend* Company: But should the Imperial Plenipotentiaries even give up that Point at last, what would this avail, so long as the unhappy Differences subsist between the Courts of *Madrid* and *London*? Of these we see no End, while the *Spaniards* trump up a thousand Pretences to justify their Delay.

Delay in producing their Counter-Pretensions; for which they must either have received the Orders of their Courts, and then one would think the Duke de Bourbonville would have accompany'd Count Zinzendorf to Soissons, or else they take upon them prodigiously in assisting the writings of that Importance, which again pays the forms of the Congress.

*Soissons, Sept. 5.* Count Zinzendorf's late Journey hither was on no other Account than to be present at the Introduction of the Baron de Fonseca, in Quality of Plenipotentiary Ambassador at the Congress. 'Tis believed that in the Assembly, which is to be held To-morrow, some of the Plenipotentiaries of the Princes who have acceded to the Treaties of Vienna and Hanover, will be introduced into the Congress. M. Hop and M. Goslinga are set out to go and assist at the Conferences which are to be held at Fontainebleau, with Cardinal de Fleury, Count Zinzendorf, and the Ambassadors of Great Britain and Spain. 'Tis reported, that the Affairs concerning the Ostend Company, Gibraltar, and Port Mahon are as good as concluded; and that they wait only for that End 'till the Return of the Expresses dispatch'd to Vienna and Madrid, to have the Approbation of the Project, which is said to be agreed on with Cardinal de Fleury. On Friday about Six in the Evening, Baron Franken, the Elector Palatine's Plenipotentiary Minister, arrived in this City, under a Salvo of twelve Pieces of Cannon.

*Soissons, Sept. 9.* On Monday the Plenipotentiary Ambassadors held their usual Assembly at the Castle, whither the Marquess de Fenelon went the Day following, with some of the Secretaries of the Embassies, to take a Copy of the Articles upon which they had deliberated the Day before. Mr. Poyntz sent that Night an Express to London. They talk variously touching the Success of the Congress: Some believe it will soon be ended by an amicable Accommodation; and others, that it will still meet with much Opposition from the Part of a certain Potentate, which may make it last a great while: Others again are of Opinion, that to remove all Difficulties it would be proper to agree upon a Truce: We shall in a short Time be better inform'd of these Matters. The Counts Gallowin and Bassewitz, Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Holstein, are gone from hence for Fontainebleau.

*Soissons, Sept. 12.* On *Thursday* last Count *Coningsfeld*, Minister-Plenipotentiary of the Elector of *Bavaria*, gave a magnificent Dinner to all the Plenipotentiaries then *down*; and the next Morning he set out Post for *Fontainebleau*, whither he will be speedily follow'd by Baron *Spaken*, Minister of the Elector Palatine. Great Quantities of Firewood have been provided for the Plenipotentiaries against Winter, and are now lying upon the Bank of the River behind the Castle; but many are of the Opinion that the Congress will not last so long, and that the great Work will be finish'd before that Time at *Fontainebleau*. Yesterday Sir *William Wyndham's* Son gave a fine Concert at Mr. *Walpole's* Lodgings here, follow'd by a Feast and Ball, which lasted till this Morning Four o'Clock.

*Soissons, Sept. 16.* On Monday Morning a General Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries that were here, was held in the Castle at the usual Hour; and the English Plenipotentiary Mr. *Poyntz*, entertained all of them that Day at Dinner; at which were also the Marchioness of *Santa Cruz*, the Baroness of *Spar*, and the Baroness of *Franken*. On Tuesday in the Evening Baron *Spar*, Plenipotentiary of *Sweden*, gave the same Company a handsome Collation at his Country-House two Leagues off; and Yesterday he rode a Hunting towards the Grounds of Lieutenant-General *Muret*, who made them a sumptuous Entertainment in the Evening. This Morning there is no Assembly in the Castle; and we are told, that for the future there will be none but Mondays, so long as most of the Plenipotentiaries continue at *Paris* or *Fontainebleau*, from whence we are not to expect them, according to Report, 'till the Middle of *October*. And thus the Congress is, if I may be allow'd the Expression, a Sort of Vacation. The English Minister Mr. *Poyntz* is to treat all the Plenipotentiaries that are here, this Day, at *Plessis*, a Country-Seat two Leagues off, which the First Plenipotentiary Mr. *Stanhope* hired, and left the Use of it to Mr. *Poyntz*, during his Absence.

## F R A N C E.

ON the the 11th of April, *M. Van Hove*, Ambassador in Ordinary of the State of *Holland*, made Publick into *Paris* with great Majesty, being received and conducted by the *Mareschal de Villeroy*, and the Introducer of the Ambassadors.

His Excellency being arrived at his Hotel, was complimented on the Part of the King, by the *Duke d'Aumont*, first Gentleman of the Bedchamber; by the *Count de Tesse* on the Part of the Queen, and by the *Marquess de Brevecœur* on the Part of the Dutchess Dowager of *Orleanse*. The next Day his Excellency gave a splendid Entertainment in his Hotel to the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction. There were two Tables, one of 25 Covers, and the other of 20, served with as great Plenty as Decency.

The 13th the *Prince de Pons*, and the Introducer of the Ambassadors, conducted his Excellency in the King's Coach to *Verfailles*, where he had his first Publick Audience of the King and Queen with all the Ceremonies and Honours allow'd to Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads. After those Audiences, his Excellency was entertained at Dinner in the Hall of Ambassadors by the King's Officers, and afterwards conducted back to his House at *Paris* by the *Prince de Pons*, and the Introducer in the King's Coach. His Excellency made a Speech to the King, and another to the Queen, which are as follow :

To the KING.

S I R E,

THEIR High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, my Lords and Masters, could not honour me with a more glorious Character, than that of Ambassador to a Monarch, who commands Respect, not so much for the Strength of his vast Empire, as for the Lustre of his Royal Vertues.

All *Europe*, Sire, looks with Amazement on the Justice and Moderation, the Steadiness and Condescension, the Prudence and Sincerity, so happily united in your Majesty's Sacred Person.

Nay more, all *Europe*, Sire, sees with profound Admiration, that Piety is the Knot that ties together

Qualities



Qualities so excellent in themselves, and so rarely united.

All Europe, *Sire*, applauds your Majesty's Wisdom, which shines out in every Step you take, and is more remarkably conspicuous in the Choice of your Council. But it is with the sincerest Gratitude, *Sire*, that all Europe ought to acknowledge, how much they are beholden to that Love of Peace, upon which your Majesty establishes the Glory of your Reign, and which has just extinguished a general Flame that threatned the Destruction of Nations.

Thus Heaven, resolving to secure the People's Tranquillity, made your Majesty at the same Time the Depositary of it, and of the full Confidence of all the Powers concern'd; who, beside, sways the first Scepter in the World.

What a Happiness is it for Mankind, that your Majesty does so perfectly answer up to the Designs of Providence!

Yes, *Sire*, your Majesty, amidst the Transports of the most impetuous Age, has learnt a Maxim, which the Wisest of Princes could not persuade themselves 'till very late, and after long Experience; I mean, *Sire*, That the Grandeur of Kings, and the Prosperity of States, consists not so much in the Power of boasting the most rapid Conquests, as in the Maintenance and Enjoyment of Peace built upon solid Foundations.

Dispositions so Pacifick in a King so Powerful, do naturally engage all Europe to wish your Majesty a long, a happy, and flourishing Reign.

My Masters Vows, *Sire*, are so much the more Ardent and Sincere, as the Preservation of the Peace is the constant and invariable End of their Government, and as your Majesty is pleased to honour them with a particular Affection.

It is, *Sire*, to cultivate this precious Affection, that my Ministry is design'd: May it have all the Success, that the most respectful Sentiments for your Majesty that fill my Heart, make me hope!

His Majesty was pleased to return a very obliging Answer to the Ambassador, and assur'd him, that his Person was very acceptable to him.

To the Q U E E N.

And

M A D A M,  
**T**HEIR High Mightinesses profound Veneration and inviolable Adherence to the Most Christian King; their infinite Respect for your Majesty, from they look upon as the most valuable of Present made by Heaven out of Love to the King and his People: Their ardent Vows for the Preservation of *Mes Dames* of France, and for the happy Birth of a Dauphin to complete your Majesty's Joy, and the Felicity of the Kingdom: The singular Affection, with which the King your Consort is pleased to honour the State: All seem, *Madam*, to permit them to aspire to your Majesty's Royal Benevolence.

If they demand it, *Madam*, most earnestly of your Majesty by my Ministry, it is because they set the highest Value upon it, and it cannot fail of securing to them the Friendship of the Greatest of Kings.

Possess'd of the same Sentiments with my Masters, and forming the same Wishes, shall I dare, *Madam*, to raise my Thoughts so as to flatter myself with some sort of Attention of your Majesty upon my earnest and respectful Endeavours.

Her Majesty returned likewise a very obliging Answer to the Embassador.

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## W E S T - I N D I E S.

**A**BOUT the Middle of April, the *Dunkirk* Man of War, Sir *Yelverton Peyton*, Bart. Commander, arrived at *Spithead*, from *Jamaica*, from whence she sailed the Middle of February last, and brought Advice, That Vice-Admiral *Hopson*, in the *Lyon* Man of War, commanded by Capt. *Joseph Laws*, and Brigadier *Hunter*, (the new Governor of that Island) in the *Lark* Man of War, Capt. *John Grey*, arrived there the 29th of January last, in eight Weeks from *England*; and that by the 4th of February the Admiral having taken upon him the Command of the Squadron, which at his Arrival he found in Harbour at *Jamaica*, put to Sea with them, in order to cruize off the *Spanish* Coast.

Brigadier

gracious Hunter, the next Day after his Arrival at Jamaica, summon'd the Council, and made the following Speech to them, viz.

Gentlemen,  
I am not insensible of the Difficulties which, at this Time, attend the Execution of that Trust with which the King has honoured me, nor how unequal I am to it: but since he has thought fit to do it, I shall do my best; I think I am safe and secure in my Intentions; as to Failings, or Errors in Judgment, your sensible Advice (to which I assure you I shall ever pay all due Regard) may either prevent or rectify them.

You, Gentlemen, lie under the same Obligations with me, to give all Attention to the Interest and Ease of his Majesty's Government here, as you are also deeply interested in preserving the Peace and promoting the Prosperity of your Country, which are so far from being incompatible, that whoever sets about to separate them, even in his Thoughts, must do it upon the odious Supposition of lawless Power on the one Hand, or a Spirit of Sedition on the other.

There are some Instructions which I am commanded to communicate to you, which I shall do so soon as you and I have more Leisure, and shall expect and rely upon your Advice in some Matters of Consequence to his Majesty's Service, and the Interest of this Country.

*The ANSWER of the Council.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

WE thank your Excellency for this your kind Declaration, and do with the greatest Sincerity congratulate your safe Arrival to this Country. We must gratefully acknowledge his Majesty's Wisdom in his Choice of your Excellency for our Governor, at this critical Juncture, which necessarily required a Person of your Abilities and known Experience in Government.

We return our most hearty Thanks to your Excellency, for the favourable Sentiments you are pleased to entertain of us: We hope our Conduct has been, and will be always such as must demonstrate, that we have no View or Inclination of running into the Extreams either of being Arbitrary on the one Hand, or of turning Liberty into Licentiousness on the other.

We beg Leave to assure you, that we shall, to the utmost of our Power, both by our Advice and Assistance,

endeavour to promote his Majesty's and the And  
Interest, which we take to be the only Mean of render-  
ing your Excellency easy and happy during your Ad-  
ministration.

*His Excellency's R<sup>th</sup> P<sup>th</sup> L<sup>th</sup>*

*Gentlemen,*

**I** Am extremely obliged to you and give you my  
heartly Thanks for the good Opinion you are pleased  
to entertain of me, but more for the kind Assurances  
you have given me of your Advice and Assistance in the  
Execution of the Trust reposed in me. From the Con-  
fidence I have in the good Effect of that, I flatter my-  
self with the Prospect of Ease in my Administration  
and Government, and Prosperity to those who are to  
live under it.

With the Advice of the Council, the Governor issued Writs for calling an Assembly, who were to meet on the 28th of March.

About the Beginning of this Month, the two following Addresses were, by the Lord Baltimore, presented to his Majesty, which his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, viz.

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,  
The humble Address of the Governor, and the Upper and  
Lower Houses of Assembly in the Province of Maryland.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,  
the Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses  
of Assembly in Maryland, now convened, beg Leave to  
express the deep Sense we have of our great Loss, by  
the Death of your Royal Father King George I. of blef-  
sed Memory; a Prince of most heroick and inestimable  
Virtues, under whose Administration our pure and holy  
Religion was supported and piously propagated, our  
Laws, Liberties and Properties maintain'd and strenu-  
ously defended, and other Blessings that a free People  
could expect from the best of Kings, dispensed among us;  
the Reflection of his Death makes us justly lament our  
mighty Loss, and humbly beg Leave to approach your  
Majesty with the Tribute of our Tears due to our late  
most Gracious Sovereign; and after having paid this Du-  
ty to his glorious Memory, joyfully to offer our most  
sincere Congratulations for your Majesty's Accession to  
the



gracious of your Royal Ancestors, and to assure your Majesty, that we have not the least Reason to doubt our being equally happy under your Majesty's Government, the Virtues of your Great and Royal Father being inherent in your Majesty. And we most earnestly beseech your Majesty to bestow, altho' at this Distance from your Royal Presence, one of your Majesty's Subjects can have a more good and just Regard for your Majesty, than the People of this Province. And we devoutly pray, that the Great and Divine Being will, shower down Blessings on your Majesty, your most pious and illustrious Consort, and your Royal Progeny, to be a Blessing to your Kingdoms, 'till Time shall be no more.

This our Condolance for our late most Gracious Sovereign, our Congratulations for your Majesty's happy Accession, and our fervent Prayers for the Succession in your illustrious Line, we most humbly implore your Majesty to accept from the Hands of our noble Lord Proprietary, whose Attachment, we presume, is well known to your Majesty. We are,

May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most Loyal, Dutiful,  
Obedient Subjects and Servants,

The other Address is as follows :

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

*The humble Address of the Roman Catholicks of the Province of Maryland.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, the Roman Catholicks, Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland, under the Government of the Lord Baltimore, Lord and Proprietor thereof, out of our true and unfeigned Sense of Gratitude for the great Clemency and Goodness of your late Royal Father toward us, humbly beg Leave to express to your Majesty the Share we bear with the rest of your Majesty's Subjects, in the General Grief of the British Empire on the Death of our late most gracious Sovereign : And as we have the same Happiness with them, to see your Majesty peaceably succeed to the Crown of your great Father, we humbly beseech your Majesty to give us Leave to join with them in our hearty Congratulations; and in all Humility we beg your Majesty's gracious Acceptance of our constant Allegiance and Duty, according to our utmost Capacities

in

in this remote Part of your Majesty's Dominions. And we humbly hope, by our Loyalty, and a steady and constant Adherence to our Duty, to deserve some Share in that tender Concern your Majesty has been so graciously pleased to express for all your Subjects. We are,

May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most dutiful  
and loyal Subjects.

About the same Time, the following Address, having been transmitted to the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was, by his Grace, presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty,  
The humble Address of the Commons House of Assembly of  
your Majesty's Province of South Carolina, convened this  
31st of January, 1727.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the Inhabitants of this remote Part of your Dominions in *America*, being now assembled, pray Leave to approach your most Sacred Person, and with Hearts truly and sincerely sorrowful, to condole with your Majesty on the Death of your Royal Father, our late most Gracious King.

As the sudden Loss of so great and good a Prince must naturally affect his People with the deepest Sorrow, so by your Majesty's happy Accession to the *British* Throne, that Scene of Melancholy is changed to the greatest Transport of Joy: On which happy Occasion permit us, dread Sir, among the loud Acclamations of your many dutiful and loyal Subjects, to congratulate your Majesty, and with the same universal Joy, to offer your Majesty this first Tribute of our Duty, Loyalty and Obedience. And altho' we are so unhappy to be at this great Distance from your Royal Presence and immediate Care and Protection, and the Province to which we belong may be thought inconsiderable, if compared with your other Dominions; yet we assure your Majesty, that our Zeal and Affection to your Person and Government is no ways inferior to any of the rest of your Majesty's Subjects.

That your Majesty's Reign may be long, glorious and happy; that God will multiply his Blessings on your most Sacred Majesty and your Royal Consort, our most  
gracious

gracious Queen, and the rest of your illustrious Family, and that there may never be wanting one of them to rule Great Britain and the Dominions thereunto belonging, is, and ever shall be, the constant Prayers of,

Great S I R,

Your Majesty's most dutiful and  
loyal Subjects and Servants.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, March 22, 1728.

AN Express came down last Night from our Army at St. Augustine, and brought the News, that they had kill'd 32 *Yamasse* Indians and a *Bryar*, and wounded several; that they had burnt their Town, and made the *Spaniards* quit theirs, and retire into the Castle, from whence they fired about 300 Guns upon our Army, but did no Damage: At last they sent to know their Intent, whose Answer was, That they wanted the *Yamasse* Indians that were in the Castle: They made Answer, That they could not deliver them up, being the King of Spain's Subjects. At length our Army retired, after having been there three Days, and brought fifteen of the *Yamasse* Indians Prisoners. The Governor of St. Augustine wrote two Letters to our Governor, that he would restore us all Damages. Our Army consists of 100 White Men, and 100 *Indians*.

New-York, April 29, 1728.

ON the 15th Instant his Excellency John Montgomerie, Esq; Governor of this Province, arrived here in his Majesty's Ship *Shoreham*, Capt. Long Commander: He was received at the Water-side by his Excellency Governor Burnet, attended by the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the Corporation, and a great Number of Gentlemen and Merchants of this City: From thence he walked to the Fort, (a Company of Halberdiers and a Troop of Horse marching before, and the Council, Corporation, Gentlemen, and Merchants following, the Streets being lined on each Side with the Militia) where, on his entring, he was saluted by the Discharge of the Cannon; and after publishing his Commission, he walked (attended as before) to the City-Hall, where it was also published, amidst a vast Concourse of People, and then returned to the Fort: The Militia then drew up on the Parade, and saluted him with three Volleys. The same Day his Excellency was pleased to publish a Proclamation, for continuing

ning all Officers, Civil and Military, until further Order. And

There has been presented to him an humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of his Majesty's most ancient City and Corporation of New York, in the Colony of New York in America; to which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

**I** Thank the Corporation for this obliging Address, and do assure you, that it shall be my chief Concern to make the People whom I am to govern, easy and happy; in doing which, I shall obey his Majesty's Commands, and the Dictates of my own Inclinations.

Also an humble Address of several of the principal Merchants, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of New York; to which he was pleased to reply in the following Terms:

Gentlemen,

**I** Heartily thank you for this kind Address, and do assure you, that I come to this Government, fully determined to make the Inhabitants of it easy and happy; than which, nothing can recommend me more to the Continuance of his Majesty's Favour.

*Boston in New England, April 15:*

**O**N Monday last the 8th Instant, his Honour our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, was pleased, by Proclamation, to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the 24th Instant; and Writs are issuing out for electing a new Assembly. — From *Westerly* we learn, that on the 7th Instant, about the Sun's going down, Capt. James Emmot, Master of a Schooner belonging to Rhode Island, struck upon a Reef, and run on Shore there, and that the Captain and three more perished with Cold and Hunger, and that only one Indian Man escaped to give this melancholy Account.



THE  
*Historical Register.*

NUMBER LII.

WEST-INDIES.

PENNSYLVANIA.



THE following authentick Relation of a late Treaty between the Governor of *Pensylvania* and the *Indians* bordering on that Settlement, containing several memorable Matters relating to the Customs and Manners of those People, and shewing their natural Simplicity, cannot but be acceptable to our Readers.

Two Indian Treaties, the one held at *Conestogoe* in May 1728, and the other at *Philadelphia* in June following, between the Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Pensylvania*, and Counties of *Newcastle*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*, upon *Delaware*; and the Chiefs of the *Conestogoe*, *Delaware*, *Shawanese*, and *Canawese* Indians.

THE Governor having last Fall acquainted the *Indians* of *Conestogoe*, by Mr. *Wright*, that he design'd to visit them, so soon as their People were come Home out of the Woods in the Spring, received an Account about three Weeks since from Mr. *Wright*, that Capt. *Civility*, the Chief of those *Indians*, with his People, were returned: Whereupon the Governor dispatch'd an Express to acquaint the *Indians*, that he would meet them about the 23d of May Instant, at *Conestogoe*, where he desired that the Chiefs of all the *Indians* might be present, and that Capt. *Civility* would dispatch Messengers

to Sassoonan, Opekasset, and Manawkyhickon, Chiefs of the Delawares, who live up the River Sasquehannah, to be there.

Pursuant to this Appointment, the Governor, attended with some Members of the Council, and divers other Gentlemen, to the Number of about Thirty, who voluntarily offered their Company thither, set out from Philadelphia on the 22d of May, and on the 23d in the Evening, came to the House of Mr. Andrew Cornish, about a Mile distant from the Indian Town. The 24th and 25th Days were spent in waiting for some other Persons expected at the Treaty, and in mutual Civilities, and on the 26th the Treaty began as follows :

*At a Council held at the Indian Town of Conestogoe,  
May 26, 1728.*

P R E S E N T,

*The Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, some Members of Council, and divers other Gentlemen.*

P R E S E N T A L S O,

Ganyatarouga, Tawenna, Tanniatchiaro, Taquatarensay, alias Captain Civility, Chiefs of the Conestogoe Indians.

Oholykon, Peycashickon, Wikimikyona, Howickyoma, Chiefs of some of the Delaware-Indians on Brandywine. Skayanannego, Onneyghiat, Nanamakamen, Peyhiohinas, Chiefs of the Canawese-Indians.

Weyfow-walow, Keyseykakalow, Nichtarnskakow, Chiefs of the Shawanese.

Shakachtawlin, or Sam, Interpreter from the English into the Delaware.

Capt. Civility, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Shawanese and Mingoe, alias Conestogoe.

Pomapechtoa, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Canawese Language.

Mr. Nicolas Scull, Mr. John Scull, Mr. Peter Bizallion, Assistant Interpreters.

The Governor spoke as follows :

*My Friends and Brethren,*

**Y**OU are sensible, that the Great William Penn, the Father of this Country, when he first brought his People with him over the broad Sea, took all the Indians, the old Inhabitants, by the Hand, and because he found them to be a sincere honest People, he took them to his Heart, and loved them as his own. He then made

made a strong League and Chain of Friendship with them, by which it was agreed, that the *Indians* and the *English*, with all the *Christians*, should be as one People.

Your Friend and Father *William Penn*, still retain'd a warm Affection for all the *Indians*, and strictly command'd those whom he sent in his Place to govern this People, to treat the *Indians* as his Children, and continued in this kind Love for them until his Death.

His Sons have now sent me over in their Stead, and they gave me strict Charge to love all the *Indians* as their Brethren, and as their Father *William Penn* loved you. I would have seen you before this Time, but I fell Sick soon after I came over, and continued so 'till the next Spring: I then waited to receive some of the Five Nations, who came to see me at *Philadelphia*; and last Fall I heard you were all gone out a Hunting.

I am now come to see you, and to renew the ancient Friendship which has been between *William Penn's* People and you. I was in Hopes that *Sassuonan* and *Opekasset*, with their People, would have been likewise here: They have sent me kind Messages, and have a warm Love for the *Christians*. I believe they will come to me at *Philadelphia*, for since they could not get hither, I have desired them to meet me there.

I am now to discourse with my Brethren the *Conestogoes*, *Delawares*, *Canawese*, and *Shawanese* *Indians* upon *Sasquehannah*, and to speak in Love to them.

My Brethren,

**Y**OU have been faithful to your Leagues with us; your Hearts have been clean, and you have preserved the Chain from Spots, or Rust; or if there were any, you have been careful to wipe them away: Your Leagues with your Father *William Penn*, and with his Governors, are in Writing on Record, that our Children and our Childrens Children, may have them in everlasting Remembrance: And we know that you preserve the Memory of these Things amongst you, by telling them to your Children, and they again to the next Generation, so that they remain stamp'd on your Minds never to be forgot.

The chief Heads or strongest Links of this Chain, I find are these nine, *viz.*

I. That all *William Penn's* People, or *Christians*, and all the *Indians*, should be Brethren, as the Children of one Father, jointed together as with one Heart, one Head, and one Body.

I i 2

II. That

II. That all Paths should be open and free to both Christians and Indians.

III. That the Doors of the Christians Houses should be open to the Indians, and the Houses of the Indians open to the Christians, and that they should make each other welcome as their Friends.

IV. That the Christians should not believe any false Rumours or Reports of the Indians, nor the Indians believe any such Rumours or Reports of the Christians, but should first come as Brethren, to enquire of each other. And that both Christians and Indians, when they hear any such false Reports of their Brethren, they should bury them as in a bottomless Pit.

V. That if the Christians hear any ill News, that may be to the Hurt of the Indians, or the Indians hear any such ill News, that may be to the Injury of the Christians, they should acquaint each other with it speedily, as true Friends and Brethren.

VI. That the Indians should do no Manner of Harm to the Christians, nor to their Creatures; nor the Christians do any Hurt to the Indians, but each treat the other as their Brethren.

VII. But as there are wicked People in all Nations, if either Indians or Christians should do any Harm to each other, Complaint should be made of it by the Persons suffering, that Right may be done; and when Satisfaction is made, the Injury or Wrong should be forgot, and be buried as in a bottomless Pit.

VIII. That the Indians should in all Things assist the Christians, and the Christians assist the Indians, against all wicked People that would disturb them.

IX. And lastly, That both Christians and Indians should acquaint their Children with this League and firm Chain of Friendship made between them, and that it should always be made stronger and stronger, and be kept bright and clean, without Rust or Spot, between our Children and Childrens Children, while the Creeks and Rivers run, and while the Sun, Moon, and Stars endure.

And for a Confirmation, on our Parts, of all these Articles, we bind them with these several Parcels of Goods, viz.

20 Strowd Match Coats	100 wt. of Gunpowder
20 Duffells	200 wt. of Lead
30 Blankets	500 Flints
20 Shirts	50 Knives.

After



After delivering the Presents, the Governor proceeded, and said,

*My Brethren,*

I Have now spoke to the League and Chain of Friendship, first made by our Father *William Penn*, with your Fathers, which is confirm'd. I am now to acquaint you with an unhappy Accident which has afflicted me, and all good People amongst us, and we lament and mourn with you on the heavy Misfortune.

About forty Days ago we heard that the *Twechtweyes* were coming as Enemies against this Country; I believe it is false; for we never hurt the *Twechtweyes*: And about eighteen Days since, I received an Express from the Iron-Works at *Mahanatawny*, acquainting me, that eleven Foreign *Indians*, painted for War, and armed with Guns, Pistols, and Swords, were come amongst our Inhabitants, plundering them, and taking away their Provisions by Force; whereupon some of our People, to the Number of Twenty Men, with Arms, went to speak to them civilly, but the *Indians* fired upon them, and wounded some of them; our Men likewise fired on the *Indians*, and wounded some of them also; but the *Indians* fired first. It was very ill done to fire.

As soon as I had this Account, I took Horse and went to *Mahanatawny*, with several Gentlemen of *Philadelphia*, but the *Indians* were gone off. I found our People believed there were more coming, and therefore some Hundreds met together with their Arms, to defend themselves in Case the *Indians* should attack them.

As I was returning Home, I heard News that grieved me exceedingly; I was told that two or three furious Men amongst us, had killed three of our *Indian* Friends, and hurt two Girls. I went back Mourning, and sent out Men to take the Murderers, who were accordingly taken, and they are now in Irons in a Dungeon, to be try'd by the Laws of the Great King of all the *English*, as if they had killed so many of his own Subjects. I likewise caused Search to be made for the dead Bodies, and two Women were found murder'd, who by my Order were laid in a Grave, and covered with Shirts and Shrowds; I hear likewise that the dead Body of an *Indian* Man has been found, and is bury'd.

You know there are wicked People amongst all Nations; there are ill People amongst you, and you are sometimes forced to put them to Death. The *English* are a great People, and there are likewise wicked Men  
among

among them : I mourn for this Misfortune, and will do all I can to comfort the Relations of the Dead when I see them, which I hope will be at *Philadelphia*, with *Sassoonan* and *Opekasset*.

About eight Months ago, I received an Account, that an *Englishman* was kill'd by some *Indians*, at the House of *John Burt* in *Snake-Town*; I heard *John Burt* was very abusive to the *Indians*, and I sent to apprehend him, but he fled; if he can be taken, he will be punish'd. But since there was a Man kill'd, we expect the *Indians* will do us Justice, by apprehending the Murderers, that they may be punish'd; for we must be just and faithful to each other, that this Spot may be wiped away, and the Chain be kept bright and clean.

You know, my Brethren, that one Link of the Chain is, that when the *Indians* are uneasy, they should tell it to us; and when we are uneasy, we will tell it to them; I therefore desire your Hearts may be open, that I may know if you have any Cause of Grief, which I will endeavour to remove, for I am your Brother.

I have issued a Proclamation, requiring all our People to use you well, which shall be read unto you before I go away: It will prevent any Hurt being done to our Friends the *Indians*, because those who do not behave themselves agreeable to what is therein commanded, will be severely punished.

*At a Council held at the Indian Town of Conestogoe,*

May 27, 1728.

P R E S E N T,

*The Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq; Lieutenant Governor.*

*And the same as before.*

*Tawenna, in the Name and on the Behalf of all the Indians present, spoke to the Governor, which was rendered into English by John Scull, Interpreter, and is as follows :*

**G**IVE Ear my Brethren of *Philadelphia*, the *Conestogoe* *Indians*, the *Shawanese*, the *Canawese*, and *Delawares*, have somewhat to say, which they will speak presently.

They say, they look upon the Governor as if *William Penn* himself was present. They are four Nations, and amongst them there are several foolish People, as if they were just sprung from the Earth: But that since their first Friendship with *William Penn*, they never have received

received any Wrong or Injury from him, or any of his People.

That several foolish People among them commit Follies and Indiscretions, but they hope these will never interrupt the Friendship which is between their People and us, for that they and all *William Penn's* People are as one People, that eat as it were with one Mouth, and are one Body, and one Heart.

Then presenting a Belt of *Wampum* of eight Rows, they say,

They would not have the Governor grieve too much for the rash inconsiderate Actions that of late have been committed; they must be buried and forgot; for that what has happen'd was done by their Friends; if it had been done by their Enemies they would have repented it, but that we and they are one: That they have always met with Justice and Kindness from *William Penn*, and from all the Governors whom he has sent here, and thus do all the *Indians* of *Conestogoe*, *Delawares*, the *Shawanese* and *Canawese* say.

That they are extremely glad and satisfied with what the Governor said to them Yesterday; it greatly rejoiced their Hearts; that they had no such Speech made to them, since the Time that the great *William Penn* was amongst them: All was good, and nothing was amiss.

Then presenting four Strings of *Wampum*, they say, They will visit the Governor at *Philadelphia* after the Harvest is over, and then they will speak fully to him as their Brother and Friend, for the *Conestogoes*, *Delawares*, *Shawanese* and *Canawese* will then come to him, and he may look up the *Conestogoe* Road and expect them.

That what happen'd at *John Burt's* House was not done by them; it was done by one of the *Mensfincks*, who are of another Nation, and therefore they can say nothing to it.

After this Answer of the *Indians*, some of the Gentlemen present moved the Governor, that seeing there was a numerous Company of our Inhabitants met together, he would be pleased to press the *Indians* to declare to him, if they suffered any Grievance or Hardship from this Government, because several Reports had been industriously spread abroad, as if they had some just Cause of Complaint. And the Governor having order'd

order'd the Interpreters to acquaint them herewith, they all answer'd, That they had no Cause of Complaint; that *William Penn* and his People had still treated them well, and they had no Uneasiness.

The Governor then told them, that he was well pleased with what they had said unto him; and that since the *Indian* who killed the *Englishman* at *Burt's House* is not of their Nation, he would demand Justice from that Nation to which he belonged.

The Proclamation was then interpreted unto them, which seemed to please them very much.

Then the Governor having order'd some Rum, Bread, Tobacco and Pipes to be deliver'd to them, and likewise one strow'd Matchcoat and one Shirt to *Civility*, one other strow'd Matchcoat and Shirt to *Shakachtawlin* or *Sam*, and one Shirt to *Pomapechtoa* the three *Indian* Interpreters, he took all the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and desired them, that when they return'd Home, they should acquaint all their People with what had now passed between them and us, that the Remembrance thereof might endure for ever.

*At a Council held at Philadelphia, June 4, 1728.*

P R E S E N T,

The Hon. *Patrick Gordon*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, *James Logan*, *Richard Hill*, *Isaac Norris*, *Samuel Preston*, *William Fishbourn*, *Clement Plumsted*, *Thomas Lawrence*, Esqrs. with many other Gentlemen and Inhabitants of *Philadelphia*.

Present also of the *Indians*,

*Sassoonan*, or *Allumapees*, King of the *Delawares*, with *Opekasset*, *Shakachtawlin*, *Gulyppenaw*, *Hoarsnet*, *Mezeyikon*, *Nichshompeyat*, *Tosweychimod*, *Aketayikily*, *Ketawmakelomen*, and *Wetchywalikon*, with others of the *Delawares*.

*Shikellima* from the *Five Nations*, and *Squichshey* a *Shawanese*.

*Edw. Farmer*, Esq; *Shakachtawlin* or *Sam*, Interpreters.

The Governor spoke as follows:

My Friend and Brother, *Sassoonan* or *Allumapees*,  
**I** Was glad to see you at my House last Year, and  
 I am now glad to meet you with your Relations,  
 being always pleased to see the sober and good People  
 amongst the *Indians*, as my Friends and Brethren.

When



When your great Father *William Penn's* Children sent me hither, they commanded me to love and be kind to the *Indians*, as their Brethren; and therefore I intended, soon after I crossed the great Sea and came hither, to have seen the Chiefs of all our *Indians* together, but was prevented by Sickness and Business. This Spring I proposed to meet them all at *Coneflogoe*; and when I heard that *Civility* and the People of that Place were returned Home, I appointed a Meeting, at which I desired the other Chiefs might be present, that we might all together, as Friends and Brethren, renew and strengthen the Chain of Friendship, which your Father *William Penn* made with all the *Indians* of this Province, that it may be kept bright for ever.

About ten Days since I met the *Indians* of *Coneflogoe*, the *Shawanese*, the *Canawese*, and divers of the *Delawares*, at *Coneflogoe* Town: We then opened our Hearts; we spoke as Brethren and Friends; we brighten'd the Chain, and made it strong, that it might last and continue firm, while the Sun and Moon endure.

I am sorry that my Brother *Saffoonan* had not Notice early enough to be there with his People; but I say again, I am glad to see you now here.

We then went over all the Heads, the strong Links of the Chain made between your Father *William Penn* and the *Indians*; we keep them in Writing, that they may be had in everlasting Remembrance: The *Indians* also keep them in their Memory and in their Hearts: They tell them to their Children, and these tell them again to their Children, that from Generation to Generation they may be remembered for ever. These are the chief Points of those Treaties that were first made by *William Penn* with your Fathers, and have since from Time to Time been confirm'd.

Here the Nine Heads or Links, mention'd in the preceding Treaty, were repeated.

And for a Confirmation, on our Parts, of all those Articles, we bind them with the following Goods,

10 Strowd Match-coats	24 Knives
5 Blankets	24 Scissars
5 Duffels	24 Tobacco-Boxes
10 Shirts	24 Tobacco-Tongs
25 Pounds of Powder	12 Looking-Glasses
60 Pounds of Lead	1 Pound of Vermillion.
100 Flints.	

After delivering the Presents, the Governor proceeded and said,

*My Friends and Brethren,*

I Have now spoke to the League and Chain of Friendship first made by your Father *William Penn* with your Fathers; you have kept it well; your Hearts have been clean and clear from Spot; or if there were any, you have wiped it soon away. *William Penn's* Children and People have also kept the League. Every Governor who was here in *William Penn's* Place, has been kind to them, and all good Christians have loved them. But great Numbers now come in amongst us, there are some bad People amongst all Nations, and there are some amongst us who love Lying, and to commit Wickedness. These are not such good People as *William Penn* brought over with him; they are loose and idle. The Children of your Father *William Penn*, the Governor, and all in the Government, will always love every good and sober *Indian*, as their Brethren and Friends.

You have heard, my Brethren, that some *Shawanese*, about twenty Days ago, came from about *Pechoqueatin*, armed with Guns, Pistols and Swords, and painted for War: they fell in among some of our Inhabitants, and behaved themselves foolishly. Our People thought them strange *Indians*, and Enemies, and believed there were much greater Numbers behind in the Woods: They met together with Arms to defend themselves. But I now mourn with you the unhappy Accident that followed by the Madness of these furious wicked Men, who could so inhumanly destroy our good Friends, and their quiet peaceable Neighbours. The first News of it wounded me deeply: I was then returning to *Philadelphia*, but I went back again: I ordered the Murderers to be apprehended, and the Bodies of our dead Friends to be sought for; my Officers, with many People, found two, and bury'd them, covering their Bodies with Shirts and Strowds, which I sent for that Purpose. The Criminals are now in Dungeons, with Iron Chains on them, and they are to be try'd in about fourteen Days at *Chester*, by the Laws of our great King, in the same Manner as if they had kill'd any of his Subjects, and our own People; for by our Leagues of Friendship, we and the *Indians* are as one, and we make no Difference. He that kills or hurts an *Indian*, kills or hurts our Brother; we feel it as done to one of ourselves, and must punish