

punish it accordingly. We mourn with the Relations, all good People mourn with them, and we now give these few Things, viz. three Strowds, three Blankets, three Duffels, and three Shirts, to cover the dead Bodies again, and these six Handkerchiefs to wipe away their Tears. We give them not as the Price of Blood, or to make Satisfaction for the Death of our Friends; Justice must be done according to our Law, and we give these only as a Mark of our Grief, that the Relations may be the more easy in their Minds, that they may know we grieve with them, and that they may be comforted.

My Friends and Brethren,

You now see we carefully observe our Treaties on our Parts; but you are to consider this Country is full of People; we have many weak, and some wicked People amongst us, these last must be punished by the Law. The *Indians* have sometimes wicked People amongst them, and they put them to Death: This is the utmost that can be done. But the Hearts of all good People among the Christians, and among you the *Indians*, will always be true; we shall always love one another; our Leagues are to continue to all Generations.

The Governor then taking the *Indians* by the Hand, dismissed them for this Time, and they appointed to meet the Governor again in the Morning to return their Answer.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting-House, June 5, 1728.

P R E S E N T,

The Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, with the Members of Council before-mentioned, and Andrew Hamilton, Esq; also Sassoonan, or Allummahpees, with the Indians, and a vast Audience, that filled the House and all its Galleries.

Edw. Farmer, Esq; and Mr. John Scull, Interpreters.

Allummahpees, or Sassoonan, in the Name of all the Indians present, desired that his Brethren would hear him, for he is now to speak to them, and said,

THAT he was glad to hear his Brother the Governor's Words Yesterday, that gladden'd his Heart; he now returns Thanks for them, and for the Presents which his Brethren had given them. He rejoices that

his Brethren and the *Indians* are now met together in his House, and that this great Company is to hear him.

He was glad to hear his great Friend and Father *William Penn* so much spoke of Yesterday; we had always lived in Love, and hope all Things will be made up in Love; his Heart is for Love and Peace, and he desires there may never be any Misunderstanding between us.

He is pleased to see such Care taken, that they may come and discourse freely with their Brethren; they have young Children, and the Christians have many; there are many who now hears what passes, and he desires that it may be remembered for ever.

As there are now great Numbers present, he desires they may all know, that the Christians and the *Indians* are to have but one Head, one Heart, and one Body; that he looks on them all as one People, and desires they may always so continue.

That they have many among them who are as little Children, weak and helpless, and we should not, because of Weakness, have any Misunderstanding.

When any Misunderstanding arises, or when any Injury is done by the *Indians* to *Christians*, or by *Christians* to *Indians*, each should be heard, without any Disturbance, for they and we are one People.

That there are ill People both amongst the *Christians* and *Indians*. He is well pleased with what the Governor said Yesterday, in Relation to the Accident that has happen'd to the *Indians*; but it is his Desire, that no Misunderstanding may arise on that Account. We must unite in Love, all ill Things must be done away and forgotten, for we are one People.

That he has now said what he purposes to speak at this Time; but in two Months he designs to return and speak more fully.

Saffoonan was then told, that if they had any Thing at all on their Minds, it was now a proper Time to speak it, that it might be heard by all this Company.

He thereupon call'd on *Thomas Rutter*, sen. to come and sit near him, and proceeded to say,

That he is glad of the Friendship and Agreement that subsists between the *Indians* and *Christians*; he will always endeavour to strengthen and increase it; he will make the Path between this Town and the Place where he lives, and as far as the *Mingoes*, open and plain; he will

will always keep it wide, and root out and cut up every Bush and Grub that may stand in the Way, [to hinder the Intercourse of Love and Friendship between us, this is the Meaning of these *Indian* Expressions.]

He adds, That he is now come, at the Governor's Desire, on Account of the late unhappy Accident; that he is pleased to hear what has been said of it, and that Justice is to be done. When he comes again after Harvest, it shall then all be buried; he himself will then cover it deep over with Earth.

He then said, He had spoke what he had to say to the Governor, and would now speak to *James Logan*.

He said, he was grown old, and was troubled to see the *Christians* settle on Lands that the *Indians* had never been paid for; they had settled on his Lands, for which he had never received any Thing.

That he is now an old Man, and must soon die; that his Children may wonder to see all their Father's Lands gone from them, without his receiving any Thing for them; that the *Christians* now make their Settlements very near them, and they shall have no Place of their own left to live on.

That this may occasion a Difference between their Children and us hereafter, and he would willingly prevent any Misunderstanding that may happen.

• Mr. *Logan* applying to the Governor, craved Leave to answer the *Indians*, and he spoke to this Effect.

That he had been no otherwise concern'd in the Lands of this Province, than as he was entrusted, with other Commissioners, by the Proprietor, to manage his Affairs of Property in his Absence. That their great Friend *William Penn* had made it his constant Rule, never to suffer any Lands to be settled by any of his People, until they were first duly purchased of the *Indians*; and his Commissioners, who acted for him in his Absence, had as carefully used the same Method: They never agreed to the Settlement of any Lands, 'till the *Indians* were duly satisfied for them. But he said, he judg'd it proper, in this Audience, to take Notice of our great Unhappiness, in having too many amongst us, who take a Delight in disturbing the Peace of the Publick, by any Means in their Power; and amongst other Methods, they have endeavour'd even to beget an Uneasiness in the *Indians*; but how little Reason there was for any Complaint against

against him, or the Commissioners, he should now make appear.

He said, That *Sassoonan*, now present, with divers others of the *Indian* Chiefs, about ten Years since having a Notion, that they had not been fully paid for their Lands, came to *Philadelphia* to demand what was due to them; that the Business was heard in Council, and he then produced to those *Indians* a great Number of Deeds, by which their Ancestors had fully conveyed, and were as fully paid, for all their Lands from *Back-Creek* to near the Forks of *Delaware*; and that the *Indians* were then entirely satisfy'd with what had been shewn them; and the Commissioners, to put an End to all further Claim or Demands of that Kind, in Consideration of their Journey and Trouble, made them a Present, in the Proprietor's Name and Behalf; upon which they agreed to sign an absolute Release for all those Lands, and of all Demands whatsoever, upon Account of the said Purchases.

And exhibiting the said Instrument of Release, he desired it might be read, which was done in these Words:

WE *Sassoonan*, King of the *Delaware* *Indians*, and *Pokehais*, *Metashichay*, *Aiyamaikan*, *Pepawman*, *Ghetrypenceman*, and *Opikassat*, Chiefs of the said *Indians*, do acknowledge, that we have seen and heard divers Deeds of Sale read unto us, under the Hands and Seals of the former Kings, and Chiefs of the *Delaware* *Indians*, our Ancestors and Predecessors, who were Owners of Lands between *Delaware* and *Susquehannah* Rivers, by which Deeds they have granted and conveyed unto *William Penn*, Proprietor, and Governor in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and to his Heirs and Assigns, all and singular their Lands, Islands, Woods, and Waters, situate between the said two Rivers of *Delaware* and *Susquehannah*, and had received full Satisfaction for the same. And we do further acknowledge, that we are fully content and satisfied with the said Grant.

And whereas the Commissioners or Agents of the said *William Penn* have been pleased, upon our Visit to this Government, to bestow on us, as a free Gift, in the Name of the said *William Penn*, these following Goods, *viz.* Two Guns, six Stroud Water Coats, six Blankets, six Duffel Match Coats, and four Kettles: We therefore, in Gratitude for the said Present, as well in Con-

sideration

Consideration of the several Grants made by our Ancestors and Predecessors, as of the said several Goods herein before-mention'd, the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, do, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, remise, release, and for ever quit-claim unto the said *William Penn*, his Heirs and Assigns, all the said Lands, situate between the said two Rivers of *Delaware* and *Susquehannah*, from *Duck-Creek* to the Mountains on this Side *Lechay*: And all our Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand whatsoever, in and to the same, or any Part thereof; so that neither we, nor any of us, nor any Person or Persons in the Behalf of any of us, shall or may hereafter lay any Claim to any of the said Lands, or in any wise molest the said *William Penn*, his Heirs or Assigns, or any Person claiming by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, in the peaceable and quiet Enjoyment of the same.

In Witness whereof, We have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at *Philadelphia*, the 17th Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1718.

Sealed and delivered (by all but *Pokehais* and *Pepawmaman*, who were absent) in the Presence of *W. Keith*, *Samuel Preston*, *Jonathan Dickenson*, *Robert Asheton*, *Anthony Palmer*.

Indian Sam, Son to *Essepinaike*; Indian Peter, *Pokehais's* Nephew, or *Aweaykoman*.

<i>Sassoonan</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Pokehais</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Metasheechay</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Aiyamaikan</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Ghettypeneeman</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Opekasset</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Pepawmaman</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Kachaguesconk</i> , or <i>Toby</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Tussoigh eenan</i> , his Mark	+
<i>Neeshalappih</i> , or <i>Andrew</i> , his Mark	+

Sealed and delivered by *Pokehais* and *Pepawmaman*, in the Presence of *James Logan*, *Neeshalappy*, or *Andrew*, *Nodaway*, or *Oliver*, *Robert Asheton*, *Clement Plumsted*, *David Evans*.

This Deed being fully explained to the Indians in their own Language, *Sassoonan*, and *Opekasset*, two of those who had executed it, being present, view'd their Marks,

Marks, and acknowledg'd that it was all true, and that they had been paid for all the Lands therein mention'd ; but *Saffoonan* said the Lands beyond these Bounds had never been paid for ; that these reached no further than a few Miles beyond *Oley*, but that their Lands on *Tulpyhocken* were seated by the Christians.

Mr. *Logan* answer'd, That he understood at the Time that Deed was drawn, and ever since, that *Lechaig Hills* or Mountains stretch'd away from a little below *Lechaig*, or the Forks of *Delaware*, to those Hills on *Wassquehannah* that lie about ten Miles about *Pextan*. Mr. *Farmer* said, those Hills passed from *Lechaig* a few Miles above *Oley*, and reached no farther ; and that *Tulpyhocken* Lands lay beyond them.

Mr. *Logan* proceeded to say, That whether those Lands of *Tulpyhocken* were within or without the Bounds mention'd in the Deed, he well knew, that the *Indians* some few Years since were seated on them, and that he, with the other Commissioners, of whom *Richard Hill* and *Isaac Norris*, now present at the Board, were two, would never consent, that any Settlement should be made on Lands where the *Indians* are seated ; that these Lands were settled wholly against their Minds, and even without their Knowledge.

Saffoonan said, He could not himself believe the Christians had settled on them, 'till he came, and with his own Eyes saw the Houses and Fields they had made there.

Mr. *Logan* proceeded and said, That he was sensible the *Palatines* were settled there, but as he observed before, it was without the Consent or Knowledge of any of the Commissioners ; and how they came thither, he should now make this Audience sensible. He said, that when he left his House this Morning, he did not expect this Affair would now be mention'd ; but hearing, after he came Abroad, that it was intended, being unable himself to walk, he had sent for one Paper which he could easily direct to ; that if he could have gone himself among his Papers, he could have produc'd some Letters and Affidavits that would more fully explain the Matter ; but he hoped that what he had there would be sufficient to make it clearly understood. It was a Petition from those *Palatines* themselves, directed to the late Governor Sir *William Keith*, and the Council, all wrote in the Hand of *Patrick Baird*, who was then Secretary to the Governor, and Clerk of the Council ;

cil ; and who it was that drew it would appear by its Stile. The Petition was read in these Words :

To his Excellency Sir William Keith, Bart. Governor of Pennsylvania, &c. and the Honourable Council ;

The Petition of us the Subscribers, being Thirty-three Families in Number, at present inhabiting on Tulpahaca Creek,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners, being Natives of Germany, about Fifteen Years ago, were, by the Great Goodness and Royal Bounty of her late Majesty Queen Anne, relieved from the Hardships which they then suffered in Europe, and were transported into the Colony of New-York, where they settled ; but their Families increasing, and being, in that Government, confined to the scanty Allowance of ten Acres of Land to each Family, whereon they could not well subsist ; your Petitioners, being informed of the kind Reception which their Countrymen usually meet with in the Province of Pennsylvania ; and hoping they might, with what Substance they had, acquire larger Settlements in that Province, did last Year leave their Settlements in New-York Government, and came, with their Families, into this Province ; where, upon their Arrival, they apply'd themselves unto his Excellency the Governor, who, of his great Goodness, permitted them to inhabit upon Tulpahaca Creek, (being the farthest inhabited Part of the Province North-West from Philadelphia) on Condition that they should make full Satisfaction to the Proprietor or his Agents, for such Lands as should be allotted them, when they were ready to receive the same : And now your Petitioners understanding that some Gentlemen, Agents of the Proprietor, have ample Powers to dispose of Lands in this Province, and we your Petitioners being willing and ready to purchase, do humbly beseech your Excellency and Council to recommend us to the favourable Usage of the Proprietor's Agents ; that upon our paying the usual Prices for Lands at such Distance from Philadelphia, we may have sufficient Rights and Titles made to us, for such Lands as we shall have Occasion to buy, that our Children may have some Settlement to depend on here-

after; and that by your Authority we may be freed from the Demands of the *Indians* of that Part of the Country, who pretend a Right thereto: And we humbly beg Leave to inform your Excellency and Council, that there are Fifty Families more, who, if they may be admitted upon the same Conditions, are desirous to come and settle with us.

We hope for your favourable Answer to this our humble Request, and, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

N. B. The Names being mostly in deep German Hand, could not be read; but by one skilled in their Writing, they are given as here subjoin'd.

Johannes Yans,
Peter Ritt,
Conrad Schitz,
Paulus Unsf,
Torritine Serbo,
Jofap Sab,
Jorge Ritt,
Godfreyt Filler,
Johannes Claes Shaeffer,
Jo Hameler Ritt,
Antonj. Shart,
Johan Peter Pacht,
Jocham Michael Cricht,
Sebastian Pifas,
Andrew Falborn.

Mr. Logan observed upon this Petition, that by the whole Tenour of it, as well as the Writing, 'twas very easy to judge from what Hand it originally came. It is addressed to his Excellency the Governor Sir William Keith, who (as they are made to speak) of his great Goodness, permitted them to inhabit on *Tulpahaca Creek*. His Excellency is to recommend them to the Agents, that they may have sufficient Rights and Titles made to them, for such Lands as they should have Occasion to buy: And to him they apply also, that by his Authority they might be freed from the Demands of the *Indians*. It will therefore no longer remain a Question (he said) tho' nothing more than this Petition were produced, by whose Authority those Foreigners had been encouraged to invade these Lands, to the manifest Injury of the Proprietor, and to the great Abuse of the *Indians*, who at that very Time were seated there, and had their Corn destroyed by those People's Creatures. And he now hoped, that such of this Audience as had been so solicitous to have the *Indians* complain of James Logan,

Logan, might go away satisfy'd. They had complained, and they were answered.

Then applying to the *Indians*, he desired, that tho' those People had seated themselves on *Tulpahocken* Lands, without the Commissioners Leave or Consent, yet that they would not offer them any Violence, or injure them, but wait 'till such Time as that Matter could be adjusted.

Mr. Hamilton being at the Board, desired the Governor's Leave to say a few Words, which he did to this Effect.

It was not difficult (he said) to account for the *Indians* mentioning at this Time the Affair of their Lands, considering the Pains some had taken to persuade them they were wronged: That having accompany'd the Governor in his late Journey to *Mahanatawby*, with divers Persons of as good Note as any of this City, on the News sent down to us of foreign *Indians* in that Neighbourhood; he had heard some Things very positively advanc'd among the Inhabitants, concerning this Injustice to the *Indians*, which as he could not then believe to be true, he had wished to see them set in a true Light; and as there were some now present, who had been very free in talking to that Purpose, he thought it would be most proper for these Persons, now in this Audience, to declare openly what they had to say; that if true, it may be known who are to bear the Blame, or if false, that they may be convinced of their Errors.

Thomas Rutter, sen. who had been called on by *Sassoonan*, stood up, and deny'd he had ever utter'd any such Thing, as that the *Indians* had not been satisfy'd for their Lands, &c.

Mr. Logan further desired the Governor's Permission to speak to another Point, which tho' proper to be taken Notice of at this Treaty, yet he intended it (he said) for the Sake of the Audience only.

It was with the utmost Astonishment (he said) that he first heard the Story he was about to mention, for he could scarce believe it possible, that any Man could be so lost to all Sense of Shame as to form it; but he had received such numerous Accounts, and from such credible Persons, of its being said and spread by many, that he could no longer forbear believing what he had so repeatedly been assured of.

He was sensible (he said) of our present Unhappiness in having Divisions fomented amongst us. Great Pains were taken to infuse into the Minds of such as could be prevailed on, a Spirit of Contention and Faction: To divide and confuse us, and by any Means to perplex the Government, has been the principal Aim of some, the Instances of it are obvious, but whatever they may do amongst ourselves, it is exceedingly wicked to carry their Endeavours amongst the poor innocent *Indians*, and to spirit them up to Uneasiness, by persuading them they are wrong'd in their Lands: Yet if any Thing can be worse, it is that ridiculous, that shameless, but malicious Story, he rose up to speak to, concerning himself, *viz.* That the Proprietor had sent him over a vast Quantity of *Indian Goods*, *Strowds*, and he knew not what, for a Present to the *Indians*; all which they were pleased to say, he had converted to his own Use in Trade. This was a home Push against him; for, persuade the *Indians* of this, and nothing can incense them more. That this, wild and wicked as it is, has been currently said, many of those who now heard him speak, very well knew. It required indeed a vast Stock of Assurance to say it; but he was certain none would have so much as to own it to himself. They must deeply blush, if it were possible for such to blush, to acknowledge it. It would have been a great Pleasure to him (he said) to have receiv'd any Thing of that Kind, and he would gladly have apply'd it as intended; but he had been so far from making Advantages that Way, that his own Generosity to the *Indians* had cost him more than he could name. Their Malice who invented and spread this Story is to be pity'd, but even the *Indians* themselves have more Sense than to believe it.

Mr. Hill, first Commissioner of Property, delivered himself to this Purpose:

That it was stipulated at the first Settlement of this Province, between the Proprietor *William Penn* and the *Indians*, that they should sell no Lands to private Persons, or to any besides himself, or his Commissioners: And afterwards a Law was enacted to the same Purpose, that all the Purchases made of the *Indians*, by any other than the Proprietor, or his Agents, should be entirely void, which Law is still in Force. The Proprietor's Commissioners in his Absence, have ever been strictly careful to avoid granting any Lands that were not first
duly

My purchased of the *Indians*, nor would they ever suffer them to be put off from any Lands on which they were settled, even where they had fully sold all their right, 'till they would voluntarily remove; the Commissioners therefore would never have agreed to that Settlement of the *Palatines* on the *Tulpyhacken* Lands, for the *Indians* were then seated on them: But we see by what Methods they were disturb'd; the Gentleman then at Helm, not only took upon him to order the Settlement of the Proprietor's Lands, but so far to direct, even in these Affairs, that the Application must be made to him also, to be freed, by his Authority, from the *Indians* Demands. It fully appears therefore, where the sole Foundation of these Complaints lies, and how groundless all the Noise is, that has been made of the Commissioners Patenting the *Indians* Lands. This can arise from no other than a mischievous Design to beget Animosities, and raise a Disaffection in the Inhabitants; And, 'tis probable, that it is with a view to possess the People with an Opinion, that all our Treaties with the *Indians*, with whom a Friendship has been so carefully cultivated from the Beginning, and of which we have reaped the happy Fruits, are only on Affairs of Property, and the Purchase of Lands; and therefore that the Publick should bear no Part of the Charge. The contrary of this fully appears at this Time: And when the Proprietor, or his Commissioners, have Occasion to treat with the *Indians* about those Affairs, the Publick has never been troubled with the Expence of it.

The Governor then said,

My Friends and Brethren,

WE have now brighten'd the Chain, and strengthened our League, and we are as one People; I have commanded all the *English*, by a printed Proclamation publish'd thro' all the Country, to be kind to the *Indians*, which you shall hear read unto you, and interpreted.

And the same was accordingly interpreted unto them, with which they appear'd highly satisfy'd.

The Governor then enquir'd of them, if they had not heard that an *Englishman* was kill'd last Fall, by some *Indians* at *John Burt's* House in *Snake-Town*, and whether those *Indians* belonged to them? To which they answer'd, That they had heard of it, but that it was not

not done by any of their People ; it was done, they say, by some of the *Mensfinck Indians*. The Governor said, He had received the like Answer at *Congogoe* from the *Indians* who met him there ; but that he must have Justice done upon the guilty Persons, and should demand it from that Nation to which they belonged, that the Chain might be kept bright and clean, and every Spot be wiped away : And therefore desired to know where those of that Nation lived, and under what Head or Chief ? To which they answer'd, That the *Mensfincks* live at the Forks of *Susquehannah*, above *Mechayomy*. and that their King's Name is *Kindassowa*.

The Governor then said, What I have now further to desire of you is, that you would send some trusty People amongst the Neighbouring *Indians* ; and, if you can, to the Five Nations, to acquaint them with what has passed between us : And I give you these Shoes and Stockings (presenting six Pair of each) for the Use of those who are to Travel, that they may the better bear their Journey. I shall also give you Bread, Pipes and Tobacco, with five Gallons of Rum, to comfort and support you in your Return Home.

This the *Indians* readily engag'd to do, and thus the Treaty ended.

Rob. Charles, Cl. Con.

Mr. Logan having in the Treaty mention'd other Papers he had in his Custody, to prove by what Means the *Indians* have been made uneasy about the Lands at *Tulpyhocken*, could publish some Letters that would give a great Light to that Affair ; but he chuses to decline it at present, and only to publish the following Deposition :

The Information and Deposition of Godfrey Fidler, relating to himself and others his Countrymen, their Settling on the Proprietor's and other Lands, in this Province of Pennsylvania.

WHEN Sir William Keith was at Albany in the Year 1722, the *Palatines* who were settled in that Part of York Government, apply'd to him, by two Persons, of themselves appointed for that Purpose, whose Names were *George Haine* and ———, for Encouragement to them to remove from thence to *Pennsylvania*. This Deponent saith, That the said *George Haine*,

Haine, and the other Person, whose Name he does not now remember, after they had been with Sir William Keith, returned and told those of their Countrymen who sent them, that Sir William Keith had given Encouragement for 40 or 50 Families to remove from thence to settle in *Pensilvania*: That they, to the Number of 16 Families, did thereupon remove into this Province, some of them making a Stop on *Susquehannah* River, near *Sauhatar*, and the rest sat down at *Tulpyhocken*. Upon Information given Sir William Keith of their being settled in two Places, he sent them Orders to make their Settlement nearer together, that they might thereby give the less Uneasiness to the *Indians*.

This Deponent further saith, That some Time before Sir William Keith came up to *Albany*, one of their Countrymen, named *Hans Lawyer*, being at *Philadelphia*, apply'd to Sir William Keith for a Tract of Land for his Countrymen, the *Palatines*, to settle. That Sir William did give the said *Hans Lawyer* (as he told this Deponent) Leave to search for a convenient Tract of Land in this Province for that Purpose; and that the said *Hans Lawyer*, upon his Return to *Albany*, did, upon the Encouragement given by Sir William Keith, take with him four of his Countrymen, and upon searching in this Province, they found out the Place call'd *Tulpyhocken*, where they, the *Palatines*, are now settled.

Sworn at *Philadelphia*,

the 22d of Oct. 1726,

coram me

Robert Asheton.

Godfrey Fidler.

MASSACHUSET'S BAY in New-England.

ON the 27th of July last, the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of *Massachusetts Bay* in *New England*, voted the Sum of 1400 l. to be paid out of the Publick Treasury to his Excellency Governor *Burnet*, for the current Year; as likewise the Sum of 300 l. to defray the Charge of his Journey from *New-York*, his former Government, to *New-England*: Of which they acquainted him by a Message, and inform'd

form'd him, at the same Time, ' That altho' they had
 ' not settled on him a stated Salary, they desired no
 ' but that the succeeding Assembly would make him
 ' like ample and honourable Allowance. But the Go-
 vernor, unsatisfy'd with this Message, sent down Mr.
 Secretary Willard, with an Answer, to both Houses of
 the General Assembly, in the Words following, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,
I Cannot avoid observing to you, that the Resolve
 of the House of Representatives of the 27th, con-
 cerning a Sum to be allow'd to me out of the Treasury,
 which had Yesterday the Concurrence of the Council,
 is contrary to his Majesty's Instruction communicated to
 you, inasmuch as that Sum is allow'd partly to enable
 me to manage the publick Affairs of the Government,
 which Part of the Application of that Sum is the very
 Thing against which the said Instruction is levell'd;
 for it recites, *That instead of a Salary, the Council and As-*
sembly had, from Time to Time, made Governors such Al-
lowances, and in such Proportions, as they themselves have
thought his Majesty's Governors had deserved, in order
thereby to make the said Governors the more dependent up-
on them, which, by his Majesty, is term'd a Neglect of
 their Duty; and an immediate Compliance in settling
 a Salary payable to the Governor, is made a Condition
 of his Royal Favour, and the contrary is declared a ma-
 nifest Mark of undutiful Behaviour.

For these Reasons, I am disabl'd from consenting to
 the said Resolve, that I may not draw his Majesty's just
 Displeasure upon myself; and I hope, that when you
 have consider'd the whole Matter, with its Confe-
 quences, you will have the same Thoughts with me.

W. Burnet.

*To this Answer, the General Assembly made the following
 Replication.*

May it please your Excellency,
THE Council and Representatives of this Province
 have taken into mature Consideration your Excel-
 lency's Message of the 30th of July, relating to the
 Allowance voted the 27th of last Month, to be made to
 your Excellency: And thereunto make Answer.

That as the Royal Charter granted us by King Wil-
 liam and Queen Mary, of Glorious Memory, has vested
 in

in the General Court a Power to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable Rates and Taxes, and to apply and dispose of the same, pursuant to the Rights and Privileges inherent in us, in common with other his Majesty's Freeborn, Natural Subjects, which are in the said Royal Grant particularly so declared and asserted; so we can, with all Sincerity, assure you, of our Readiness to improve that Power, in providing for your Excellency such a Support as shall be ample and honourable. At the same Time, we humbly apprehend, that his Majesty's Service in the necessary Defence and Support of the Government, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants, are the two great Ends proposed in the Power granted to this Court, for the raising Taxes as aforesaid, will be best answered, without establishing a fixed Salary: And apprehending, that we cannot, in Faithfulness to the People of this Province, in any other Way, provide for your Excellency's Support, we therefore earnestly pray your Excellency to accept the Grant now made, and herewith presented; not doubting but that this and succeeding Assemblies will, at the usual Times, cheerfully afford a Support suitable to the Dignity of your Excellency's Person and Station.

Agreed to by the House of Representatives, August 7, and sent up for Concurrence

August 8. Passed in Council, with these Amendments.

— To which we humbly offer the following Answer, That as it is our undoubted Right, as *Englishmen*, and a Privilege vested in the General Court by the Royal Charter granted by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Glorious Memory, to raise Money by Taxes, and apply the same for the necessary Defence and Support of the Government; we esteem it a great Unhappiness, that his Majesty would think our Method of supporting the Governors of this Province, a Design of making them dependent on the People; and we do assure your Excellency, that as we desire that the Rights and Privileges of his Majesty's good Subjects of this Province may be preserved, so we shall endeavour that the Dignity and Authority of his Majesty's Government may be supported.

August 9. The following Message was brought from his Excellency:

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I Have consider'd your Answer (delivered me this Day) to my Message of the 30th of July, and must observe to you, that the Right of *Englishmen* can never intitle them to act in a wrong Manner; and therefore the Privilege in your Charter to raise Money for the Support of the Government, is therein express'd to be by wholesome and reasonable Laws and Directions, and consequently not by such as are hurtful to the *British* Constitution, and to the Ends of Government.

A Support given in such a precarious Manner as has been usual here, cannot possibly be honourable, because it implies no Sort of Confidence in the Government, and makes the Support of it depend visibly on an entire Compliance with every thing demanded by the other Branches of the Legislature; By this Means the Governor must either be deprived of the undoubted Right of an *Englishman*, which is to act according to his Judgment, or the Government must remain without Support.

I may appeal to the Conscience of such Gentlemen as have been concerned in the Publick Affairs here, whether the Allowance for the Governor's Salary has not been kept back, 'till other Bills of Moment have been consented to? And, whether it has not sometimes depended on the obtaining such Consent? These Matters, which are well known, leave no Room to wonder why his Majesty thinks this Method of supporting the Governors, a Design to make them dependent on the People: And as you have given no Reason at all against this Opinion, I must believe it is the real View intended to be pursu'd by such temporary Provisions.

I am therefore again obliged to declare to you, that I can never accept of a Grant of this Kind; and since you make such Professions of your own good Intentions, and are so well perswaded of those future Assemblies, you can have no just Objections against making those Purposes effectual, by fixing and settling a Support for the Government.

W. Burnet.

Hereupon, a Committee was appointed to take this Message into Consideration, and report their Opinion of what may be proper to be done thereon.

Accordingly, the Committee of the Assembly made a Report, importing, in Substance, That in Faithfulness

to

to the People they represented, they can never come into any Act for establishing a Salary on the Governor for the Time being; and therefore desired his Excellency to grant them Leave to rise. This Report being agreed to by the House, on the 27th of *August*, and sent to Governor *Burnet*, he answer'd in Substance, That as it was his Majesty's Instruction to him to insist on a Salary, he was resolv'd to continue them. To this the House sent a Reply, intimating, That it was not any Exception to his Person or Administration determined them against affixing a Salary on him; but that, in Justice to their Country, 'twas not advisable to pass such an Act; therefore desired Leave to retire to their several Homes, and that he would not keep them sitting, in order to compel them to betray the Trust reposed in them by their Principals.

To which the Governor's Answer was as follows :

Gentlemen,

I Have already inform'd you, that my Duty to his Majesty will not permit me to agree to a Recess 'till his Instruction is comply'd with. I have given you my Reasons why I think so, and I have answer'd all your Objections; I can only again assure you, that unless his Majesty's Pleasure has its due Weight with you, your Desires will have very little with me.

September 4, 1728.

W. Burnet.

This Dispute between the Governor and House of Representatives of *New England*, in relation to Governor *Burnet's* insisting on a Salary, pursuant to his Majesty's Instructions, was carry'd on very warmly, even to the reciprocal imputing Wit and Pleasantry to each other, instead of solid and serious Arguments; and many Messages, Answers, and Replies, passed on that Occasion. The last Message of his Excellency, which is dated *Sept. 23*, contains an ample Answer to a Representation of that Assembly; from which we have taken the following Paragraphs, as giving the Cause of the supposed Grievance on one Side, and the Reasons for the refusing of a Recess on the other.

Though you answer none of my Questions, (says his Excellency) but with another, yet I will not treat yours with the same Neglect, or rather, I will shew, that I am not so much afraid of answering your Questions, as you are to attempt any Answer to mine.

Your Question is, *Whether it has been customary, that the Knights, Burgesſes, and other Freemen of the Land, ſhould be told, that they are met to grant Money in ſuch a particular Way and Manner; and ſo they ſhould be kept 'till they had done it; and this in order to gain their Good-will and Aſſent?*

This is plainly intended as a Caſe parallel to my Proceedings, and therefore I ſhall conſider it in all its Parts.

First, *Whether Freemen. &c. ſhould be told they were met to grant Money?* I anſwer, The Crown always tells them ſo.

Secondly, *In ſuch a particular Way and Manner?* I anſwer, That if you mean the Ways and Means of raiſing Money, the Crown leaves that to the Commons; but if you mean the Purpose to which it is to be granted, the Crown always tells them what it is, whether for an honourable Support, the Defence of the Kingdom, carrying on War, or the like.

Thirdly, *And ſo they ſhould be kept till they had done it.* The Crown never told the Parliament ſo, that I know of; nor have I told you any thing like this, as an Expedient to get the Thing done. I have given a very different Reason for not agreeing to a Receſs, altogether for your own Sakes, leſt I ſhould thereby make your immediate Regard to his Maſteſty's Pleaſure impoſſible. And (p. 50.) I ſay, It is for your own Sakes, as well as out of Duty to his Maſteſty: And that I may do nothing on my Part that may put it out of your Power to continue in your Duty to the beſt of Kings. And (p. 59.) That I had already informed you, that my Duty to his Maſteſty will not permit me to agree to a Receſs, 'till his Inſtruction is comply'd with. That is to ſay, for the Reasons already given, becauſe it would be a Breach of my Duty to tie you down to a Breach of yours; and not to give you all the Time in my Power for Deliberation, though you ſhould diſregard your own Intereſt and Duty at preſent, ſo far as to deſire the contrary.

Fourthly, *And this in order to gain their Good Will and Aſſent.* My Conduct in this, has, I think, been ſuch, as to deſerve your Good Will and Aſſent, for the Reasons juſt now given, ſince a Care of your Intereſt, greater than you take of it yourſelves, muſt be acknowledged with Thanks, inſtead of Reproach, whenever you have fully deliberated upon it.

After this, his Excellency accuses them of *Shifting, Evasion, and Misrepresentation*, and declares, That 'till he sees real and undisguised Answers to his Arguments, he has a Right to think them *Unanswerable*.

His Excellency concludes with taking Notice of an Offer by Way of Compromise, which the Assembly made him, in these Words: viz.

As for your Offer, which you have now made, I see no Difference between it and what I was obliged to decline before, but in the Sum; that is to say, That you would still give me a higher Reward for to take his Majesty's Displeasure off from you, and lay it upon myself, which I am by no Means inclined to do.

On the 25th of September, the House ordered Mr. Wells, to go up with a Message to the Council Board, to enquire if they had anything lying before them, that is like to come down to the House; which Message being answered that the Board had no Business lying before them; they voted,

That Mr. *Whiting*, Mr. *Sayward*, &c. do wait on his Excellency the Governor, to desire, *He would permit the Court to rise, inasmuch as there is nothing lying before them unpass'd on.* Who returned, they had delivered their Message, and his Excellency said, *He could not consent to it.* Whereupon the House on the 2d of October, voted, That Mr. *Lewis*, &c. wait on his Excellency the Governor, with the following Message, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have, with a Caution becoming the Importance of the Subject, read over your Message of the 2d of September last, and after a careful Examination into the several Branches thereof, with the Motives and Arguments advanced on your Part, to perswade and convince the House, that the Reasons given by them, for not coming into a fixed Salary, are not well founded;

Allow us now to assure your Excellency, that the House are of the same Opinion, touching a fixed Salary, as we have heretofore been, and though you may have a Right to think your Arguments *Unanswerable*, if the House do not conceive so of them, we think it expedient to let your Excellency further know, that we esteem the Reasons offer'd by and on Behalf of the House, to be just and good, and willingly submit the Whole that

that has passed the Court on this Head, to the strict Scrutiny of impartial Readers.

Et adhuc sub Judice lis est.



NEW-YORK.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of New-York.

THE new General Assembly of Representatives for the several Counties and Cities of the Province of *New-York City*, were directed by his Excellency Governor *Montgomery*, to chuse a Speaker; upon which they unanimously elected *Adolphe Philipse*, Esq; then they presented him to his Excellency for his Approbation; who approving of their Choice, made a Speech to them, as follows.

Gentlemen,

WHEN his Majesty did me the Honour to appoint me Governor of this Province, I was very sensible of my Insufficiency for so great a Trust; yet I willingly undertook it, thinking it my Duty to serve my King and Country in whatever Station his Majesty was pleased to employ me. It was no small Encouragement to me to hear, before I left *England*, a general good Character of the Inhabitants of this Province, and I hope after being some Time longer with you, I shall be able to vouch for your Experience.

You, who are the free Chosen and Representatives of a People, who I have so much Reason to believe are well principled I hope, are met together determined to support his Majesty's Government, by settling upon him a Revenue in as ample a Manner, and at least for as long a Time, as former Assemblies have given it to his Predecessors. By so doing you will express your Loyalty and Gratitude to the best of Kings, who is able and willing to secure to you your Religion, Laws, Liberties and Properties; is ready to protect the Trade you are at present possess'd of, and is graciously resolved to encourage the Encrease of your Commerce, and the flourishing of your Manufactures.

I am fully instructed to concur with you in every Thing that is for the real Good and Interest of the Province,

vice, and to take particular Care that you enjoy your Rights and Privileges in their full Extent. At the same Time I am commanded to support his Majesty's Royal Prerogative, which I will do with the greatest Zeal, and if any fictitious and presumptuous Attempt be made against so essential Part of the Constitution, I expect that you will oppose it.

Gentlemen,

I confide so much in the good Intentions of this Assembly, that I shall not propose to you any particular Method of supporting the Government, or securing the Province and its Frontier, where all the Garrisons are in a ruinous Condition. The Things I recommend to you are for your Honour and Safety, and your doing them effectually will confirm his Majesty in the good Opinion he has of his Subjects here.

J. Montgomerie.

The House being returned to the Assembly Room, ordered, That the House address his Excellency on his safe Arrival in this Colony, and on his kind and favourable Speech; which Address was as follows, viz.

His Excellency John Montgomerie, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of this Colony, do, in the first Place humbly beg leave, in Behalf of ourselves, and those we represent, sincerely and heartily to congratulate your Excellency's safe Arrival among us, which, we assure you, was to the general Satisfaction of the People, as it had been their ardent Wishes long before.

And in the next Place, to return our hearty Thanks to your Excellency for your favourable and obliging Speech; and to assure you, that the several Matters therein recommended to us, shall be maturely consider'd, and in the Course of our Proceedings, have their Weight so far as the Circumstances of the Colony will reasonably allow; for we are met together with a real Disposition to have equally at Heart the Service of his Majesty, and the Interest of our Country.

As we had, from your long Seat in the *British* Parliament, from your long and near Attendance on his Majesty, and from the Publick Declarations ~~you~~ have seen pleased to make upon several Occasions, promised ourselves under your Administration, the full Enjoyment of our Liberties and Properties; so it was the highest Satisfaction to us, that your Excellency has assured this House, that these inestimable Blessings (the peculiar Rights of *British* Subjects) shall be secured and preserved to the People of this Colony.

And as among the many eminent Virtues of his sacred Majesty, he is known to be equally tender of the Prerogative of the Crown, and of the just Rights and Liberties of the People, so we assure your Excellency, That we shall not presume to encroach upon the one, and we conceive it our indispensable Duty to preserve the other.

Signed by Order of the House,

Adolph Philipse, Speaker

The Governor's Answer to this Address.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for your Address, in which you express great Loyalty to the King, a dutiful Regard to his Prerogative, and a laudable Zeal for the Interest of your Country.

I take this Opportunity of telling you again, That his Majesty has order'd me to preserve to you your just Rights and Liberties; in a grateful Return, I expect you will comply with what have demanded for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and your own Honour and Safety.

J. Montgomerie.

On the 31st of *July*, 1728, the General Assembly came to the following Resolution:

Resolved,

That there shall be given and granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, an ample and honourable Support for his Government of this Colony, from the first Day of *September* in this present Year 1728, until the first Day of *September*, which will be in 1733.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of the Votes of the General Assembly of
his Majesty's Province of New-York in America, the
8th of August, 1728.

THE Treasurer, according to Order, laid before
this House an Account of what Lists have hitherto
been transmitted into the Treasury by the Commis-
sioners appointed to let the Excise for the Places here-
undermention'd, from the 1st of November 1727, to the
1st of November 1728, amounting as follows, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the City and County of <i>New-York</i> ———	509	0	6
For the City and County of <i>Albany</i> ———	58	0	0
For <i>Suffolk</i> County ———	71	12	4
For <i>King's</i> County ———	14	8	6
For <i>Ulster</i> County ———	13	4	0
For <i>Richmond</i> County ———	18	3	0
Total —	684	8	4

Ordered, That the said Account do lie on the Table
for the Members to peruse.

The Treasurer likewise laid before this House a Com-
putation of the Duties on the following Commodities
imported from the 1st Day of *July* until the 7th of *Au-*
gust, amounting, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Wine</i> ———	575	4	0
<i>Rum, and other Distill'd Liquors</i> ———	461	15	3
<i>Negro Slaves</i> ———	24	0	0
<i>Dry Goods</i> ———	29	5	0
<i>Cocoa</i> ———	36	16	0
Total —	1127	0	3

Ordered, That the said Computation lie on the Ta-
ble for the Members to peruse.

Resolved, That there be given and granted to his
Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards Sup-
porting his Government in this Colony, during the said
Term of five Years, the following Duties and Imposi-
tions on the several Goods and Merchandizes hereunder
mentioned, which shall be imported or manufactured

in this Colony from the 1st Day of *September* in this present Year 1728, to the 1st of *September* which will be in the Year 1733, that is to say,

For every Negro and other Slave, of four Years old and upwards, imported directly from *Africa*, Five *Outices* of *Sevil* Pillar of *Mexico* Plate, or Forty Shillings in Bills of Credit made current in this Colony.

For every Negro, *Mulatto*, or *Indian* Slave, of four Years old and upwards, from all other Places, Four Pounds in like Money.

For every Pipe of Wine imported, the Sum of Two Pounds Five Shillings, in like Money, and that in Proportion for a greater or lesser Quantity; and that no Abatement be made for prick'd Wine, nor any other Allowance than Ten per Cent. for Leekage, in Case the same are not filled up, either on board or ashore; and that no Persons be exempted from paying in the said Duty, on any Pretence whatsoever, except his Excellency, of Wines for his own Use.

For every Gallon of Rum, and other distilled Liquors imported, the Sum of Two-pence Half-penny, in like Money.

For every Gallon of Rum, or other distilled Liquors, distilled wholly or in Part from *Mallaffos*, within this Colony, the Sum of Two-pence Half-penny, in like Money.

For all dry Goods imported from the *British* Islands in the *West-Indies*, Five Pounds, in like Money, for every Hundred Pounds Value, prime Cost; and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity.

For every Hundred Weight of *Cocoa* imported, reckoning 112 Pound to the Hundred, the Sum of Four Shillings, in like Money; and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity.

Resolved, That the several Duties and Impositions above-mentioned, shall be paid directly to the Treasurer of this Colony.

Resolved, That the before-mentioned Tax, and the aforesaid Duties be employed and issued to and for the Support of his Majesty's Government in and over this Colony, and to and for no other Use or Purpose whatsoever.

Resolved, That a Bill be brought in pursuant to these Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Members of the City of *New-York*, and County of *West Chester*, prepare and bring in such a Bill accordingly,

August 10,

August 10, 1728.

Resolved, That the Moneys to arise by Virtue of the Bill ordered Yesterday to be brought in for Supporting his Majesty's Government in this Colony, during the Term of five Years, be employed and issued to and for the several Salaries, Contingencies, and other Services, following, that is to say,

To his Excellency the Governor, for his Salary, *per Annum*, during the said five Years, 1560 l.

For Firewood and Candles for the Garrison of New-York, during the said five Years, *per Annum*, 400 l.

For Repairing Fortifications, 200 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

For Presents to the Indians, 400 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

For the Governor's Voyage to Albany, 150 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

For Firewood and Candles for the Garrisons in the City and County of Albany, 2700 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To the Chief Justice, for his Salary, and also for going the Circuits when any Civil, Criminal, or mixed Matters stand at Issue, or for Trial in the respective Counties at the Times appointed, or to be appointed for holding the Circuit Courts there, 250 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany, during the said five Years, 190 l. *per Annum*.

To the Indian Interpreter, for his Salary, 30 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

And for all such Messengers and other Services as he shall be directed to do by the Governor, or the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, 40 l. more *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To the Secretary, for enrolling and engrossing the Acts of Assembly of this Colony, 30 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To the Clerk of the Council, 30 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To the Printer, for printing the Acts, Votes, Proclamations, and what shall be order'd more for the Government, 50 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To a Searcher of the Colony Duties, 40 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To a Land Tide-waiter, 30 l. *per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To a Gauger, 30 *l. per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To the Door-keeper of the Council, 30 *l. per Annum*, during the said five Years.

To the Clerk of the General Assembly, for his Service as Clerk, for engrossing all publick Acts, and for all other Incidents of his Office, 12 *s. per Diem*, upon a Certificate from the General Assembly, signed by the Speaker, for the Number of Days he served in each Session.

To the Door-keeper of the General Assembly, 5 *s. per Diem*, upon a like Certificate for the Number of Days he served in each Session.



BARBADOES.

Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Barbadoes.

ABOUT the Middle of July last, the Honourable Colonel Henry Worsley, Governor of his Majesty's Island of Barbadoes in America, made the following Speech to the Council and Assembly of the said Island, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the Assembly,
AS this is the first Assembly I have called, since his Majesty's peaceable and happy Accession to the Throne of his Royal Ancestors; I cannot omit telling you, That as we have a most gracious and excellent King, whose great Wisdom and extraordinary Virtues render him the Admiration of Foreigners, as well as the Delight of his own People; and as his Royal Care extends not only to his Subjects in Europe, but even to those who reside in the most distant Parts of his Dominions; we cannot be too zealous in demonstrating our Loyalty and Duty to his Majesty, and in inculcating the same Principles amongst the People of this Island: The Blessing is never enough to be valued, and therefore can never be too gratefully acknowledg'd, and those only who have such Principles, can expect my Countenance and Favour.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I don't doubt but that you will enter upon Publick Business with all the Application and Dispatch the Nature of it will admit: After you have passed the Excise Bill, which will of Course take up your first Thoughts, I must recommend it to you to consider of the ruinous Condition of the Fortifications, and that you will make some Provision for the Repairing them.

Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly,

I do not think it necessary to mention to you any other Particulars, at present, and shall only recommend to you in general, to consider of such Laws as may be necessary to be made for the Publick Peace, Welfare, and good Government of this Island, and for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; these are what always ought to be in our Hearts; and you cannot bring in any Bill, that I am satisfy'd will tend to these Ends, but what I shall cheerfully concur in, and readily give my Assent to.

To his Excellency Henry Worsley, Esq; his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor in Chief of this and other Caribbee Islands to Windwards of Guadalupe.

The Humble Address of the Assembly of this Island.

May it please your Excellency,

IT is with Hearts filled with Zeal and humble Affection to his Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government, that we, the Representatives of his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Inhabitants of this Island, do acknowledge your Excellency's Favour, in giving us this Opportunity of appearing in the first Assembly under our most Gracious Sovereign Lord King George II.

We most unfeignedly acknowledge the inestimable Goodness of the Divine Providence, in securing to us the Succession of so Heroic, so Glorious, and so Deservedly belov'd a Prince, to the Throne of his Royal Father, our late dear Sovereign Lord; and sincerely concur with your Excellency, that we cannot, on this happy Occasion, be too zealous in demonstrating our Loyalty and Duty to so Gracious and Pious a King, who alone can secure Peace and Happiness to Europe, and from whose Royal Influence only, we, in common with his other Subjects, can hope for the Security of our Liberties

erties, and the Enjoyment of our Religious and Civil Rights.

These, may it please your Excellency, are the well-known Sentiments, not only of ourselves, but of all the Inhabitants of this Island, whom we represent; who have never omitted laying hold of every Occasion to demonstrate to the World their Loyalty and Duty to his Majesty, and the sincere and warm Affections, long since kindled in their Bosoms, in Favour of a Protestant King, in Preference to a Popish Pretender; and therefore it's Matter of Surprise and Affliction to us, to observe in your Excellency's Speech an Insinuation as if some among us, or the People we represent, were wanting in Principles founded on Loyalty and Duty to so excellent a Monarch: Sure we are, a Charge of this Nature has no Foundation, will find Credit no where, nor shall such a Misrepresentation have any other Effect on our Conduct, than to incite us, by a constant persevering in the same Principles we have hitherto profess'd and acted by, ever full of Loyalty, Duty and Affection to his present Majesty, to satisfy the World, that we have no ways deserved it; and that however wanting we may be in other Respects, we are not behind any of his Majesty's Subjects in Loyalty, Duty, and Affection to him.

We now beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that if we are not obstructed by long Adjournments and Prorogations, we shall cheerfully enter on the Publick Business, and dispatch it with the utmost Application. It is with Concern we are forced to appeal to the Minutes of the last Assembly, for the Proof of the many unhappy Consequences frequent Prorogations may be attended with, in respect to the Prosperity and Welfare of this poor Island, by preventing the Representative Body from even proposing any Advantages to Trade, or redressing any Grievances the People labour under.

And as the ruinous Condition of the Forts, Batteries, and Fortifications, must give the Inhabitants dismal Apprehensions of greater Calamities than they have yet felt, at a Time especially when our Enemies the Spaniards have taken our Ships in the Latitude:

We cannot, may it please your Excellency, but humbly represent to you, that unless effectual Methods may speedily be pointed out, and Provision made for repairing them, we shall, of all his Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies, be most exposed to Ruin and Desolation.

And

And as it becomes us, from the Trust reposed in us by the People, not to conceal from your Excellency the true State of their Condition; we humbly take Leave farther to represent to your Excellency, that the large Tax which the Inhabitants have been obliged, for several Years last past, to pay for your Excellency's Use, the Payment whereof brings almost the whole current Cash of this Island yearly into your Excellency's Coffers, and thereby in great Measure, stagnates Trade, and at the same Time lowers the Value of all our Country Produce, has so reduced them, and drained the Island, that they cannot support the Load of any new Impositions, the annual Excise excepted: And therefore, if that heavy Tax be continu'd, unless your Excellency will, for the Dignity of the Government, apply a reasonable Proportion thereof towards the Repair of the Forts, Batteries, and Fortifications, they must, for some Time at least, remain in the wretched Condition they are now in.

We assure your Excellency, we shall lose no Time in passing the Excise Bill recommended to us, nor shall we be wanting to propose all such other Bills, as in our humble Apprehensions shall tend to the Publick Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the Island, with dutiful Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

Read and agreed to by the General Assembly, July 25, 1728.



J A M A I C A.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated the 29th of July, 1728.

OUR Assembly is prorogued, having passed several Bills, and given a Present of 6000 *l.* to the Governor, the Leaders having refus'd to come into the settling upon him an additional Salary of 2500 *l.* during his Government, which was settled on the Duke of Portland. It was believed by many of the Assembly, that the Governor would not have accepted this Present, as being contrary to an Instruction for a Governor to receive any Present from Assemblies. The Assembly have laid Duties both on the Importation and Exportation of Negroes;

Negroes; but have not settled any other Revenue for the Support of his Majesty's Government, than was proposed by a former Revenue Act perpetuating the Laws passed by the Duke of Portland, and rejected by his late Majesty in Council.

Jamaica, Aug. 4. The *Anne Galley*, Capt. *Joseph Spackman*, which was taken the 12th of June off Cape Tiboron, by a Spanish Privateer, as she was coming from Guinea with 254 Negroes for this Island, has been carry'd into St. Jago de Cuba, and there both Ship and Cargo was condemn'd; the Spaniards declaring, they had no Orders from Spain to forbear cruizing on the English, and therefore should continue Privateering. The Man of War which was sent from hence to demand Restitution of her, and others which have been carry'd in there, is returned without Success, having received a very impertinent Answer from the Spanish Governor. By a Sloop which is arrived from the Coasts of New Spain, we learn, that on the 27th of June arrived at Carthagena from Cadiz, five Spanish Men of War, under the Command of Don Manuel Lopez Pintado y Emendinuera, to join the other Men of War, and Convoy the Gallions to Porto-Bello, (where they are to take in their Treasure) and from thence to Cadiz. And by a Sloop arrived from Porto-Bello we learn, that the said Men of War and Gallions (in all 21 Sail) were arrived there.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica dated the 5th of August 1728. The Spanish Privateers have lately taken several Ships of London, &c. bound to this Island, and carry'd them into St. Jago and other Spanish Ports. The Commodore sent the *Mary Galley* to demand them, but the Answer he receiv'd from the Spanish Governor was not only trifling, but insolent. Such Usage we have been accustomed to for many Years, and have often complained of it to very little Purpose. But surely, if this Island, or the Trade of it, be worth preserving, it will be thought high Time to put a Stop to these Practices, and not suffer his Majesty's Subjects to be thus insulted and abused. But I must own, I despair of ever seeing it effectually done, unless the Governors of the Plantations are vested with an Authority to grant Letters of Reprials. The French think such a Power necessary, and to that alone we attribute the Tranquillity they enjoy in these Parts, while we only are exposed, and in the utmost Danger of being deprived of our Trade: For what Merchant

Merchant will venture his Effects abroad, when he has now less Security on the Seas than in Time of War?

The following having some Relation to the British Plantations, shall be inserted here.

About the latter End of *October*, we received Letters from the *Leeward Islands*, the Substance of one of which is to this Effect, viz.

Antigua, Aug. 20, 1728. (By the Gold-Coast, Capt. Tomlinson.)

Y^Esterday Noon landed my Lord *Londonderry*, to his great Satisfaction as well as ours, having rid out in our Road off of the Bar, twenty four Hours Hurricane, in Defiance of almost inevitable Death: It has done no Damage to any of the Ships here, except one *New-English Man*, which is drove on the Rocks to the Westward of *Ratt-Island*, and 'tis fear'd will be lost: Some few Sloops were drove on Shore, but got safely off again; and on Shore are several Mills overset, and many others very much damaged.

Dr. Barkeley's Design of settling a College in Bermudas.

T^HE Reverend Dr. *Barkeley*, Dean of *Derry*, who obtained a Patent of his late Majesty, to erect a College in *Bermudas*, like that in *Dublin*, for Instruction of Youth in all Manner of liberal Sciences and learned Arts, failed about the Middle of *September* last for the *West Indies*, in a Ship of 250 Tons, which he hired. He took several Tradesmen and Artists with him. Two Gentlemen of Fortune (*James* and *Dalton*) are gone, with all their Effects, to settle in *Bermudas*. The Dean married an agreeable young Lady about six Weeks before he set sail; the Lady's Sister is gone with them; they had 4000 *l.* each to their Fortune, which they carry'd with them. They carry'd also Stores and Goods to a great Value: The Dean embark'd 20,000 Books, besides what the two Gentlemen carry'd. They sail'd hence for *Rhode-Island*, where the Dean intends to Winter, and to purchase an Estate, in order to settle a Correspondence and Trade between that Island and *Bermudas*, particularly for supplying *Bermudas* with Black Cattle and Sheep. The Dean's Grant of 2000 *l.* on *St. Christopher's*, is payable in two Years Time, and the Dean has

a Year and a half allow'd him afterwards, to consider whether he will stick to his College in *Bermudas*, or return to his Deanery of *Derry*.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE best Account we can give of the State of Foreign Affairs since our last, especially with Relation to the Congress of *Soissons*, is contained in the following Articles :

Hague, September 9. The Count *de Golofskin*, the *Russian* Minister Plenipotentiary, has deliver'd to their High Mightinesses his Letters of Recall, and presented to them, at the same Time, the following Memorial :

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty of all *Russia*, has the Honour to present to your High Mightinesses the Letter from the Emperor his Master, whereby his Majesty has thought fit to recall him.

His Imperial Majesty has most strictly charged the underwritten to assure your High Mightinesses of his sincere Friendship, and his earnest Desire of being able to give them new Proofs thereof, and, if possible, more signal and convincing than hitherto.

In order to confirm those Assurances, and to cultivate this good Harmony, which has always subsisted between the *Russian* Empire and the Republick, his Imperial Majesty will forthwith name another Minister to reside among your High Mightinesses.

The underwritten cannot but own, that it is with great Regret he now takes his Leave of your High Mightinesses; but what alleviates his Concern, is the Satisfaction he has to leave this flourishing Republick in a Situation which promises still greater Advantages, as well with Respect to the Wisdom and Mildness of the Government, as to the Welfare and Prosperity of the Subjects.

The underwritten will not fail of making a Report to his Imperial Majesty of the commendable Dispositions he has always found in your High Mightinesses
for

for maintaining that good Understanding, so advantageous to the *Russian* Empire and this State. And he shall think himself very happy if he can contribute towards it at his Return to the Imperial Court.

This would be but the least Mark of his Gratitude for all the Kindnesses he has receiv'd of your High Mightinesses during the whole Course of his Ministry here. This Happiness is the more pleasing to him, since he flatters himself, that his Person has not been unacceptable to your High Mightinesses.

Hague, Sept. 9. N. S.

Sign'd

Jahn Count Golofskin.

Stockholm, August 26. The *Turkish* Aga, who has resided here for some Time, had his Audience of Leave the 19th Instant of their *Swedish* Majesties. *M. Lowen*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, and Secretary *Soldan*, went about Eleven in the Forenoon to the Aga's Lodgings, with four of his Majesty's Coaches, two of which were drawn by six Horses, and the other two by two Horses each, and conducted the Aga to Court in the following Manner. First rode two of his Majesty's Grooms, then follow'd the two Coaches with two Horses, wherein sat some of the Aga's Retinue, together with *Mr. Savary* the Interpreter; then were led two of his Majesty's Horses; afterward rode the Aga's Marshal, follow'd by one of the Coaches and six, wherein sat the Aga himself; over against him sat the Gentleman of the Bedchamber *M. Lowen*, and Secretary *Soldan*; then follow'd the other Coach with six Horses. On the Sides of the Aga's Coach went eight of his Majesty's Footmen, together with the Aga's Servants, and two Pages stood behind the Coachman. Upon the Plain before the Palace stood a Battalion of the Royal Guards, ranged on both Sides up to the Palace Gate. On the Bridge leading to the *Kidderholm* was placed a Guard to keep off the Populace. Those in the two first Coaches alighted at the Palace Gate, the Coach in which the Aga sat drove up to the Stairs in the Palace Yard, where the Officers of the Guard upon Duty saluted the Aga. At the Bottom of the Stairs in the Palace Yard the Aga was received (in the Absence of the Master of the Ceremonies) by the Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Introducer *Cronstrom*; but above, at the Entrance into the Palace, he was met by *Baron Von Duben*, Mar-

thal of the Court, and other Gentlemen, who went before him into the great Hall, where those Gentlemen ranging themselves, the Aga and his Retinue passed between them into the Room of Audience, where his Majesty sat covered under a Canopy of State; their Excellencies the Senators of the Kingdom stood on each Side near his Majesty's Chair, and several General Officers, with other Persons of Distinction, were likewise in the Room of Audience, as well as in the other Hall through which the Aga passed. When the Aga approach'd his Majesty, he took his Leave by a short Speech, which was interpreted by the Interpreter *Savary*. This Speech was answer'd, in his Majesty's Name, by the Chancellor *M. Von Kochen*, which Answer was likewise interpreted to the Aga. Afterwards the Chancellor deliver'd his Majesty's Letter to the *Turkish* Emperor, which the Aga receiv'd with great Respect, and return'd his Thanks in the *Turkish* Language, which was again interpreted. After the Audience of his Majesty, the Aga was conducted to her Majesty the Queen, of whom he had likewise a gracious Audience of Leave. He then departed, and at going out, was invited by the Marshal of the Court, to partake of the Entertainment which the King had order'd to be prepared for him; and after Dinner he was presented with Coffee, Perfumes, and Tobacco, and both before and after Dinner Water was given him to wash himself with, according to the *Turkish* Custom. When the Entertainment was over, the Aga was conducted back to his Lodgings with the same Ceremony; and his Marshal, who rode on Horseback, carry'd his Majesty's Letter to the *Turkish* Emperor before him, in the same Manner as he did a Year ago the said Emperor's Letter to his Majesty.

Hague, Sept. 10. The Nobility of the Province of *Geldres* have chosen the Baron *de Lynden*, Count *Weldaken*, and the Baron *de Randwyck* for their Deputies in the Assembly of the States General for the Space of Six Years. Yesterday *M. Hoggerhyden*, Receiver-General of the Province of *Holland*, dy'd here in the 83^d Year of his Age, having served his Country in that Employment for the Space of Fifty Years, with great Integrity, and universal Applause. It is said, that his Place, which is one of the greatest Trust and Profit in this Country (like that of Lord Treasurer in *England*) will be filled up by *M. Hop*, now one of the Plenipotentiaries of the States General at the Congress of *Soissons*,

Letters from *Cassel* of the 2d Instant advise, That on the 23^d past Brigadier *Sutton*, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of *Great Britain*, went from thence with his Most Serene Highness the Landgrave, and the Princes of that Court, to *Herschfeldt*, where he arrived the Night following, and on the 25th review'd there, in the Presence of the Landgrave, two Battalions of Foot commanded by Prince *George* and Brigadier *Lebenstein*, and a Regiment of Dragoons under the Command of General *Orocks*. The 27th he saw near *Heyde*, a Palace of the Landgrave's, the *Leib* Regiment of Horse, and the Landgrave of *Rottembourg's* Battalion of Foot; and since his Return to *Cassel*, reviewed here the 30th, five Battalions of Foot, and Squadrons of Horse. The Elector *Palatine* is not so perfectly recover'd of his late Indisposition as to be out of Danger of a Relapse. Our last Letters from *Manheim* insinuate, as if that Prince's Health were arriv'd at a Sort of Crisis, and sensibly declined; the Physicians terming his Dislemper a *Deliquium*, or Faintness of Spirits, beyond the Power of Physick to repair. The Elector of *Triers* having made a second Visit to his Brother at *Schwetzingen*, is a Confirmation of this bad News; and if he goes to reside at *Dusseldorp*, as common Fame will have it, the Publick will certainly conjecture, let him give what Colours he pleases, that he resides there purely to watch his Brother's Death, and guard against the King of *Prussia's* entering the *Dutchies* of *Bergues* and *Juliers*, whenever it shall happen.

The News King *Augustus* has received from *Poland*, since he took the Resolution not to hold the Diet of the Kingdom 'till *June* next, seems to have alter'd his Mind, or perhaps it is his Majesty's Condescension to the Remonstrances of the principal Grandees of *Poland* against such a Delay, which would give a mortal Blow to his Interest, and put the whole Nation in a Flame. For already it is very plain, say they, that his Polish Majesty's secret Negotiations with the King of *Prussia* have lost him the Affection of the greatest Men and the best Subjects in *Poland*, who cannot help thinking that his Majesty is privately endeavouring to destroy their Privileges, and especially their Freedom of Election, which they have hitherto enjoy'd without Interruption; but must now infallibly lose it, if the Emperor, the *Czar*, and the King of *Prussia* stand by his Polish Majesty, according to the Project drawn between the said Powers. Upon such Remonstrances

stances as these, King *Augustus*, who had sent Orders to his Baggage, which was upon the Road to *Poland*, to come back, dispatched Counter-Orders for it to go on. It is even reported, that his Majesty is determin'd to hold the Diet at *Grodno* in *Lithuania* at the Time appointed: But the Letters from *Dresden* and *Leipsick* not being come in, we must wait for the Confirmation of all this.

The Peace between this Republick and the *Algerines* was a very knotty Piece of Work; the Inhabitants of that Pyratyckal Place being almost to a Man against it, and complaining to the Government, *That since their last Peace with Holland they had hardly taken a Prize; so that they must of Course be impoverish'd, and let their Shipping in Time rot and drop in Pieces.* Nevertheless, the Dey's Authority triumph'd upon this Occasion, and was well secured by the noble Presents our Rear Admiral *Van Grave* had made him from on Board his Squadron.

The principal Plenipotentiaries being gone from *Soissons* to *Paris* and *Fontainbleau*, we remain under the same Uncertainty with regard to Peace or War. Those of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Palatine* have been admitted to the Conferences, but not Count *Bassewitz*, Plenipotentiary of the Duke of *Holstein*, to whom they constantly refuse to grant the Title of *Excellency*.

They write from *Paris*, that a printed Paper was publish'd there, in the Name of the *Jansenists*, containing a heavy Complaint against the *Jesuits* and their Doctrine; which Complaint they exhibited to the Congress at *Soissons*, and for that Purpose join'd to it a Letter to the Plenipotentiaries, wherein the said Fathers are treated but very scurvily. Their Letter runs thus:

Gentlemen,
THE Complaint against the *Jesuits* and their Doctrine, lately drawn up, and sent by us to his Eminency the Cardinal *de Fleury*, and to the Bishops of *France*, might, at the same Time, have been address'd to all the Powers upon Earth, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular. One needs only read it, to be convinced that they are all essentially concern'd. The happy Circumstance of your illustrious Congress opens the Door to us, in Part at least, to execute that Design with all the Powers of *Europe*, by addressing ourselves, in your Persons, to the Wise Ministers that represent them.

Be the different Affairs upon which you are met, of never so great Importance; yet we hope, *Gentlemen*, they will give Place to that we take the Freedom to lay before you, as soon as you have look'd a little more narrowly into it. Ours is not a particular Concern, that one Man may attack, and another defend, and so make Parties and Divisions: It is an Affair which must unite all the Crowned Heads as in the Center.

It was the saying of one of the Ancients, *Interest Reipublicæ cognosci malos*, It is necessary for the Publick Safety, that the Wicked be known. The *Jesuits* have many Years ago acknowledg'd the Truth of this Maxim, and consented (it seems) to be try'd by this Rule, in Case it could be proved that it is applicable to them.

Wherefore, we fix this Maxim with them, and without Fear of Contradiction, give it on our Part, a new and more extensive Power; adding thereto, *Gentlemen*, *It concerns the Church, and all the States, that the Enemies thereof be known*. Now, without the least Fear of any weighty or regular Contradiction on the Part of the *Jesuits*, we complain of them to you in this Paper, as being by Principle, by Proposition, by Practice, by Constitution, join'd together by Peace-meal, the most dangerous and most stubborn Enemies to God, to the Church, to all Potentates, and to all Laws both Divine and Human; to Empires, Kingdoms, and Republicks; to Human Society in itself, and in all its Parts; and, in a Word, to all Men in general.

This, *Gentlemen*, is the last Accusation, which all Duties compel us to lay before you, against a Society, which nothing hitherto has been able to keep within Bounds. And we dare bring them before you, as in the Name, assuredly by the Spirit of that pretended Opposite Party, which they have so long stigmatiz'd with the Name of *Jansenists*; this being the only Set, against whom they can trump up no Crime, except an indefatigable Zeal in subduing their unruly Appetites, and an inviolable Allegiance to God, the Church, and their Sovereign.

We must therefore, *Gentlemen*, in Case what we allege against the *Jesuits* be false, crouch under the Weight of our Accusation, before the Footstools of all the Thrones and all the Powers, which we do not so much press at this Day for ourselves, as for their Interest and Glory. Or else, the *Jesuits* must stoop under
the

the Weight of the Accufation we have brought againft them, if what we fay be true.

After fuch an Offer made on our Part, it remains for us only to wifh, *Gentlemen*, that you would read over the Writing we have the Honour to prefent to you, with that Attention it deferves, and as we expect from your Zeal.

What Reception this *Letter*, and *Complaint* inclofed in it, has met with among the Plenipotentiaries at *Soiffons*, is not yet known: But, in the mean Time, the *Jefuits*, to be even with the *Jansenifts*, have induftrioufly fpread thro' all *Europe*, the following Brief of the Pope *Benedict XIII.* which condemns, and prohibits the reading of a certain Pamphlet, printed in the *French Language*, entitled, *The Confultation of the Advocates of the Parliament of Paris, on the Subject of the Judgment given at Ambrun againft the Bifhop of Senez, viz.*

IT is lately come to our Apoftolick Cognizance, not without a very lively Sorrow, that certain Lay Perfons, under a Pretence to defend Truth, and to fpeak Peace to their Neighbour, but having, in reality, pernicious Thoughts, in order to draw weak Minds into Error, have caufed very great Scandal to the Faithful, and pretending not only to controvert Doctrines the moft conformable to the Faith, but alfo to overthrow the Judgment of Ecclefiasticks; they, who are of the Flock, to guide and reprove the Pastors themfelves, have published, without any Regard to their Salvation, a certain Pamphlet in the *French Tongue*, without Date, and without the Place of Impreffion, or Name of Printer, entitled, *The Confultation of the Advocates of the Parliament of Paris, on the Subject of the Judgment given at Ambrun againft the Bifhop of Senez.*

For this Cause, and in Confequence of the Care which God hath committed to us of his Flock, and defiring by our Pastoral Vigilance to prevent, as much as is poffible to us in the Lord, the Dangers to which our Souls would be expofed by the Reading and Ufe of the faid Pamphlet, by the Advice of fome of our Venerable Brethren the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, as alfo from our own Motive and certain Knowledge, after a mature Deliberation, and by the Fulnefs of our Apoftolick Power, we condemn and reject, by the Tenor of thefe Presents, the faid Pamphlet, as containing Propo-
fitions

fitions scandalous, rash, seditious, pernicious, contrary and injurious to the Authority of the Holy See, and of the Bishops, favouring Heresy, Schismatics and Heretics, under the Title above-mention'd, or any other Title or Idiom, and any Edition or Version, which hath been hitherto printed or written, or (which God forbid) may be printed or written for the future. We prohibit and forbid all the truly Faithful to print, copy, read, or make any Use thereof whatsoever, under Pain of Excommunication, *Ipsa Facto*, without any farther Declaration, and from which no Person can absolve, but us, or the Pontiff Regeat, except in *Articulo Mortis*. We will and order, by our Apostolick Authority, that those who are possess'd of any of the said Pamphlets, do carry them immediately to the usual Places, or to the Inquisitors of Heresy, who shall instantly cast them into the Fire. And to the End that these Presents may come more easily to the Knowledge of every one, and that no Person may pretend Ignorance, we Will and Order that they be published and affixed at the Gates of the *Basilica* of St. Peter, and at the Apostolick Chancery, and other publick Places, in the usual Manner, by one of our Apostolick Officers: To the End, that after they have been thus publish'd, they may be as efficacious as if they had been intimated to any one in particular. We further Will, that the printed Copies of these Presents, signed by some Notary, and sealed with the Seal of some Ecclesiastick Person, rightly constituted, have the same Force in Justice, as if these Presents were there exhibited.

Done at Rome, at the Palace of St. Peter, under the Fisher's Seal, the 9th of June 1728.

Sign'd,

F. Card. Olivieri.

Plague, Sept. 14. All that has been publish'd of late in our News-Papers, under the Articles of *Paris* and *Soissons*, insinuating, as if the Imperial Court had at last resolved to sacrifice the *India Company* of *Offend* to the Repose of *Europe*, Count *Sinzendorff* being said to have declared so to the Court of *France*, and to the Plenipotentiaries of this State, was absolutely without Foundation. Letters from good Hands both at *Paris* and *Soissons* say nothing of it; and Count *Coningsegg* *Exprs.* the Imperial Minister here, utterly denies it. That Report took its Rise only from a Mistake in common Discourse, which Count *Sinzendorff* had upon that

Subject with a Foreign Minister at *Paris*, wherein he dropt this Expression, to wit, *That the Emperor his Master would not break off the Negotiations of Peace for the Ostend Company's Sake.* Words that will admit of different Constructions, and so are of no Use or Signification. And forasmuch as the said Count waits for another Express from his Court, with the Emperor's last Resolution concerning the Affair of Peace, he could not well take upon him to speak with any Certainty thereof. Besides, that the chief Articles remain in so critical a Situation, that there is no Judgment to be made, whether we shall have Peace or War.

Hague, Sept. 17. There is no Room to doubt, but the Court of *France* will have the Complaisance for that of *Great Britain*, to give the *Consilium abeundi* (or Warning to depart) to the Duke of *Wharton*, who continues upon the Coast of *Normandy*, meditating the Subversion of the present Government, agreeable to the Dictates of his turbulent Spirit, for which he was noted among us many Years ago, when a Student in the University of *Leyden*.

The States of *Holland* continue their Delibertions on the Affairs of the Congress of *Soissons*, and especially the total Suppression of the *Ostend Company*, an Article in which this Province is much more concern'd in than any other whatsoever; but which is very far from that Maturity, with which our News-Writers flatter themselves, or attempt to flatter us. Our freshest Letters from *Fontainebleau* confirm, that Count *Sinzendorff* hourly expected an Express with the Emperor's last Resolution concerning that Affair: But we believe here, the Count will hardly see that Express, 'till his Court is returned from *Triesle* and *Gratz* to the Place of its ordinary Residence.

Count *Wentzel de Sinzendorff*, who is still at *Brussels*, has received Orders from his Court not to depart thence, 'till he hears farther from above, about filling the Post design'd him here. Hence we conjecture, that he will stay where he is, 'till he can bring us the good News, that the Emperor his Master has comply'd with the Instances of this State and its Allies, in suppressing the Charter of the *Ostend Company*; that Stumbling-block (as it has hitherto proved) between their High Mightinesses and his Imperial Majesty. — As for the Affair of Religious Grievances, we hope that though their High Mightinesses preserve a due Regard thereto, as they

they never yet failed, this will not oblige them to refuse subscribing to the one, unless they can subscribe to the other also.

Letters from *Gibraltar* of the 20th of the last Month, N. S. advise, That by a Bark from *Tetuan*, they had received the following Particulars of the Changes that have lately happened there; to wit, That they were principally occasioned by *Muley Abdala*, Brother of King *Abdelmelech*, who being sent at the Head of 14,000 Horse, to attack the Army of *Blacks* on one Side, while King did the like on the other Side; he went over to the *Blacks*, in Hopes that they would set him upon the Throne. But finding himself deceived by those People, he fled, with Part of his Men; and King *Muley Abdelmelech* escaped to *Fez*, where he was assembling a great Body of Troops, in order to march to *Mequinez*, and dislodge the old King *Muley Debet* from that Place. The Fugitive *Bashaw* of *Tetuan* was retired to *Tangier*, and found at *La Rache* the 100 Quintals of Silver, which were collected by *Muley Abdelmelech* for his Ransom, when a Prisoner. The new Governor of *Tetuan* was notifying that Place for the last mention'd King, to whom the Inhabitants had promised their Allegiance. At the taking of *Mequinez*, it is computed that at least 10,000 Persons were either killed or drowned, every one endeavouring to avoid the Fury of the *Blacks*. There are now again three or four Pretenders to the Crown, with their Men in Arms; so that there is like to be no End of this intestine War yet a while.

Hague, September 21. We are still in as great Uncertainty as ever, as to the pacifick Negotiations in *France*: Thus much, however, may be depended upon, that the Cardinal *de Fleury*, old as he is, takes a great Deal of Pains to compass his Ends, and is indefatigable in his Labours to surmount the Difficulties which are too often thrown in his Way; especially on the Part of the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries, who frequently oppose the Cardinal's Motions 'till brought over by Count *Sinzendorff*, who in this respect has been of singular Service to his Eminency. Not a little depends after all upon the Emperor's last Resolution concerning what has been already transacted; which is expected upon the Return of the Express who was charged to carry those Dispatches to *Gratz*.

The King of *Poland's* Indisposition appears, by our Advices from *Dresden* to have been of the Political

Sort; to justify his Delays in repairing to his Kingdom, and convening the States thereof in a General Dye. Mean while there are private Letters from *Warsaw*, which say, the Partizans of *K. Stanislaus* are pleased with King *Augustus's* Absence, from what Cause soever derived; because it opens to them a fair Field, and affords them Time and Opportunity to continue their Cabals, and form their Party with greater Strength and Safety.

Letters from *Madrid* advise, That the famous Duke of *Ripperda*, formerly Prime Minister in *Spain*, had found Means to escape from his Prison in the Castle of *Segovia*, by the Help either of a Servant Maid, or of the Gaoler's Daughter; and could no where be found, tho' the Court of *Madrid* seem'd very eager in their Search after him; and that they had given Notice of it to the *British* and other Ministers, desiring he might be apprehended, in Case he comes in their respective Masters Dominions.

Hague, Oct. 1. The agreeable Prospect we lately had of a Truce, is very much altered for the worse, since the Arrival of our last Letters from *France*: It is indeed apparent, there will be ten Times the Labour in bringing all the Parties concerned to agree to it, than the Cardinal *de Fleury* was aware of when he first proposed that Truce. And all the Plenipotentiaries his Eminency thought fit to found upon that Affair, seemed to be charmed with the Idea: But alas! it was more out of Complaisance for the old Cardinal, than a serious Approbation of his Scheme. However, the Duke *de Bournonville*, first Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, is about this Time setting out for *Madrid*; and has promised to use his Interest with the King his Master, to persuade him to come into this Project of Truce, since the Obstacles to a solid Peace are in a Manner too great to be surmounted; especially if his Catholick Majesty persists in his former Pretensions; for Instance, with regard to the Restitution of *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, which with the King of *Spain* and his Ministry is a Condition *sine qua non*; whereas they are sensible at the same Time, that the King and Ministry of *Great Britain* will never consent to it, but would chuse rather to see the Negotiations of Peace broke off. We are assured on the other Hand, that the Emperor will use his best Endeavours to dispose the Court of *Spain* to more favourable Sentiments of this Project of Truce, to avoid the Reproach which will otherwise be infallibly cast upon them, thro' their

own Fault of having been Hindrances, not to say Enemies to the Repose of *Europe*. Mean Time, the extraordinary *Armada*, which the *Spaniards* are fitting out in all their Ports, is a plain Indication of their sinister Views and anti-pacifick Councils; though, when they have done all they can, their Fleet will never be able to look that of *England* in the Face, being mann'd, for the most Part, with Vagabonds pressed into the Service from all Parts of the Monarchy, and to nothing greater Strangers; than to Naval Exercise, and the Working of a Ship.

Vienna, Sept. 25. By our Letters from *Presbourg* it appears, that the Diet of *Hungary*, which already, by sitting four Months, has not finish'd any Affair as yet; at two of the last Sessions, to which all the Members were summon'd by Authority; and of which Notice was given in the usual Manner, with Trumpets and Kettle-Drums from the Top of the Tower; some of the Chief Members of the States staid away, and not only so, but during the second held a separate Meeting. Now as the States of *Hungary* do unanimously wish that the Emperor would be pleased to repair to *Presburg* personally, and graciously hear their Grievances: Count *Parthian*, Vice-Chancellor of that Kingdom, has been sent thither, with an Imperial and Royal Decree, couch'd in very sharp Terms, which does not only represent this tedious Sitting of the Diet as a Disobedience, but earnestly exhorts the States, once more, to prevent the Displeasure of his Imperial Majesty, by speedily bringing the Diet to a Conclusion. The intended new Regulation of the Limits between *Austria* and *Hungary* is not settled yet, by Reason of the many and weighty Difficulties daily started against it. An Imperial Decree concerning the Affairs of *East-Friesland* was lately publish'd here; the same contains a general Amnesty, out of which however, are excepted those who by it are stiled Abettors of the Rebellion; as also, such as shall be convicted of Murder, his Imperial Majesty reserving to himself the Power of granting them his gracious Pardon, upon their submitting, and also the Restoration of their Estates, which are under Sequestration. We hear, that a separate Decree, concerning the same Affair, has been imparted to the Minister of the States-General, by which his Imperial Majesty declares, that he does not in the least intend to do any Thing that

that may be prejudicial to the Rights of their High Mightinesses in that Country.

Rome, Sept. 25. The Ministers of the crown'd Heads seeing that the Pope was fully bent upon honouring with the Purple M. Accorambony, his Auditor, made some Days ago very smart Remonstrances against it, representing to his Holiness, that the Apostolick Nuncios, who reside in the principal Courts of Europe, where, for many Years, they have done great Services to the Holy See, are much more deserving of that Honour than M. Accorambony, who is a Prelate but of fresh Date. But the Pope, without any Regard to their Remonstrances, held last Monday a secret Consistory, in which he created two new Cardinals, viz. the said M. Accorambony of *Spoletto*, Bishop of *Imola*, and M. Caraffa, a *Neapolitan*, Secretary of the Congregation of Regular Bishops. Two Cardinals, who are Ministers of crown'd Heads, were not admitted at that Congregation, neither was there any thing mention'd of M. Bichy. On Thursday, in a publick Consistory, the Pope gave the Hat to the two new created Cardinals.

Rome, October 2. Last Monday the five Cardinals who have been appointed for managing the Affair of *Portugal*, met together: 'Tis said, the Occasion of their assembling was to examine a most obliging Letter the Pope received lately from the King of *Portugal*, by which his *Portuguese* Majesty notifies to his Holiness the Death of the Prince his Son, who was but five Years of Age: To this Letter, which is couched in most respectful Terms, the Pope has return'd an Answer full as Complaisant. 'Tis conjectur'd, from these mutual Civilities, that the Negotiations of Cardinal de la Motta at *Lisbon*, prove pretty successful, and may pave the Way for an Accomodation between the two Courts; the more, because the Court of *Spain* has strictly charged Cardinal Bentivoglio to forward that Work as much as possible; toward which, as we hear, the Pope proposes an Expédient, viz. To bestow a Cardinal's Cap on any Person the King of *Portugal* shall think fit to name, M. Bichy excepted.

Soissons, Oct. 3. No Assembly was held at the Castle last Thursday, because of the Absence of the Imperial and British Ministers. Mr. Poyntz went for *Paris* the Day before, after having received from his Court a Courier, who has followed him thither. Count de Coningsfeld Minister Plenipotentiary of the Elector of *Bavaria*, took the same Rout last Friday with his Secretary. We are told

told that Baron *de Franken*, Plenipotentiary of the Elector Palatine, and Mr. *Hugronie* will likewise go thither this Week; if so, 'tis evident that the chief Conferences will be held at *Paris*; so that this City will be the Place of Congress by Name only.

P. S. This Moment here arrived M. *Poyntz* back from *Paris*, with his Retinue; so that 'tis not improbable but a Conference may be held to-morrow.

Paris, Oct. 5. The Plenipotentiaries meet daily at *Fontainebleau*; but tho' they expect that the Couriers will shortly return from their respective Courts, with new Instructions, the last Hand cannot be put to the great Work of Peace, before the Duke *de Bourbonville* comes back from *Madrid*. In the mean Time, there is handed about here A Copy of the Project of a Truce, such as 'tis pretended it was first drawn up by his Eminency Cardinal *de Fleury*, as follows.

PROJECT of a TRUCE.

All the Powers who caused the Preliminaries of Peace to be sign'd at *Paris* on the last Day of May, 1727, and at *Vienna* the 12th of June, of the same Year, having sent their respective Ministers to *Soissons*, for the good Work of the Establishment of Peace; and devising the most expeditious and useful Means for attaining the same, the said Ministers have agreed upon the Articles following, viz.

In the Name of God, &c.

I. **T**HE K^E shall be, in Pursuance of the present Treaty, a good Harmony, Amity, and perfect Tranquillity between every one of the Contracting Powers.

II. The Treaties of *Utrecht*, *Rastad*, and *Baden*, the Treaty of the *Hague*, of 1717, the Quadruple Alliance, all the Treaties and Conventions anterior to the Year 1725: As also the Articles and Conventions signed at the *Pardo* on the ——— shall be the Basis and Foundation of the present Treaty. And all the Contracting Powers do declare, that they hold them as confirmed, every one as much as concerns him; and in whatever, therein, does not derogate from the present Treaty, as if they were here repeated *Verbatim*. Promising, that they neither will do, nor suffer to be done any thing which can be contrary to the same, either directly or indirectly.

III. His

III. His Imperial Majesty, induced by the same Motives which engaged him to suspend, by the first Article of the Preliminaries, the Charter, and Commerce of *Offend*, and of the Low Countries to the *Indies*, for the Space of seven Years, and being willing to give a farther Proof of his Love for Peace, and Friendship for the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, prorogues and continues the said Suspension for the Space of ——— Years, over and above the Seven already mentioned by the said Preliminaries; during which Time, Endeavours shall be used in the respective Courts of the Contracting Powers, for agreeing for ever, on Means for removing all Obstacles which might disturb the good Harmony and Correspondence between his Imperial Majesty and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

IV. All the Contracting Powers having made serious Reflections on the Necessity there is to preserve the Tranquillity in the *North*, and in *Lower Germany*, and observe that this Part of *Europe* would not enjoy a perfect Calm, as long as some Complaints and Pretensions, which as they may be supported by considerable Powers, might one Day or other serve for a Pretence to cloak greater Views, should remain unregulated, they judged it of the highest Consequence to examine, according to these Principles, the Differences which subsist, between the King of *Denmark* and the Duke of *Holstein*, on Account of the Dutchy of *Sleswick*. For these Causes it is agreed, by the present Article, that Commissioners shall be appointed by every one of the Parties concern'd, for examining and deciding these Affairs in an Amicable Manner: Which Commissioners shall, for this Purpose, met at *Hamburg*, within three Months at farthest; and all the Allies shall join, if needful, for preserving the Tranquillity of the *North*, and preventing and hindering all Hostilities.

V. The Ministers of his most Christian Majesty, of his *British* Majesty, and those of the Lords the States General, having pretended, that in the Treaty of Commerce concluded at *Vienna*, on the ——— there were divers Clauses which clashed with Articles of several Treaties of Commerce anterior to the Year 1725, and consequently confirmed above; by Virtue of which Clauses, the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty might pretend to be better and more favourably treated, than those of his most Christian Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*,

Britain, and those of the Lords the States-General; the Ministers of his Catholick Majesty have declared, as they do declare by this present Article, That the King of *Spain* never understood to grant, by the said Treaty of *Vienna*, any Privilege contrary to the Treaties confirmed above, nor give to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, any greater Advantages than those enjoy'd by other Nations in their Commerce, his Imperial Majesty accepting for his Subjects the above-mentioned Declaration made in the Name of his Catholick Majesty.

VI. It is likewise agreed between his Imperial Majesty on the one Part, and the King of *Great Britain* and the Lords the States-General on the other, that in Consequence of what is stipulated by the *Barrier-Treaty*, a Tariff shall forthwith be agreed on between the Inhabitants of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and the Subjects of *Great Britain*, and also those of the Territories Subjects to the Republick; and that without any Delay, Commissioners shall be appointed for regulating the said Tariff, who shall meet at *Brussels*, within such Time as shall be fixed. The said Parties have agreed to fix the Term of Two Years for settling the said Tariff.

VII. As for the Wrongs which 'tis pretended are daily committed in the Commerce to *India* and elsewhere, in Breach both of general Treaties of Commerce concluded between *England* and *Spain*, and also of the various special Privileges, it was judged that the Examination of the same would take up too much Time, by reason of the Necessity there would be to make such Enquiries and Proofs, as would too long protract the Duration of the Congress. Consequently it has been agreed, that within the Space of three Months, Commissioners shall be appointed on both Sides, to reckon from the Time of the signing of this Treaty, who shall meet at ——— and examine amicably and *bona fide*, and endeavour to restore, if any Thing has been derogated therefrom, the Affairs of Commerce, both to the *Indies* and in *Europe*, on the Foot of anterior Treaties, by which Commerce was regulated. The said Commissioners shall likewise regulate what concerns Prizes respectively taken at Sea between *Spain* and *England*.

VIII. Commissioners shall also be appointed on the Part of his Most Christian Majesty, his Catholick Majesty, and the States General, who shall examine all Grievances whatever, without any Exception, which the said Parties concerned had to propose respectively,

either for the Restitution of Ships seized or taken, or in relation to Commerce : And the examining of what is stipulated both by the present Article and the foregoing, must not exceed the Term of two Years.

IX. But if to the prejudice of the present Treaty, any Thing should be either committed or done, under any Pretence whatever, during the Space of ——— which might occasion any Trouble and Hostility, or any ways interrupt the Enjoyment and Exercise of Commerce of all the Contracting Powers, on the Foot of Treaties and Conventions anterior to the Year 1725, and here above confirm'd; even during the Examination which shall be made in Consequence of the Articles Seven and Eight of the present Treaty, all the Contracting Parties shall join, and unanimously put a Stop to all Hostilities, and repair the Damage done.

X. In this Treaty shall be included all the Contracting or Invited Powers, viz. the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the King of Prussia, the Czar, the Duke of Holstein, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the House of Bavaria and Palatine, the Contracting Parties reserving to themselves the Liberty of including into the same hereafter, other Princes and States, as they shall agree amongst themselves.

N. B. *Whether this be the genuine Rough Draught of the Project for a Truce, we cannot positively affirm; but 'tis certain that several Alterations have been made to the true first Draughts, which have occasion'd a long Interruption in this important Negotiation.*

Fontainbleau, October 5. The last Letters from Spain advise, that the Duke of Ripperda after having left Segovia, stopt three or four Days at a Village five Leagues distant from thence, 'till a Servant Maid and a Corporal, the Abettors of his Escape, came to him. He had with him a Servant of his own, who came from Madrid with Arms, Money, and one of the Mules of his Lady's Coach; but he chose the Conveniency of one of the slow Voitures used in Spain, which make about eight Leagues a Day, and so travell'd to Miranda de Duero in Portugal, and from thence, as was supposed, he went to Oporto. He passed Miranda the 8th of September, since which there has been no Account of him. The Man that conducted him would not carry him beyond Miranda, having contracted to go no further than to that Place, and it was not 'till the Return of that Person, with

with his Voiture, that there was any certain Advice what Way the Duke of *Ripperda* had taken. Those Letters add, that on the 20th in the Evening the Dutchess his Lady was seized at *Madrid* in her own House, and put under a Guard of fourteen Soldiers by his Catholick Majesty's Order, for having assisted the Duke with Means to make his Escape.

Hague, October 5. The Court of *Rome* has recommended to almost all the Princes of her Communion, the unhappy Difference between her and the King of *Portugal*, desiring them to use their best Endeavours with his *Portuguese* Majesty, to make an amicable End of that Affair, and return to the Obedience of the Holy See, that the Scandal hereby cast upon the Pope and his Communion may be wiped off, instead of increasing. But we do not hear that any one of the Princes he apply'd to has intermeddled in this Affair, except the King of *Spain*; and he did it in such a Manner, that the King of *Portugal* had no Regard to it, but persists in his Resolution, either that Signor *Bichi* be made a Cardinal, or the Schism go on.

We cannot yet learn with any Certainty, what Route the Duke of *Ripperda* has taken, to escape out of the Kingdom of *Spain*. The *Spaniards* run such Lengths in their Discourses upon this Subject, that they accuse the *British* Minister at *Madrid* of being acquainted, and even concern'd in it: But this seems to be a groundless Presumption, as if the Dutchess his Wife, who still lives at *Madrid*, could not raise Money enough to bribe her Husband's Keepers, without the Assistance of Mr. *Keene*. Be that as it will, it is a happy Escape; provided he can complete it; but in Case the *Spaniards* catch him again, he is a dead Man.

The Conferences between the Earl of *Chesterfield* and *Monsieur de la Baune*, Ministers of Great Britain and *France*, with their High-Mightinesses Committee for Foreign Affairs, turn upon the Negotiations of Peace, and the taking of new Measures to bring about that Work. Repeated Assurances of Alliance, Friendship, and a perfect Union are not wanted in this Critical and Seasonable Juncture, when the Allies of *Vienna* leave no Stone unturn'd to sow Divisions among those of *Hanover*. Mean while, the Duke of *Bourbonville*, First Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, is set out for *Madrid*, with such a vigorous Declaration of the Allies of *Hanover*, that he will have no great Cause to boast, when he gets

to his Journey's End, of the Advantages he has gain'd in the Course of his Negotiations in the Court of *France*, who stands firm to all her Engagements without failing almost in the least Punctilio. And hence we flatter ourselves, that the King of *Spain* will at last be prevail'd with to accept of the Project of Pacification, and the rather, because almost all the Powers concern'd have agreed to the same, and the Emperor will likewise declare in its Favour, to animate his Catholick Majesty to follow his Example, which in all other Respects he does almost implicitly, blindly pursuing the Counsels and Insinuations which are transplanted from *Vienna* to *Madrid*.

Hague, Oct. 8. The Troubles of *East-Friesland*, which have given so much Uneasiness to this State, and obliged their High Mightinesses to have Recourse to the *Dernier Ressort*, as it were, by tendering their Complaints against the Emperor and the Prince of *East-Friesland*, to the Congress of *Soissons*, are put in a fair Way of Accommodation, by a new Mandate of the Aulick Court, containing in Substance, *That the States of the Principality shall assemble, and fully regulate their respective Rights and Privileges; excepting, however, the Renitents, or those declared Rebels by his Imperial Majesty: Provided always, that it shall be in the Emperor's Power to pardon them, and take them into Favour when he pleases.* This Act of Grace is daily expected to come out, to qualify the *Renitents* to meet in the General Diet. His Imperial Majesty declares farther, that no Right of the Republick shall in anywise suffer Prejudice; and therefore we hope their High Mightinesses will keep their Garrisons in *Emden* and *Lieroot*. If the Imperial Court executes this Act, according to the Letter, the Republick will be content, and stir no more in this Affair. Mean while, they will communicate all that is necessary to the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*, for their Advice; tho' most of the Above was perhaps concerted in the Negotiations at *Fontainebleau*.

For what concerns the Negotiations of Peace, this State has referred itself entirely to the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*: And by the Cardinal de *Fleury's* Project of Pacification, the Commerce of the *Ostend* Company is to be suspended for Twelve Years, which would be in fact annulling it. The said Company have begun to dismiss their Ship-Carpenters; and will proceed to their Factors and Officers in *India*; so that now

the

the only remaining Question seems to be, How to dispose of the rest of the Capital Stock left in the Company's Treasury?

Hague, Oct. 12. So long as Count *Sinzendorff*, the Emperor's First Plenipotentiary, continues at the Court of *France* without returning to the Imperial Court, we shall not be destitute of Hope, that the Project of Pacification will be accepted by the King of *Spain*, at the Instance of his Imperial Majesty. That Prince has been in great Danger of his Life, a Chamber he lay in upon his Return from *Fiume* to *Gratz*, having fallen in immediately after his Departure.

The MEMORIAL presented to the States-General by Count *Coningsfegg-Erps*, the Imperial Minister, to take his Leave of them, contains in Substance what follows :

THAT he has received positive Orders from the Emperor for repeating to their High Mightinesses, before his Departure for *Madrid*, the Assurances of the sincere Affection of his Imperial Majesty for the Republick, and the Endeavours he will constantly use for procuring them several Advantages. That the Friendship of his Imperial Majesty shall not only be constant and unalterable, but that he will always perform whatever can be expected from a good Ally and Neighbour, not doubting but their High Mightinesses, on their Part, will concur with him in that Point. That if he (the Count) might be allow'd to speak of himself, he would give their High Mightinesses Demonstrations of his profound Respect, and the sincere Desire he is affected with, of being instrumental in promoting the Continuation and Increase of the ancient Friendship between his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, and would think himself very happy, if he could flatter himself so far as to think, that during the Course of his Ministry, he was not disagreeable to their High Mightinesses.

Soissons, Oct. 14. The Ministers who are in this City held last Monday their Assembly at the Cattle, when, as we hear, nothing was transacted of Moment; the said Ministers having only imparted to each other the News they had received from their respective Collegues, who are either at *Fontainebleau* or *Paris*, concerning the
Difficulties

Difficulties started by the Court of *Spain* against the Scheme of a Truce. 'Tis talk'd, however, that the Negotiations will not absolutely be broke off by it, but will be resumed some Time hence, and that the Plenipotentiaries must only wait the Success of the Report which the Duke *de Bournonville* is to make to the Court of *Madrid*, concerning the principal Articles which have since been concerted between the other Plenipotentiaries and the Cardinal *de Fleury*. Mr. *Poinz*, third Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, having received a Courier, set out last Monday in the Afternoon, with a Post-Chaise for *Paris*; Baron *de Fonseca*, Minister of the Emperor, Baron *de Sparr*, Minister of *Sweden*, and Count *de Coningsfeld*, Minister of *Bavaria*, are also gone to the same Place, for which Reason no Assembly was held this Day. These Ministers are expected back against Sunday next, in order to hold their Assembly the next Day. It is the Opinion of some, that the Count *de Bassewitz*, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Duke of *Holstein*, is not to return hither, but that he is shortly to be relieved by another.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 15. On the 4th Instant, her most Christian Majesty went to *Paris*, to perform her Devotions, after her Lying-in, at our Cathedral of *Notre Dame*. At the Door of the Church her Majesty was complimented by the Cardinal *de Noailles*, our Archbishop in the following Speech.

ON this memorable and solemn Day, when your Majesty gives so signal a Testimony of your Piety and Devotion, the Ministers of the Lord are bound in Justice to give to this innumerable Multitude, which surrounds your Majesty on all Sides, an Example of the Joy, Affection, Respect, and Veneration, your sacred Presence inspires us with. What Satisfaction for me, that I can still be the Interpreter of their Sentiments, and Eye-witness of the Homage which your Majesty is going to pay to the Almighty in this Holy Temple!

Come, *Madam*, to the Foot of his Altar, and even into his Sanctuary, and implore the Intercession of that Holy Virgin, whose Succour and Protection always proved favourable to our Kings. Beg of her, without Hesitation, that precious Gift, which is the Object of our most ardent Vows, on which depends the Happiness of the King, the Comfort of your Majesty, the Tranquillity of *France*, and the Quiet of all *Europe*.

All Things may be obtained by Faith ; and this Day we may say with Confidence to your Majesty, what formerly was said to that holy Woman, who was so earnestly praying to God for a Son : *Depart in Peace ; and may the God of Israel grant the just Desire your Heart has conceived.*

HAVING heard Mass in the Chapel of the Holy Virgin, her Majesty went to the Church of St. Genevieve ; and passing by the Gate of the *Jesuits* College, she stopt to hear a Compliment upon her Arrival at *Paris*, from the Prince of *Conti*. Her Majesty gave 10,000 Livers to the *Hotel-Dieu*, as much to the *Enfans trouvez*, (two Hospitals in *Paris*) the like Sum to the Prisoners of the *Little Chatelet* ; and as she return'd from *Paris* to *Ver-sailles*, there were 30,000 Livers thrown among the People.

Yesterday, the Deputies of the Government of *Tunis*, sent hither to ask Pardon for their late Behaviour, were introduced to an Audience of the King ; and having first prostrated themselves on the Ground, and then risen again, made the following Speech in their own Language.

WE approach the Throne of your Imperial Majesty, filled with a profound Veneration. We are sent by the Republick, the Dey, the Divan, and the Militia, to shew to your Imperial Majesty, a sincere Repentance for what has passed, and very humbly to ask Pardon for the same, assuring you, that in such Case, nothing hereafter will happen, that may disturb a Union and good Understanding. We wish that the Dominion of your Imperial Majesty, which is already of so great Extent, may be still more extensive, and that Heaven will grant you long Life, &c.

The King's Answer.

I Am content with what you have said on the Part of the Republick, the Dey, the Divan, and the Militia ; I am satisfied.

After their Speech, they deliver'd to the King a Letter from the Dey, wrapped up in a Piece of yellow Taffatie. and in the Evening they went back to *Paris*. They have brought with them rich Merchandizes, which will be expos'd to Sale there. We learn it was the

the Dey of *Tripoli*, not the Bassaw, that was strangled since the Bombardment of that City; 300 of his Relations were strangled with him. 800 Houses were burnt or beat down by our Bombs; the *French Ships* have taken three of theirs, and 'tis not doubted but the new Dey will send hither Deputies to treat of Peace.

Hague, Oct. 19. Their High Mightinesses Deputies for Foreign Affairs are almost every Day in Conference with the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *France* about the Affairs of Peace, which have not the promising Aspect we could wish. Certain it is, that *Spain* is making vast Preparations for War, and the Emperor is always ready, waiting now only the Arrival of the Gallies, to receive his Subsidies, which will enable him to perform his Contracts with several Princes of the Empire. Our last Letters from *London* assure us, that the Duke de *Ripperda* was safely arrived in one of the Ports of *Ireland*, and was daily expected in *England*: What Reception he will meet with there, we shall not presume to conjecture, but refer ourselves to future Advices.

Paris, Oct. 26. We mightily flatter ourselves here that the Project of a Truce, since the Alterations which were made to it, will be approv'd by the Powers concern'd. The Cardinal de *Fleury* does not neglect any Thing to induce them thereto, and the Count de *Sinzendorff* has put off his Departure for *Vienna* 'till the Return of the Duke de *Bourbonville* from *Spain*, or at least 'till it is known what Resolution the Court of *Madrid* takes concerning that Project.



G R E A T B R I T A I N.

The following Ceremony not having been inserted in any of our preceding Registers, we think fit to conclude this with it.

Windfor, September 29.

HIS Majesty this Day assumed his Royal Stall as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and made his Offering in the Chapel of St. George.

The following Knights Companions were present at this Solemnity, and in their several Stalls, according

to this Scheme of their Situation, and according to their Seniorities by Election.

Duke of Argyll.

Duke of Kent.

Duke of Dorset.

Duke of Newcastle.

Duke of Grafton.

Duke of Bolton.

Viscount Townshend.

Sir Robert Walpole.

Some Time before his Majesty came, the Poor Knights founded within this College, placed themselves in the North Isle of the Chapel, standing there two and two, according to their Seniority, habited in their Mantles.

Next unto them stood, in the like Method, the Prebendaries of the Church of *Windfor*, in their Mantles.

Then the Pursuivants of Arms, invested in Taberts of the Sovereign's Arms; the Heralds in like Taberts, and with their Collars of S's.

Garret King of Arms, robed in his Mantle, and with his Jewel and Scepter; and upon his Left-hand the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, carrying that Ensign, and in his Mantle, and with his Jewel.

The Knights Companions invested themselves in their Mantles of blue Velvet, and Collars of the Order, having the Image of *St. George* pendent garnished with Diamonds and other Inrichments; having their Caps of black Velvet adorned with stately Plumes of White Feathers, with black and white Sprigs arising in the midst of them; and with their Garters. All the Persons here mentioned wore Mourning under their Robes of Ceremony.

The Sovereign, apparell'd in Purple, alighted from his Chair at the Entry on the East Side of the Chapel, and proceeded to the Chapter-House, where the Knights Companions made their Reverences unto his Majesty, who saluted them.

The Sword of State was carry'd before his Majesty by the Duke of *St. Albans*, who stood at the Door of the Chapter-House.

The Sovereign was there immediately habited with the Mantle and Collar, and had the Cap put on.

The Poor Knights removed to their Station, beginning the Procession to the Choir, which they entered going two and two, the Juniors first; and coming to the Middle thereof, they, in a Body together, made their Reverences, first to the Altar, and then to the Sovereign's

reign's Stall, and thence passed up to the Steps near the Altar, and there divided themselves on both Sides, the Juniors standing nearest to the Rails, one below the other.

The Prebendaries, going two and two, entered into the Middle of the Choir, made the like double Obeisances in a Body jointly, and dividing themselves, went into the lower Range of Seats, where they all stood until the Companions were placed in their Stalls, and the Officers of the Order seated on their Forms; except only two of the Prebendaries, who proceeded up to the Altar to receive the Atchievements.

Then the Officers of Arms, in the Manner before express'd, enter'd, and made the like Reverences, and dividing themselves near to the Steps of the Altar, stood on each Side next to the Poor Knights, leaving such a spacious Distance in the Middle of the Isle, that the Altar was in full View.

Which being done, Sir Robert Walpole, the Junior Knight, enter'd, and in the Middle made his Reverences, first to the Altar, then to the Sovereign in his Stall, and repeated the same in the Place opposite to his Stall, and took his Station under his own proper Banner, where he continued until the Hatchments of the late Sovereign were offer'd.

Then the Viscount Townshend, the Duke of Bolton, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Dorset, enter'd the Choir each singly; and the Duke of Kent with the Duke of Argyll, being Companions placed in opposite Stalls, enter'd together, and all made the like Obeisances, and retired under their Banners.

Then the Officers of the Order present, Garter and Black Rod, made the like Reverences before their own Seat or Form.

The Sword of State was carry'd by the Duke of St. Albans, who held it erect during the Solemnity, under the Royal Stall.

The Sovereign, upon his Entry into the Choir, made his Reverence towards the Altar only, and ascending into his Royal Stall, made a second Reverence to the Altar, and seated himself.

His Majesty's Train was born from the Chapter-House by the eldest Son of the Duke of Grafton, and the eldest Son of the Earl of Grantham, and the Master of the Robes, who placed themselves near to the Steps of the Royal Stall.

Then

When Garter went into the Middle of the Choir, and made his usual Reverences, and forthwith repaired to the Place where the Hatchments of the late Sovereign were deposited, and taking up the Banner, held it almost rolled up.

Two of the Superior Officers of Arms then met, and after making the accustomed Obeisances in the Middle of the Choir, repaired to the Duke of *Argyll* and the Duke of *Kent*, the two Senior Knights present, who removed from their Stations, and receiving the Banner between them, made their double Reverences, and being preceded by the Officers of Arms, carry'd it with the lower End of the Staff foremost, and making their Reverences again at the first Step towards the Altar, proceeded up to the Rails, where, at the uppermost Step, the Officers of Arms dividing themselves upon each Side, and bowing to the Knights, these Knights raised the Point of the Banner upwards, and making their Reverences to the Altar only, presented it upon their Knees, from whom the Prebendaries received it, and placing it upright at the South End of the Altar, and then these Knights were conducted back again (making the same Reverences) to their first Stations under their own Banners.

Two of the next Officers of Arms met, and with the like Obeisances in all Respects, repaired to the two next Knights in Seniority, the Duke of *Dorset* and Duke of *Newcastle*, who receiving from Garter King of Arms the Sword, with the Pomel or Hilt upwards; with the like Ceremonies offer'd the same, and then were reconducted in the same Manner.

Two of the next Officers of Arms then met in like Manner, and repaired to the two next Knights, the Duke of *Grafton* and the Duke of *Bolton*, who receiv'd and offer'd the Helm and Crest, with the same Solemnities.

While the Atchievements of the late Sovereign were thus offering, the Organs play'd.

Garter King of Arms then went into the Middle of the Choir, and after his wonted Reverences, turn'd himself to the Duke of *Argyll* and the Duke of *Kent*, the Senior Knights being Companions, who making their double Obeisances under their Banners, ascended their respective Stalls at the same Time by the nearest Passages, and being thus in their Stalls, repeated their Reverences.

And in this Manner, when Garter turn'd himself to the respective Knights, according to their Seniorities in the Order, all of them singly made their Entries up into their Stalls, and Reverences with the like Ceremonies in Succession according to the Position of the Stalls, the Senior Knights first.

Then the Officers of the Order, Garter and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, after their Obeisances, retir'd to their Seat or Form.

The Officers of Arms came down in a Body, made their Reverences, and placed themselves on each Side of the Choir near to the Entry into it.

The Poor Knights came down in like Manner, and retired to the Places before their Seats.

The Divine Offices then began, and a Sermon was preach'd.

When the Offertory Sentence, *Let your Light so shine*, &c. was read, the Organs playing, the Officers of the Wardrobe spread a Carpet upon the Steps going up to the Rails of the Altar, and the Poor Knights at this Time removed, proceeding two and two, and making their double Reverences in a Body, and placed themselves near the Steps of the Altar, as at their first Entry.

The Officers of Arms did the like, and placed themselves on each Side near the Poor Knights.

The Usher of the Black Rod, after making his Reverences, went up to the Rails of the Altar, and standing upon the Right Hand, received from the Yeoman of the Wardrobe a rich Carpet of Cloth of Gold, which with the Assistance of the Yeomen, he spread upon the other Carpet; and then the Yeoman deliver'd unto him a Cushion for the Sovereign to kneel upon, and both of them took the Assay thereof, and then the Usher of the Black Rod laid it down.

During this Time, Garter King of Arms arose and made his double Obeisances, and summon'd all the Knights to descend from their Stalls, beginning with the Juniors, pointing to each with the Banner of his Scepter, which he held in his Right Hand.

The Knights who wanted their Companions, and the two Senior Knights who were Companions, being all thus summon'd in their Courses, immediately made their double Reverences in their Stalls, and then came down into the Middle of the Choir, where the same

Obei-

Obeisances were repeated, and stood all of them under their own Banners.

When the Knights were all thus placed, the Sovereign making his Reverence to the Altar, descended from his Stall, and at the Foot of the Steps thereof made another Reverence to the Altar, and then proceeded to the Steps of the Altar, attended as follows;

Garret Principal King of Arms.

The Duke of *St. Albans*, with the Sword of State.

The Sovereign, his Train born as before.

The Duke of *Argyll*, the Senior Knight, who was appointed to deliver the Offering to the Sovereign, came from under his Banner, with the usual Reverences, and went a little behind his Majesty on the Right Side.

When the Sovereign came against the Stall belonging to the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Duke, in virtue of that Office, attended upon his Majesty a little behind on the Left Side.

At the Steps ascending to the Altar, the Sovereign made his Reverence to the Altar, and Garret and the Nobleman who carry'd the Sword, retiring on one Side, the Sovereign being upon the uppermost Step next to the Rails, repeated his Reverence, and taking off his Cap, knelt down, and the Usher of the Black Rod taking Assay of the Offering, deliver'd it upon his Knee to the Duke of *Argyll*, who also kneeling gave it to the Sovereign, who put it (being Gold and Silver) into the Basin held by two Prebendaries standing within the Rails.

The Sovereign then arose, put on his Cap, and made forthwith his Reverence to the Altar, and repeated it at the Bottom of the Steps, and was conducted back in the same Manner; the Lord Chamberlain in the Return, when he came to his own Stall, retired under his Banner, making his Obeisances; and the Sovereign, at the Steps of his Royal Stall, made his Reverence to the Altar, and repeated the same after he ascended his Stall, and then sat down.

The Attendants upon the Sovereign in this Oblation made the like Reverences to the Altar, without any Obeisance to the Sovereign's Stall, because the Sovereign was in the Procession. The Duke of *Argyll*, who delivered the Offering to the Sovereign, returned to the Place under his Banner, where he made the usual Reverences.

During the Time of the Sovereign's Return to his Stall, the Officers of the Wardrobe removed the upper rich Carpet and Cushion whereon the Sovereign kneeled, and the Usher of the Black Rod return'd, making his double Reverences in the Middle of the Choir, and stood before his Seat or Form.

Then two of the eldest Officers of Arms came down into the Middle of the Choir, and making their Reverences, went to the two eldest Knights, being Companions, and conducted them with the same Ceremonies to the Altar, where they offer'd in the same Manner, and were re-conducted through the Stalls (being then empty) who ascending, made their Reverences upon their first Entry into these Stalls, and passed on to their own Stalls, where they did the same, and then sat down.

The two next Heralds, with like Ceremonies, conducted all the other Knights, beginning still with the Senior by Election, who all offer'd singly, because their Companions in the opposite Stalls were absent.

The Companions being all thus re-seated in their Stalls, and the Officers of the Order seated upon their Forms, Divine Service proceeded; which being ended, the Prebendaries who officiated at the Altar, were conducted by the Verger to their Seats.

The Poor Knights continued near the Rails of the Altar, and the Officers of Arms near them.

Garter then arose, and in the former Manner summoned down the Knights from their Stalls, beginning with the Junior Knight, who descended with the former Ceremonies, and stood under their respective Banners.

The Officers of the Order stood before their Forms.

The Poor Knights then came down, two and two, and in a Body made their Obeisances, and proceeded out of the Choir.

The Prebendaries came out of their Seats, and with the same Ceremonies, followed.

Then the Pursuivants and Heralds in the like Method.

The Knights whose Companions were absent, singly, and the two eldest Knights together, after making the like Obeisances to the Altar, and then to the Sovereign in his Stall, proceeded out of the Choir, the Juniors going first.

Then the Officers of the Order.

The Sword of State born by the Duke of St. Albans.

The

The Sovereign making his Reverence to the Altar, descended from his Royal Stall, and at the Bottom of the Steps repeated his Reverence, and proceeded out of the Choir, his Train being carry'd as at his Entry.

The Procession was to the Chapter-House, where his Majesty was disrobed.

Her Majesty, with his Royal Highness the Duke, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses *Caroline*, *Mary*, and *Louisa*, were present, her Majesty under a Canopy erected over a Seat placed upon the South-Side of the Steps of the Altar.

St. James's, December 7.

His Royal Highness Prince *Frederick* landed at *Harwich* on *Tuesday* last, and on *Wednesday* in the Evening arrived here.

This Day the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick*, and Mr. *Baron Thompson*, Recorder of the said City, made their Compliments to his Royal Highness in the following Speech :

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* most humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highness on your safe Arrival in *Great Britain*.

They are so sensible of the many Blessings they have enjoy'd since the happy Accession of your Royal Grandfather to the Crown of these Realms, and under the Protection of their present most gracious Sovereign, that they cannot view your Royal Highness but with the utmost Satisfaction.

It was impossible for them not to have heard of that most engaging Disposition of Mind, and of those illustrious Qualities which have so eminently distinguish'd your Royal Highness even in the Beginning of Life.

And they cannot sufficiently express their Joy, when they consider that now your Royal Highness will have the happy Advantage of observing the many Princely Virtues of your Royal Parents: You will have frequent Opportunities of perceiving his Majesty's Vigilance, his Care, his tender Regard, and unwearied Endeavours for the Welfare of his People; and all the amiable Qualities of her Majesty, our most gracious Queen, who makes it the Study of her Life to promote

Piety

Piety and Virtue, and to encourage every Thing that is good and praise-worthy.

Such great Examples, Sir, cannot fail to confirm your own virtuous Inclinations, and lead you on to the accomplishing of true Glory.

These Reflections yield a most agreeable Prospect of the Continuance of our present Felicity. And as these his Majesty's most faithful Subjects have abundant Reason to pray for (what they are sure is the most desirable of all Things on Earth to your Royal Highness) Health and long Life to his Majesty; they also beg Leave to assure you, Sir, of their most hearty Affection and good Wishes for your Royal Highness's Welfare and Prosperity.

And then they all had the Honour to kiss his Royal Highness's Hand.

St. James's, December 18.

This Day Sir *Hans Sloane*, President, with several of the Council and many other Fellows of the Royal Society, waited on his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick*; and the President made their Compliments to his Royal Highness by the following Speech:

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Royal Society of London founded to promote Natural Knowledge and useful Arts, beg Leave to express their Joy and Satisfaction on your Royal Highness's safe Arrival in England.

Your Royal Highness is not unacquainted, with what Success Natural and Experimental Knowledge have been advanced, Astronomy, Geography, and Navigation improved, Husbandry and Gardening cultivated, Trade and Manufactures promoted, and above all, the infinite Wisdom and Power of Almighty God the Author of Nature in creating and preserving the Universe set forth and demonstrated, by the uncommon Industry and Application of many Members heretofore Ornaments of this Society, under the Encouragement of your Royal Ancestors.

Nor do the Renown, Learning and Abilities of many of its present Members, give us a less confident and pleasing Prospect, that under the Royal Patronage of his Majesty, the gracious Protection of the Queen, and what we now promise ourselves, the favourable Influence of a Prince

Prince of such noble Endowments and Dispositions of Mind, they may hereafter as effectually carry on and promote the Ends of their Institution.

We therefore most humbly intreat your Royal Highness to grant us the great Honour of inscribing your Name in our Book of Charters and Laws, as an early Instance of your Royal Highness's Favour and nearer Concern for the Success of our Endeavours.

His Royal Highness, at their humble Request, was pleased to write his Name in their Book.

And they all had the Honour to kiss his Royal Highness's Hand.



A List of the Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1729.

Berks,	Edward Clarke of Ardington, Esq;
Bedford,	Benjamin Rhoads, Esq;
Bucks,	John Lidgold of Sidenham, Esq;
Cumberland,	Gustavus Thompson, Esq;
Chester,	Robert Davis of Manley, Esq;
Cantab ^{re} & Hunt ^{re} ,	Samuel Seymonds Pepys, Esq;
Devon,	John Ruffel of Silverton, Esq;
Dorset,	George Dawbenny of Bishops-Candle, Esq;
Derby,	John White, Esq;
Ebor ^{re} ,	William Harvey of Womersley, Esq;
Essex,	Catlin Thorogood, Esq;
Gloucester,	John Small of Buthrop, Esq;
Hertford,	Edward Serle, Esq;
Hereford,	John Tyler of Dilwyn, Esq;
Kent,	Thomas May, Esq;
Leicester,	John Symonds, Esq;
Lincoln,	Matthew Humberston of Humberston, Esq;
Monmouth,	Robert Jones of Gronory, Esq;
Northumb ^{re} ,	Matthew Whitfield of Whitfield, Esq;
Northampton,	Thomas Shepard, Esq;
Norfolk,	Cyrill Wych, Esq;
Nottingham,	Samuel Peak, Esq;
Oxon,	Edward Barber, Esq;
Rutland,	Kenelm Digby, Esq;
Salop,	Thomas Jenkins of Chorton-Hill, Esq;
Somerset,	Gregory Gardiner, Esq;

Stafford,	Samuel Newton, <i>Esq;</i>
Suffolk,	Tobias Blofs of Belstead, <i>Esq;</i>
Southampton,	Thomas Hodges, <i>Esq;</i>
Surrey,	Sir Matthew Decker, <i>Bart.</i>
Sussex,	Isaac Honeywood of Sunningley, <i>Esq;</i>
Warwick,	Postponed.
Worcester,	Thomas Bushell, <i>Esq;</i>
Wilts,	Postponed.

South-Wales.

Brecon,	William Wynter of Brecon, <i>Esq;</i>
Carmarthen,	Sir Edward Mansell of Trimsaran, <i>Bart.</i>
Cardigan,	Edward Jones of Lanina, <i>Esq;</i>
Glamorgan,	Robert Jones of Funmun-Castle, <i>Esq;</i>
Pembroke,	Nicholas Roche of Pastedon, <i>Esq;</i>
Radnor,	Richard Gorge of Hendwall, <i>Esq;</i>

North-Wales.

Anglesea,	John Williams of Trearddur, <i>Esq;</i>
Carnarvon,	Izacheus Hughes of Trevan, <i>Esq;</i>
Denbigh,	Maurice Wynne of Llwyn, <i>Esq;</i>
Flint,	Thomas Whitley of Aston, <i>Esq;</i>
Merioneth,	Robert Vaughan of Hengourt, <i>Esq;</i>
Montgomery,	Arthur Devereux of Nanteribba, <i>Esq;</i>

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