

THE
Historical Register,

8 OCT. 88 Containing

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An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, Foreign
and Domestic.

WITH A
Chronological Diary
OF ALL

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

VOLUME XIII.

For the Year 1728.

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cipal Matters contain'd in that and
the three other.



THE

Historical Register.

NUMBER XLIX.

A General Recapitulation of the most memorable Events of the Year 1727.

THE Year 1726 having left us in Uncertainty with respect to Peace or War, it was expected that the Year now expired would have decided the Matter. Yet as such Decision was still farther off, this Year also is elapsed almost entirely in Irresolutions, which leave us in Suspence betwixt Hope and Fear. All the Powers have equally declar'd that they were for Peace, and at the same Time prepar'd for War. But those who were the most hearty for a Peace, have demonstrated it by their Actions. They propos'd Preliminary Articles for a Congress, in which all the Differences were to be accommodated. Others sign'd those Articles and ratify'd them. Only one of them, after having sign'd them, refus'd to ratify them, and started Difficulties which retarded the Opening of the Congress. At length, through the Sollicitation of those Powers which are heartily dispos'd for Peace, that Power which shew'd such a Reluctance to it, has just consented to an Accommodation; and these are the Gradations by which the Hopes of Peace are fix'd, at a Time when we could scarce expect it.

I.

That which gave the greatest Apprehension of War, was, the Pretensions of Spain upon Gibraltar and Port Mahon, in which Demand that Crown had interest'd the Courts of Vienna and Russia. All the Weight of the Hanover Alliance was not a sufficient Counterpoize to divert

divert this Demand, which was signify'd by that Court to England, in a Letter the Marquess de Pozzobuono, the Spanish Embassador at London, wrote on the 1st of January to the Duke of Newcastle, his Britannick Majesty's Secretary of State. This Letter threaten'd to compel by Force the Hostilities which it pretended England had committed against Spain, and protested against any Overture of an Accommodation. The greater Part of the Winter was spent in Preparations, of which we knew not what was the Intent, 'till on a sudden it was discover'd by the Siege of Gibraltar, undertaken in Form upon the 22d of February. As there had been no previous Declaration of War, the Commander of the Place was very much surpriz'd; and he wrote a Letter the same Day to the Count de las Torres, who commanded the Troops at the Siege, to acquaint him, That this Proceeding was in his Opinion, contrary to the Treaties. The Spanish General seem'd to allow it, when he return'd Answer by Way of Excuse for himself, That what was done to that Time, was done upon their own Land, and that if there was a Design to besiege the Place, the Attacks must not have been formed at so great a Distance. But as if he repented of having dissembled, he soon put his real Design in Execution, and the Effects follow'd close after the Menaces contain'd in the above-mention'd Letter. Indeed, as he had open'd the Trenches so far off, he made no great Advance during the four Months which the Siege continu'd; but, however, it was a Siege, and that was Reason enough for apprehending a more extensive War. The great Armaments which that Crown made by Sea, was another Reason for expecting a War. All the Talk was of the vast Number of the Spanish Ships, insomuch, that it was a Doubt, whether Spain could find Seamen enough to man them; and every Day the Spaniards took Prizes from the English in the West-Indies.

Spain was almost quite dispirited by the wasting of its Forces before Gibraltar. But one Thing revived its Courage, and that was the safe Arrival of its Flotilla, notwithstanding the Vigilance of the English Admiral. This Fleet brought considerable Sums of Money to Spain, which being the Sinews of War, Who was there did not expect to see it blaze out every where with Fury? Out of this Money a Payment was made of Part of the Subsidies promised to the Emperor by the Treaty of Vienna. Out of this Money, Spain might also have purchased

Sailors, which it wanted, to equip its Ships. The Imperial Ambassador dictated all Resolutions at that Court, which was govern'd by his Councils alone. Who would not have expected a General Conflagration? We have seen such occasion'd by lesser Fires.

II.

The Honour of *Great Britain*, concern'd in the Defence of *Gibraltar*, and the Trade of the Nation, was another just Cause to apprehend a War. 'Twas its Care to maintain the Balance of *Europe*, which was in Danger of being subverted by the vast Projects of the Emperor and the King of *Spain*. The Speech which the late King made thereupon to his Parliament, shews to what Extremity Things were come: *Either, says he, we must resolve to submit tamely to the positive and unjust Demand made by the King of Spain, that we should restore Gibraltar to him, and consent peaceably to the Emperor's Enjoyment of an extensive Commerce, which he has usurped; or else we must resolve to put ourselves in a Condition to do ourselves Justice, and to defend our indisputable Rights.* There was another more dangerous Design, which was enough to excite the Indignation of every English Protestant. Of this the King said he had received Advices on which he could depend, and it was one of the secret Articles of the Engagements contracted between the two Courts: A Design form'd against some Northern Crowns, from whence a Way would have been paved for the Invasion of *Great Britain*, if its Fleet had not arriv'd in those Seas early enough to prevent the Execution of it. From thence arose that unanimous Resolution of the *Hanover* Allies, to guard in Time against the common Danger: To that was owing the Accessions of *Sweden* and *Denmark* to the said Alliance, and the extraordinary Augmentation of the Forces of the Republick of *Holland*.

'Tis true, that all these Designs were disavow'd by *M. Palm*, the Emperor's Resident at *London*: But this same Disavowal was a new Offence to the *British* Court, by the very Terms in which that Minister's Memorial was compriz'd. I forbear to recite them, as well as those of another Memorial which came from *Brussels*, because I would not have those Wounds bleed a-fresh, which Time may have healed. 'Tis enough to say, that Endeavours were therein used to throw the Blame of the dangerous Projects formed by that Power alone, upon others: But every Body saw through it. The *Bri-*

tish Nation being sure that their King could not be guilty of an Untruth, devoted itself to concur in the most effectual Manner with his good Intentions. The Ambassador of *Spain* was already retired, after having sent his Letter to the Duke of *Newcastle*. The Imperial Minister was obliged also to depart the Kingdom, and every Thing seemed to have a Tendency to an open Rupture between that Court, and the Court of *Vienna*.

III.

There was hardly Room to doubt of it, at the first Appearance of a Commissorial Decree from the Emperor, wherein the Conduct of *Great Britain* and *France* was construed in a Manner so extraordinary, and in Terms so unsuitable, that perhaps there never was an Instance of such Treatment among Sovereign Princes: Neither did those Expressions come up to those of the Imperial Decree from the Marshal of the Court, ordering the *British* Ministers to quit the Hereditary Dominions and the Empire, there we read — but let us draw a Veil over those Writings, which are more likely to retard, than to forward a general Pacification. The Emperor's great Armaments, his repeated Orders to augment his Troops, his Efforts with all the Princes and States of the Empire to draw them over to his Party, his secret Negotiations at the Court of *Prussia*, his redoubled Friendship and Union with *Spain*; all this added to the Order which he sent to the *British* Ministers immediately to depart the Territories of the Imperial Dominions, gave just Reason to fear a War, and a bloody one.

IV.

France had also, the preceding Year, considerably augmented her Troops. Convinced of the common Danger, she put herself into a Condition to prevent it. She saw that *Spain*, not being able to lay aside its Resentment against her, was joyn'd to another Power, whose Interests always seem'd to clash with hers: She foresaw the Consequences of a Union so unnatural. The vast Projects resulting from thence made them very perceptible. Being equally concern'd with the Maritime Powers to lay the Storm which threaten'd them, she re-establish'd her Naval Force, re-assembled her Troops, and form'd Encampments for the Exercise of her Militia: The Security of her Allies became her own. Mean Time, as the *Hanover* Alliance was only Defensive, as it did not exclude *France* from a Mediation which tended to the Accommodation

accommodation of all the Differences, and as it is always very proper for a Mediator to be arm'd, in order to attract the more Respect, the Most Christian King undertook that most glorious Office, and from that very Time there was a great Glimmering of Hopes, that the general Tranquillity would be establish'd.

The Minister, whose wise Counsels have so justly merited his Master's Confidence, directed this great Affair. In Concert with those of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, he drew up a Project of Accommodation, which was sent to the Emperor and the King of *Spain*. This Scheme consisted of Eight Articles, which were to serve as Preliminaries for a General Congress. The Emperor did not think fit to reject it. He thereto opposed a Counter-Project, formed of so many Articles, which he sent in his Turn to the Allies of *Hanover*. These not thinking fit to subscribe to it, formed their last Resolution, in which they declared, They could not make any Alteration. It consisted partly of the Eight former Articles, and partly of the Counter-Project sent from the Court of *Vienna*. The Emperor not caring to be the only Power to thwart a Negotiation, which he had deem'd to desire, accepted of those Twelve Articles, only adding some few Explanations in the Margin; and they were first of all signed at *Paris*, the 31st of May at Night, by the Ministers of the *Hanover* Alliance, and afterwards at *Vienna* by the Ministers of the Emperor and of the King of *Spain*.

V.

One of those Articles importeth, That the Offend Trade and Navigation, having given Umbrage to some neighbouring Powers, his Imperial Majesty consented to suspend the Privilege thereof for Seven Years. By another Article it was declared, That all Hostilities, if any had been committed, should cease immediately after the signing of those Preliminaries; and on the Part of *Spain*, eight Days after his Catholick Majesty had received them. The Emperor executed the first of these Articles *bona fide*, and ratify'd the Preliminaries within the Term agreed on. *M. la Chapelle* was appointed for the Place of Congress, which was afterwards transferr'd to *Cambray* for the Convenience of the Minister of *France*, whose Presence is so necessary at that Court. The King of *Spain* also executed in Part what concern'd him; he gave Orders for suspending the Attacks of *Gibraltar*, and for putting a Stop to all Hostilities against the *English* elsewhere. This

was

was an honourable Way of abandoning a Siege which lasted four Months without Success; nor had it done much Execution among the *English*, for it cost them in the whole but 373 Men. The Suspension of Arms was signed therefore on the 23d of June. But when the Siege was on the Point of being entirely raised, and the Preliminaries to be ratify'd in Form, *Spain* started more Difficulties, and urged new Pretensions. When the Restitution of the *South-Sea Company's* Ship, taken at *Vera Cruz*, even before *Spain* was in War with the *English*, was demanded, *Spain* refused to consent to it, and the Hostilities began again between the Ships of the two Nations. This was stifling the Hopes of an approaching Peace in Embryo; for *Spain* was so bigotted to its own Councils, that it would neither hearken to those of the Imperial Embassador, who had new Instructions, nor to those of the *Dutch* Minister, who did all that lay in their Power to bring the Crown to a right Understanding. Its Resentment against *France* hinder'd that Crown from employing its good Offices for that End: By this Means the Negotiation was embarrassed, and *Europe* again plung'd in the Apprehension of an unavoidable War.

VI.

During this, dy'd that Great KING, to whose Influence the then happy Prospect of a Peace was owing. He set out for *Hanover* to enjoy the Fruit of his Labours in Peace, or to undertake fresh Toils for the Good of the common Cause, when Death snatch'd him from his good Intentions, and from the Prayers of all *Europe*. It was on the 22d of June, (N. S.) that *GEORGE I.* King of Great Britain, Duke of *Brunswick-Lüneburg*, Elector and Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, departed this Life, at that very Crisis, when the World expected the greatest Things from him. His Death was preceded on the 17th of May by that of *Catharine*, Empress of all *Russia*, whose Designs, till prevented by *England*, had no less excited the Attention of all *Europe* in another Sense. Various were the Apprehensions founded on the Demise of these two Monarchs. But that which followed upon the Death of the first was of no long Duration. It made Room upon the Throne of Great Britain for a new King, in whom were revived, with all his Father's Virtues, his happy Dispositions for the Preservation of the publick Tranquillity. How joyful was *England* to see *GEORGE II.* the Delight of his People, give the strongest Assurances in his first most gracious

cious Declaration from the Throne, That the Happiness of his Subjects should be his own, and the Preservation of their Rights and Privileges, his chief Glory! How must it rejoyce the Hanover Allies, to hear it declared by this Prince, That as the Alliances into which the King his Father had entered, had contributed to the Restoration of the Tranquillity, and the Preservation of the Balance of Power in Europe, he would endeavour to cultivate those Alliances, and to advance and perfect this great Work! But how mortifying must it be to the Disaffected, who hoped to prevail upon this Alteration of Government, to find, that the former Plans were pursued, and that the Pretender, in whose Favour they had made such a Bustle, did not dare to shew his Head; and that the same Spirit governed, and, if possible, with more Concert and Unanimity! GEORGE II. join'd with him on the Throne a Princess, born like himself for Crowns, but who was wise enough to sacrifice them to Religion; and who is an Example to others also to make the same sacrifice. What a Happiness to the Protestant Cause is so perfect an Union! All Hearts flew to their Feet to pay them Homage, and if there were two Parties in England, the only Dispute between them was, which should give the greatest Proofs of Zeal and Loyalty.

VII.

But though the Death of GEORGE I. made no Alteration in England, yet a great one ensued in Russia by the Death of the Empress Catharine. With her were bury'd those Projects which endanger'd the Peace of the North. The young Emperor, Heir to the Virtues, as well as Name of Peter the Great, was no sooner upon the Throne, than the new Ministry form'd other Maxims and Views. The Prince, who was at the Head of Affairs, having nothing at Heart but the Advancement of himself and his Family, sacrific'd every Thing to this Design. As long as Catharine liv'd, he had Regard to her Views, in Favour of another Prince, whom the late Emperor had ally'd to his Family. As soon as she was Dead, the Jealousy he had of this Prince broke out. He managed it so that he set him against the Duke, and oblig'd him to retire to his Hereditary Dominions. Then finding no Enemy in the Field, his Ambition was no less than to marry his Daughter to the Emperor, and to get that Prince declared of Age, in Order, under his Name, to exercise an absolute Authority in the Empire. The Marriage Contract was already made, and he had actually

actually procur'd the same Respect to his Daughter as to an Empress; but how vain are the Projects of Men, when they are not founded on Integrity and Equity! *Menzikof*, who from an obscure Birth was advanc'd to the highest Rank, who maintain'd himself in that lofty Station, so long as he did not make an ill Use of his Power, fell on a sudden, from the Pinnacle of Honour, as soon as he forgot his Duty to his Sovereign: His Disgrace soon follow'd the Departure of the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, and, according to all Appearance, the Duke's Return to *Petersburg* will soon follow his Ruin. The Death of the Count *de Rabutin*, who was the Emperor's Embassador at *Petersburg*, falling out during this, made the Court of *Vienna* apprehensive of some Change there to its Prejudice; but that Cloud was soon dispers'd. The new Czar gave the Emperor Assurances, that he would persist in the former Engagements; and the new Embassador, whom the Court of *Vienna* is sending to *Russia*, has nothing to do but to tie the Knots of Alliance faster. This is what the King of *Spain* also propos'd to himself, by sending the Duke of *Liria* thither. He thought, that if he could get the Czar to ratify the Accession of *Russia* to the Treaty of *Vienna*, he should thereby be the better enabled to support his new Pretensions. But *France*, who had prevail'd on the Emperor to give his Consent to a Peace, was destin'd to engage *Spain* also in the same Sentiment, when once a Reconciliation should be effected between those Powers.

VIII.

As one Marriage broke off had set those two Courts at Variance, so the Fruits of another Match, proved an occasion of their Reconciliation. The Queen of *Spain* having been brought to Bed of a Prince on the 25th of *July*, the King of *France*, without Delay, congratulated the King his Uncle upon it in the most obliging Terms, and at the same Time sent the Order of the Holy Ghost to the new-born Prince. King *Philip*, who is naturally of a good Temper, finding himself prevented in so handsome a Manner by the King his Nephew, could not hold out longer against those tender Marks of his Affection: He read his Letter in a full Court, and declar'd, that they were reconcil'd. Immediately it was interpreted as a good Omen for the Accommodation of Affairs in general. Some indeed were inclined to doubt of it, and thought that this Reconciliation would detach *France* from the *Hanover* Alliance: But this discover'd a wrong

Judgment of a Nation, which values itself for Principles of Generosity, and grossly mistaking the Character of a young Monarch, who places his Honour in the Discharge of his Promises. The repeated Assurances he gave from Time to Time, removed this injurious Suspicion; and when it was known, that he was sending the Count de Rothembourg to Madrid, with formal Instructions to reconcile the King of Spain to Peace, it was no longer doubted but their Reconciliation would be a sure Means to render the Negotiation effectual.

The Joy of the two Courts at this renewing of their Friendship, was very much heightened by the Birth of two Princesses, of whom the Queen of France was deliver'd in the Month of August. They were, in effect, Princesses of Peace, considering the Circumstance of their Birth at that Juncture, when two Kings of the same Family were just reconciled, and the Peace of Europe was so near in Prospect. This happy Fertility of the Queen was likewise a sure Pledge of the future Birth of a Dauphin. Nothing more was wanting to make the Satisfaction of the Court entire and compleat, than to see the Prince return thither, who was the Author of this happy Marriage. The Joy was quickly accomplish'd. The King of Spain restored him to his Friendship, and Lewis XV. who had as much Affection for M. le Duc as ever he had, was overjoy'd to see him fill up that Vacancy at Court, which his Absence had left there. The Cardinal Minister was desirous to share the Joy of the King and the Duke at their first Interview. When he was satisfy'd on this Head, he did not rest till he had promoted the success of the Negotiation which he pushed on so strenuously at the Court of Madrid. His Pains took Effect. An extraordinary Courier is arriv'd, with Assurance, that the King of Spain has agreed to ratify the Preliminaries; and now we may venture to hope for a General Pacification, when nothing seems wanting to it but the Form of a Congress.

IX.

Was there but the same Hopes of pacifying the Troubles which have so long disturbed the Church of France, how happy would it be for that Kingdom! But the Misfortune is, that be political Interests ever so reconcilable, those of the Church are not so, because of the Spirit which commonly reigns there: Not but the Church has also its Congresses. I call by this Name, General or National Councils lawfully assembled. That of Am-

Brun, which was lately held for condemning a Bishop, has by that particular Council restored Peace to the Church of *France*. Recourse must always be had to Authority, to Letters *de Cachet*, which may indeed shut the Mouths of Gainsayers, but can have no Power over their Hearts.

Happy, for ever happy, are those Countries where the Consciences of the People, not being restrained by Authority, they own no Rule of their Faith, but the unalterable Rule of the Gospel. There Peace reigns, and with it Plenty, because all People's Minds being quiet and easy, contribute to the Good of the Community. A peaceable Government exercises no Authority there, but as far as is necessary for the Maintenance of good Order; and Subjects devoted to their Sovereign, are there always ready to sacrifice themselves for the Protectors of their Liberty. May all the Scourges of Heaven be for ever absent from those happy Countries! May the Diseases which have made them desolate for a Time, give Way to a more wholesome Air, which, by reviving their languishing Spirits, may enable them to make their Commerce flourish! We do not exclude from these Prayers, People subject to a more absolute Dominion: May he that holdeth the Hearts of Kings in his Hands, turn them in Favour of our oppressed Brethren, in whatsoever Countries they are! May those who suffer by Earthquakes, Fires, Inundations, and all other Calamities, be deliver'd from them: To the End that they may enjoy with Pleasure the Sweetness of that general Peace which we now hope for.

AFFAIRS of IRELAND.

LET's now attend the Affairs of *Ireland*, which Kingdom early employ'd his Majesty's Thoughts. For in the Month of *August*, it was declared in *Dublin*, That his Majesty had been graciously pleas'd, by his Royal Letters, under his Privy Signet, and Royal Sign Manual, directed to his Chief Governors of *Ireland*, to order Letters Patents to be pass'd under his Great Seal of that Kingdom for renewing the following Grants, viz.

The Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Burlington* to be his Majesty's High Treasurer of *Ireland*; the Hon. *William Caulfield*, Esq; to be one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench; the Hon. *George Gore*, Esq; to be one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas; and the Hon. *Francis Bernard*, Esq; to be one of the Justices of the said Court; the Hon. *John Pocklington*, Esq; to be one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; and the Hon. Sir *John St. Leger*, Knt. to be one of the Barons of the said Court; *Thomas Marlay*, Esq; to be his Majesty's Attorney-General; and *Robert Jocelyn*, Esq; to be his Majesty's Solicitor-General in that Kingdom.

A new Grant from his Majesty to the Right Hon. *Hugh* Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, and the Hon. *Richard Edgewcombe*, Esq; of the Office or Place, Offices or Places of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General of all his Majesty's Revenues, Profits, and Casualties whatsoever, as also of the Office or Place of Treasurer at War in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

His Majesty was also graciously pleased by his Royal Letters in the usual Manner, directed to his Chief Governors of *Ireland*, to order a new Commission to be passed under the Great Seal of that Kingdom, by and with the Advice of the Right Honourable his Majesty's Privy Council there, constituting and appointing his Excellency *William Conolly*, Esq; (one of his Majesty's Justices General) and General Governors of that Kingdom) *Thomas Wyld*, *William Harrison*, *Edward Thompson*, and *Robert-Sawyer Herbert*, Esqrs. Commissioners for his Majesty's Revenues of Excise in that Kingdom, and his Excellency the said *William Conolly*, Esq; the said *Thomas Wyld* and *William Harrison*, *Thomas Frankland*, and the said *Edward Thompson*, *Anthony Loxther*, and the said *Robert-Sawyer Herbert*, Esqrs. to be his Majesty's Chief Commissioners and Governors in and throughout that Kingdom, of and for all and every other his Majesty's Revenues, Profits and Incomes whatsoever, due or to grow due, owing, payable, or in Arrear unto his Majesty, within that Kingdom.

His Majesty was likewise graciously pleased by his Royal Letters, under his Privy Signet, and Royal Sign Manual, directed to his Chief Governors of *Ireland*, to order a Grant to be passed under his Great Seal of *Ireland*, from his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff Com-

mons and Citizens of his Majesty's City of *Dublin*, that all those Aldermen who have served in the Office of Mayor of the said City, or who have been excused from such Service, in the Mayoralty, by paying a Fine to the said City during their Continuance in the said Office of Aldermen, and their Successors, shall be Justices of the Peace in his Majesty's said City, Suburbs, &c. with the like Power and Authority, as granted by the Charter of King *Charles I.*

All which Grants passed the Seals accordingly.

On Sunday the 19th of *November*, His Excellency *John Lord Carteret*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrived at *Dublin*, with a new Commission from his present Majesty, to take upon him the Government of that Kingdom. His Excellency was met on the River by a great Number of Boats, received on Shore with loud Acclamations from the Multitude, and follow'd in like Manner to the Council Chamber in the Castle, where he was sworn, and received the Sword in the usual Manner, a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry being present, who expressed the most dutiful Respect and Thankfulness to his Majesty, and the greatest Satisfaction upon his Excellency's Return to the Government of that Kingdom. The Evening concluded with the utmost Demonstrations of Joy among all Sorts of People, upon this happy Occasion.

The same Evening were read in Council his Majesty's Royal Letters to dissolve the Privy Council of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and to appoint a new one, consisting of the same Members as the last, with the Addition of *Samuel Molyneux*, *Richard Edgecombe*, and *Henry Maxwell*, Esqrs.

PROCEEDINGS of the Parliament of *Ireland*, Summoned to meet at *Dublin*, in the first Year of the Reign of King *GEORGE II.*

ON Tuesday the 18th of *November*, the Parliament of *Ireland* having met according to Appointment, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne, with the usual Ceremony, his Excellency sent for the Commons, and directed them to chuse a Speaker; and they having unanimously elected the Right Honourable *William Conolly*, Esq; into that Office, he was by them presented to, and was approved by his Excellency. On this Occasion

Occasion Mr. Speaker made the following Speech to the Lord Lieutenant.

YOUR Excellency having been pleased to approve the Choice of the Commons, I think it my Duty to lay hold of this Occasion to assure your Excellency of the Loyalty, Affection, and Duty of his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom to his Royal Person and Government, of which they have given the fullest Proof by the Election they have now made of their Representatives to serve in Parliament; Gentlemen distinguish'd in their respective Countries, by their Zeal for the Protestant Succession in the most illustrious House of Hanover; their firm Adherence to our present happy Establishment in Church and State, and their true Love for their Country.

These are all Prefages of a happy Parliament; and when we consider his Majesty's Goodness, and many Royal Favours to this Kingdom, particularly that of continuing your Excellency in the Government of it: We have just Grounds to hope this Session will produce all those good Consequences, which usually attend the Deliberations of a dutiful and grateful People, when conducted by equal, just, and able Governors.

But that which still adds to this Prospect of a happy Session, is, that we do not depend merely upon Hopes; the Experience we have had during the whole Course of your Government, of your eminent Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Support of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; of your Justice, Vigilance, and great Abilities in every Part of your Administration, and your particular Regard for the Prosperity of this Kingdom, shewn in your generous Endeavours not only to preserve but to improve and advance it, becomes a Certainty to us, that we must be wanting to ourselves, if we are disappointed in these Expectations.

Thus, under the Influence of your Excellency, it is with the greatest Pleasure and Assurance I discharge the first Part of my Trust, by demanding, in the Name, and on the Behalf of the Commons, an entire Conservation of all their Privileges.

That they may have Freedom of Speech in their Debates, and not be molested in their Persons, Goods, or Attendants.

That the Mistakes I shall commit may meet with a favourable Construction and gracious Pardon.

And

And that, when the publick Good shall require it, I may, by Direction of the House, have free Access to your Excellency's most noble Person.

Afterwards his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty has been graciously pleased to call you together, as soon after the Decease of his Royal Father, our late most gracious Sovereign, of Glorious Memory, as the necessary Affairs of his Government would permit.

The Death of so Good and Great a King must, no doubt, in a very sensible Manner have affected the Subjects of this Kingdom, who, during the whole Course of his Reign, so remarkably exerted themselves in the Support of his Government, and the Succession in his Royal House.

But that great Loss has been repair'd by his Majesty's peaceable Accession to the Throne of his Royal Ancestors, by which all the Blessings of the late Reign have not only been continued to us, but secured in their utmost Extent.

The Regard his Majesty has shewn to the Religion, Laws and Liberties of his People, and the Assurances he has been pleased to give, That the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, as it is now happily established, shall be his first, and always his chief Care, must make the deepest Impression upon us, as they are known to proceed from the sincerity of his Royal Heart, and from his Knowledge and Love of our Constitution.

These gracious Instances of his Majesty's Concern for the Happiness of his People, and the good Opinion he has always had of the Loyalty and Affection of his Subjects of Ireland, will, I am persuaded, engage you with the greatest Zeal and Unanimity to support his Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you the several Accounts and Estimates, and have nothing in Command from his Majesty to ask, but the necessary Supplies for the Support of the Establishment, and for the Defence and Security of this Kingdom. And his Majesty doubts not, but you will give as great Testi-

monies of Duty and Affection to him, as have been given to any of his Royal Predecessors.

The Necessity of the publick Service having required that some of the Regiments upon this Establishment should be sent Abroad, his Majesty has determined to replace them as soon as the Exigency of his Affairs will permit. And I think myself obliged to take Notice on this Occasion, that the seasonable Resolution of the last House of Commons, to enable his late Majesty to put this Kingdom, and the Forces on this Establishment, into such a Condition, as might contribute to disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies, hath greatly conduced to the Purposes for which it was intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend to you to consider of such Laws as may be necessary to be made or continued for the Encouragement of your Manufactures, the Employment of the Poor, and the general Good of this Country; and to enforce the Execution of those that relate to the Security of the Publick, and the preventing Popish Priests and Regulars from coming into this Kingdom.

The Experience I have already had of his Majesty's Subjects of Ireland, makes my Return to this Government most agreeable to me. I doubt not, but the Behaviour of this Parliament will be such, as will recommend you, in the most effectual Manner, to his Royal Favour; and as I shall be glad of every Opportunity to promote the Welfare of this Kingdom, I shall represent, in the strongest Manner, to his Majesty, your Duty, Loyalty, and Affection to his Sacred Person and Government.

Both Houses, with the greatest Chearfulness and Unanimity, voted, the same Day, their respective Addresses to his Majesty, which, on the 30th, they presented to the Lord Lieutenant, as follows:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, with all Humility lay hold of this first Opportunity to approach your Sacred Person, and condole with

with you upon the Death of your Royal Father, our late most gracious Sovereign, of glorious Memory; at the same Time beseeching your Majesty to accept our sincerest Congratulations upon your peaceable and happy Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms.

The Death of so great and good a Prince, could not but in the most sensible Manner affect the Hearts of your faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, who had so long enjoy'd an uninterrupted Course of many great and signal Blessings under his mild and just Administration; but we must ever thankfully acknowledge, that the divine Goodness has fully repair'd this Loss, by placing your Majesty upon the Throne of your Royal Ancestors; which has not only continued and secured all those Blessings to us, but given us the pleasing Prospect of still greater under your most auspicious Reign.

The Regard your Majesty has shew'd to the Religion, Laws and Liberties of your People, your Knowledge and Love of our Constitution in Church and State, are, under God's good Providence, sure Foundations of all that publick Happiness which we can hope for from the undisturb'd Enjoyment of all our Religious and Civil Rights. But when we further consider your Majesty's Royal Virtues, which so eminently qualify you for the Rule and Conduct of a great People, the distinguished Merit of the Queen your Royal Consort, and the promising Appearances of the same hereditary Virtues in your Numerous and Royal Issue, we justly enlarge our Hopes, and can set no Bounds to the growing Happiness of these Nations, under your Illustrious and Royal House.

Your calling us together so soon after the Decease of your Royal Father, to consider of such Laws as may be found necessary to encourage our Manufactures, to employ our Poor, and provide for the Safety of the Kingdom, is so great an Instance of your early and paternal Care for it, as must ever beget in us a suitable Return of Duty and Zeal for your Sacred Person and Government.

Nor can we omit to acknowledge it, as a farther Instance of your Goodness to this Kingdom, that you have been pleas'd to continue the Government of it in his Excellency the Lord Carteret; the Confidence plac'd in him by two great Kings, and the Experience we have had of his constant Endeavours equally to promote the Service of your Majesty, and the Interest of your People.

may must ever make his Government most acceptable to us.

We want Words to express the grateful Sentiments of our Hearts, for the good Opinion your Majesty has been pleased to entertain of the Loyalty and Affections of your Subjects of Ireland: This, and the many Instances you have given us of your tender Concern for your People's Welfare, call upon us for the highest Returns of Duty, Zeal and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government. And we assure your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost Chearfulness and Unanimity, do every Thing in our Power that may contribute to support and defend your Government, and the Succession in your Royal Line.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Lords Address to his Majesty.

I Will forthwith transmit the dutiful and loyal Address, in order to be laid before his Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

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

Most Gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to approach your sacred Person, to express our Sorrow for the Death of your Royal Father, our late most Excellent King.

The Loss of a Prince, under whose prudent Government your People enjoyed the greatest Security and Happiness, affected, in the most sensible Manner, the Subjects of this Kingdom; and the real Grief with which our Hearts were filled, could be removed only by the Goodness of Providence, which placed your Majesty on the Throne, and gave us a firm Assurance of all the Blessings which the best of Princes can confer on the happiest People.

Our unfeigned Congratulations upon your Majesty's peaceable Accession to the Throne of your Ancestors, are farther heightened by that Prospect of Happiness, which your Majesty and your Royal Consort, our most Gracious Queen, have extended to our Posterity, by a numerous and Royal Issue, and by setting before them an Example

of all those Virtues which are requisite to adorn the Throne, and bless a Nation.

We return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for being pleased to call your People together in Parliament, as soon as the necessary Affairs of your Government would permit; and we gladly lay hold on this Opportunity of expressing that grateful Sense which your Commons will ever entertain, for the Regard you have shewn to the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of your Subjects; and for confirming the Sentiments they always had of your great Goodness, by the solemn Declaration you have graciously made, that the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, as it is now happily established, shall be your first and always your chief Care; which could proceed from no other than a Heart filled with the most consummate Knowledge and Love of our Constitution.

And we assure your Majesty, that we shall constantly endeavour, by our Unanimity and Zeal for your Service, and the Support of your Government, to deserve and obtain the Continuance of your Royal Favour and Protection.

We entreat your Majesty to accept our humblest Acknowledgments for the many Instances of your Royal Goodness to your Subjects of this Kingdom, and particularly for committing the Government of it to his Excellency the Lord Carteret, of whose steady Loyalty to your Sacred Person, and of whose Ability and Zeal to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of your People, we have had the fullest Experience.

We will, with all Diligence, apply ourselves to consider of and prepare such Laws as may conduce to the general Good, and particularly of such as may prevent Popish Priests and Regulars from coming into this Kingdom, and continue such others as have been found to contribute to the Interest and Advantage of this Nation.

And to convince the World, that your Majesty has the entire Possession of the Hearts of your faithful Commons of Ireland, we will not fail to give as great Testimonies of our Duty and Affection to your Majesty, as have been ever given to any of your Royal Predecessors, by providing, with the utmost Cheerfulness and Unanimity, such necessary Supplies for the Support of your Government, as shall enable your Majesty to keep the Forces on

this

this Establishment in a Condition to disappoint the Attempts of your Enemies.

Bruen Worthington,

and

Isaac Ambrose,

Cl. Parl. Dom. Com.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the House of Commons Address to his Majesty.

I Will take the first Opportunity to transmit this Loyal and Dutiful Address to his Majesty.

The same Day (November 30th) both Houses presented their respective Addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, as follows:

To his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland,

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our most sincere Thanks for your excellent Speech delivered from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

We take this first Opportunity of condoling with your Excellency on the Loss of our late most gracious King, of glorious Memory, which could be only repaired by his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of his Royal Ancestors; and to assure your Excellency, that the Zeal which we have ever expressed for the Succession of his Royal House, will make us always continue the same unshaken Loyalty to his Majesty, which we on all Occasions manifested to his Royal Father.

His Majesty's most gracious Declaration, That our Constitution in Church and State shall be his first and always his chief Care; and the good Opinion he hath been pleased to express of the Loyalty and Affection of his Subjects of Ireland, are still further Engagements to us to proceed with the greatest Cheerfulness and Unanimity to Support his Majesty's Government.

We shall take into Consideration the making and continuing such Laws as shall be found necessary for the Encouragement of our Manufactures, the Employment of the Poor, and the general Good of this Country; and

for enforcing those that relate to the Security of the Publick, and the preventing Popish Priests and Regulars coming in to this Kingdom.

The Experience we have had of your Excellency's former Administration, makes your Return to the Government highly acceptable; and as we must always acknowledge it as a great Instance of his Majesty's Grace and Favour to us, so the being successively employed by two great Kings, is your Excellency's peculiar Honour.

Your known Goodness and Candour leave us no Room to doubt of your Excellency's continuing to represent in the strongest Light to his Majesty, the Duty, Loyalty and Affection of his faithful Subjects of Ireland.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Words Address to his Excellency

I Am extremely oblig'd to your Lordships for this kind Address, and hope to preserve your favourable Opinion of me by my Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and by continuing my Endeavours to promote the Good of this Kingdom, and faithfully representing your Duty and Affection to his Majesty.

To his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland,

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

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, attend your Excellency with the greatest Acknowledgments for your Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

The unexpected Death of our late most gracious Sovereign affected this Nation with an universal Concern, and we shall ever retain a most grateful Sense of the many Blessings we enjoyed during the whole Course of his glorious Reign: But his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne has repaired this Loss; and his early Zeal in Defence of the Liberties of Europe, his Assurances to make it his first and always his chief Care to preserve our happy Constitution as now established, and that tender Regard which he has shown for the Welfare of all

his Subjects, fill our Hearts with the most assured Hopes as great Felicity as these Kingdoms have ever enjoyed under the most glorious of his Ancestors.

We cannot sufficiently express the just Sense we have of the eminent Virtues of our most gracious Queen; and it is the highest Satisfaction to us, that the Protestant Succession is secured to our Posterity by a numerous Royal Issue, formed and instructed by so great Examples,

As we reflect with the greatest Pleasure on the Advantages we have enjoyed under your former Administration, we think ourselves obliged, in a particular Manner, to acknowledge his Majesty's Favour to this Kingdom, in committing the Government into your Excellency's Hands, who discharged that high Trust with so great Abilities under his Royal Father.

The distinguishing Mark of the Confidence of two great Princes, contributes equally to your Honour and the Happiness of this Kingdom; and we assure ourselves of the greatest Prosperity from the Administration of your Excellency, who have omitted no Opportunity to promote the Safety, Honour and Interest of this Nation; and acknowledge with Gratitude, that it is chiefly owing to your Conduct, that his Majesty's Forces on this Establishment have been able to contribute to the disappointing the Attempts of his Enemies.

The Declaration your Excellency has made of his Majesty's gracious Intention to send back the Troops on this Establishment, as soon as the Exigency of his Affairs will permit, and your recommending to us to consider of such Laws as may be necessary for the Good and Safety of this Kingdom, are further Instances of your constant Endeavours for our Welfare and Security. We shall improve this Opportunity of meeting in Parliament, in preparing such Laws as may conduce to those Ends, and shall endeavour to deserve the Continuance of his Majesty's Favour and Protection, by cheerfully granting such Supplies as are necessary for the Support of his Government with Honour; and to shew by our Unanimity and Dispatch in all our Proceedings, the utmost Regard for your Excellency's Person, and for the Ease and Honour of your Administration.

Bruce Worthington,
and
Isaac Ambrose,

} Cl. Parl. Dom. Com.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the House of C^o of the
Address to his Excellency.

IT is a Pleasure to me, that my Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Interest of the Kingdom, is so agreeable to you: I will use my best Endeavours to deserve the Continuance of your Kindness, by justly representing your Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty.

The same Day (Nov. 30) the Commons order'd a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the more (speedy and effectual Repair of Bridges, in the several Counties of the Kingdom of Ireland, to be read a second Time*; which was done accordingly, the next Day, and the said Bill was committed.

That Day, December 1, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both House of Parliament; and the same being again read, a Motion was made, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty; the same was order'd to be taken into Consideration, in a Grand Committee, the next Morning; when it was, accordingly, consider'd of, and unanimously approved, and afterwards agreed to by the House.

On the 4th, a Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandises; and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made; and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine; and also for granting and continuing the several farther additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aquaviv, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom; and upon Brandy or Spirits above Proof; and on Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts*; was presented to the House, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time.

On the 5th, the Commons put off to that Day Seven night, the Consideration of the Supply granted to his Majesty, as also his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Speech. Then the following Papers were laid before the House:

Military Establishment, commencing the 26th Day of October 1727.

The Civil Establishment of Ireland, commencing the 24th of June, 1727.

N^o I. A State of the Hereditary Revenue and additional Duties for two Years, from the 25th of March, 1725, to the 25th of March 1727.

N^o II. A State of the Establishment, and other Charges his Subjunctment for two Years, the Civil List ending the 31st of March 1727. Together with the Payments claim'd by Capt. *Forbes* and Mr. *Gardiner*, in their Abstracts, and the Arrear remaining unsatisfy'd.

N^o III. A State of the National Account for two Years, from Lady-Day, 1725, to Lady-Day, 1727.

N^o IV. Abstract of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury-Office, *Dublin*, from Lady-Day, 1725, to the 7th of June following, 1727.

N^o V. Payments made in the Treasury-Office, *Dublin*, on his Majesty's Letters, from Lady-Day, 1725, to the 7th of June following.

N^o VI. Payments made pursuant to Act of Parliament, from Lady-Day, 1725, to the 7th of June following.

N^o VII. Abstract of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury-Office, *Dublin*, from the 7th of June inclusive, 1727, to Lady-Day, 1727.

N^o VIII. Payments on his Majesty's Letters, from the 7th of June, 1725, to Lady-Day, 1727.

N^o IX. Payments made pursuant to Act of Parliament, from the 7th of June, 1725, to Lady-Day, 1727.

The Titles of which Establishments, States, Accounts, &c. being read, all the said Papers were order'd to lie upon the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House.

The next Day, (Dec. 6.) the Commons appointed a Committee to inspect the several Laws relating to the Repair of the several Highways in this Kingdom, and consider what is proper to be done for the further amending and repairing of the same, and report their Opinion thereon to the House. Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for the Recovery of small Debts, in a summary Way, before the Judges of Assize*. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill, entitled, *An Act for the more speedy and effectual Repair of Bridges in the several Counties of this Kingdom*; which being immediately reported and agreed to, was order'd to be engrossed. After this, the Commons read the second Time, and committed to the Grand Committee of the Friday next following, the Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty, the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods* and

and Merchandises, &c. Then order'd, *Heads* of a Bill to be brought in, for removing several Nuisances in the City of Dublin, and the Suburbs thereof, and for better securing the said City and Suburbs from Fire.

On Thursday the 7th, the Commons order'd also *Heads* of a Bill to be brought in, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of finding and working Mines and Minerals within this Kingdom*; and appointed a Committee to inspect the State of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures, and to consider what is necessary to be done for the further Improvement and Regulation thereof. As also another Committee to take into Consideration the State of the Workhouse, and the Poor in the City of Dublin, and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon to the House.

The next Day, (Dec. 8th) a Committee was appointed to compare the engrossed Bills, with the Transmisses from Great Britain. Then an engrossed Bill, entitled, *An Act for the more speedy and effectual Repair of Bridges, in the several Counties in this Kingdom*, was read the third Time, and passed. The House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, to take into Consideration a Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to His Majesty, the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandises, &c.* went through it, Paragraph by Paragraph, and the same having been immediately reported to the House, and agreed to, was order'd to be engrossed. Then the Commons read the first Time, a Bill, sent them from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for allowing further Time to Persons in Offices to qualify themselves, pursuant to an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery.*

On Saturday the 9th of December, the engrossed Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, &c.* was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords. And then it was resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, 1^o, That no Money Bill be read in this House, until the Report from the Committee of Accounts be first made. 2^{dly}, That the said Resolution be declared a standing Order of the House. Then the Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for allowing further Time to Persons in Offices, &c.* was read the second Time, and committed to the Grand Committee, on Monday the 11th, when the same was gone through and approved.

On Tuesday the 12th of December, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in the usual State to the House of Lords, and the Commons, with their Speaker, attending, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to

1. An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty, the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandises; and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine; and also for granting and continuing the several further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aquavita, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom; and upon Brandy and Spirits above Proof; and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts.

2. An Act for the more speedy and effectual Repair of Bridges in the several Counties of this Kingdom.

3. An Act for allowing further Time to Persons, in Offices to qualify themselves, pursuant to an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery.

On the 13th of December, the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for explaining and limiting the Privilege of Parliament.

The 15th was taken up in Orders and Resolutions about controverted Elections. On the 16th, the Order for taking into Consideration the Supply on the Monday following was adjourn'd to Wednesday next; and then three Committees were appointed, viz. 1. One to inspect and enquire what Laws are expired, or near expiring, that are fit to be revived or continued. 2. Another to inspect the State and Condition of the several Barracks in this Kingdom, and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon to the House. 3. And a third, to enquire into the State and Condition of the several Offices, where the Records belonging to the Four Courts, Dublin, are kept. The same Day (December 16th) Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, To prevent Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers.

Some Days were spent in controverted Elections; but on Thursday the 21st of December, Colonel Flower brought in the forementioned Heads of a Bill, To prevent Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers; which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House the second Monday after the Recess. Then Sir Thomas Taylor reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the Publick Accounts of the Nation, That

they had met and subdivided into several Sub-Committees, and had examined into the said Accounts, (a general State whereof is contained in the Report, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table, together with several Abstracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees, where the Report was read: Whereupon it was order'd, That the said Report, as also the said Abstracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees, do lie upon the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House.

The same Day Mr. Secretary Clutterbuck inform'd the House, That he was commanded by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the House, That his Majesty had been pleas'd to return a most gracious Answer to the Address of this House, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd at the Table, and the same was again read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty thanks the House of Commons for their Address. Nothing could be more acceptable to his Majesty than this Mark of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and his Royal Family, and of their constant Attachment to the Protestant Succession, and to our Constitution both in Church and State. And as his Majesty does not doubt of their Duty and Affection to him, so they may always depend upon his Care to protect his People of Ireland, and to promote their Welfare and Happiness.

Hereupon his Majesty's most gracious Answer was order'd to be enter'd in the Journal of this House. And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of this House.

The next Day (December 22d) the said Address was reported and agreed to, and on the 23d presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted to his Majesty, as follows:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Knights, &c.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for
your

your most gracious Answer to our Address, which has filled the Hearts of your faithful Commons with all the Gratitude and Joy the most loyal Subjects can feel, for so early a Mark of your Majesty's Royal Favour and Goodness to this Kingdom.

Our constant Attachment to the Protestant Succession, which your Majesty is graciously pleased to take Notice of, has been amply rewarded by the Benefits we have received under it; and there cannot be a greater Encouragement for us to persevere in the same unshaken Principles, than to behold your Majesty upon the Throne of your Ancestors, whose Justice, Magnanimity and Goodness, have deservedly render'd you the sacred Object, not only of the Obedience, but of the Love and Affections of your People.

We hope to confirm your Majesty every Day more and more in the gracious Opinion you are pleased to express of the Zeal and Affection of your Commons of Ireland; and we shall endeavour, by our dutiful and loyal Behaviour, upon all Occasions, to deserve those Assurances of your Majesty's Care and Protection which you have been pleased to give us, and upon which, we are fully convinced, we may entirely depend.

We beg Leave to express the Satisfaction this House has in the frugal Distribution of the Money granted the last Session of Parliament, towards enabling his late Majesty to put the Kingdom and his Forces upon this Establishment into such a Condition as might contribute to disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies; and as we shall upon all Occasions give the same Testimonies of our Zeal for your Majesty, that have been at any Time given to any of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors; we humbly pray your Majesty, that you may be graciously pleased to give the proper Directions, that out of the Funds already granted, or to be granted this Session of Parliament, a Sum not exceeding Ten Thousand Pounds may be issued without Fee or Reward, upon the Warrants due for clearing the Army for one Year, commencing the 1st Day of July 1724, and ending the 30th Day of June 1725, both Days inclusive; And also to the Half-pay Officers on this Establishment, in such Manner and Proportion as your Majesty shall think proper, over and above the Arrears then due to them, or which have since or shall hereafter incur, to enable your Majesty to continue the Kingdom and the Forces on this Establishment,

blishment, in such a Condition as may contribute to disappoint all Attempts of your Enemies.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

I Will forthwith transmit this loyal and dutiful Address, in order to be laid before his Majesty, and am persuaded his Majesty will be very well pleased with this Mark of your Duty and Affection to his Sacred Person and Government.

His Majesty's Answer to the first Address of the House of Lords was as follows :

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty returns his Thanks to the House of Lords for their very loyal Address, and the Duty and Affection they express for his Majesty's Person, and for his Royal Family, give his Majesty the greatest Satisfaction ; and they may always be assured of his Majesty's particular Regard for a Nation so remarkable for their Zeal for the Protestant Religion and Interest, and for our happy Constitution.

On the 23^d the House of Lords adjourn'd to the 11th, and the House of Commons to the 9th of January next.

On the 9th of January the Commons being met again, his Majesty's Answer to their last Address was laid before the House, as follows :

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty thanks his loyal Commons for their dutiful Address, and more particularly for the Mark they have given of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government, by proceeding in the same Measure as the late House of Commons had begun, for enabling his Majesty to continue the Forces on the Establishment of Ireland in such a Condition, as may contribute to disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies ; and his Majesty has given Direction for issuing the Sums which shall appear to be necessary for those Uses, in the most proper Manner and Proportion.

The next Day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, resolv'd to grant the following several Sums :

I. That

I. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to *Bruen Worthington*, a Clerk of this House, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament.

II. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to *Isaac Ambrose*, a Clerk of this House, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament.

III. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to the said *Bruen Worthington* and *Isaac Ambrose*, as a Recompence for their extraordinary Expence, in preparing Copies of the publick Accounts, for the Members of the House, this Session of Parliament.

IV. That a Sum of 100 *l.* be given to the said *Bruen Worthington* and *Isaac Ambrose*, as a further Recompence for their extraordinary Trouble and Expence in preparing Copies of the publick Accounts for the Members of the House the last Session of Parliament, the said Accounts having been longer, and more in Number, than in former Session.

V. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to *John Ker*, Clerk-Assistant, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament.

VI. That a Sum of 300 *l.* be given to *Richard Povey*, Serjeant at Arms, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament.

VII. That a Sum of 250 *l.* be given to *William Bayly* and *Henry Buckley*, the Clerks attending the Committee of Accounts, and other Committees, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament; to be equally divided between them.

VIII. That a Sum of 100 *l.* be given to the said *Henry Buckley*, as a further Recompence for his extraordinary Attendance on the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts of the Nation, the last Session of Parliament.

IX. That a Sum of 80 *l.* be given to *John Fieldhouse* and *Richard Malone*, Door-keepers to this House, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament, to be equally divided between them.

X. That a Sum of 300 *l.* be given to *Matthew Pennefather*, Esq; Accountant-General, as a Reward for his Expence and Trouble, in preparing and stating the publick Accounts of the Nation, laid before the House this Session of Parliament.

XI. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to *Eleazer Pier-son* and *Samuel Pier-son*, as a Reward for their Expence and Trouble in promoting the Tillage of this Kingdom.

XII. That

XII. That a Sum of 2000 *l.* be given to *William Maple*, as an Encouragement for Discovering a new Method of Tanning Leather, by a Vegetable of the Growth of this Kingdom.

XIII. That a Sum of 6000 *l.* be granted towards providing Materials, and building a new Parliament-House.

XIV. That a Sum of 2000 *l.* per Annum for two Years, be given to the Trustees of the Linnen Manufacture, to encourage the raising the sufficient Quantities of Hemp and Flax in this Kingdom.

XV. That the Supply granted to his Majesty be a Sum not exceeding 398911 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

These Resolutions being, the next Day, *January 11th*, reported, were agreed to by the House: After which a Committee was appointed to consider of the Building of a new Parliament-House: And *Mr. Maxwell*, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for the further Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom; which were received, and ordered to lie upon the Table.

The next Day, *January 12th*, the said Heads of a Bill were read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Ordered, (*January 13,*) That the Committee appointed to inspect the State of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures, be revived.

Ordered, That the Report from the Committee appointed to inspect the Publick Accounts of the Nation, as also the Abstracts and Accounts of the Sub-Committees, together with the Establishments, be referred to the Committee of the whole House, appointed to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty.

Then the House, according to Order, resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some Time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee, That they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them referred, which he was directed to report when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made on *Monday* next.

Then the House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an

Act, entitled, *An Act for explaining and limiting the Privilege of Parliament.* And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Beauchamp reported from the Committee, That they had made some Progress in the Matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into further Consideration.

A Petition of *Joseph West*, of the City of Dublin, Cooper, praying Relief, in Relation to Hardships he lies under, by the undue Practices of *John Fitzsimon*, Servant or Deputy to Alderman *Henry Burroughs* of Dublin, Weigh-master, touching the seizing of Butter, and by the undue Proceedings of Alderman *William Eapson* thereupon, when he was Lord Mayor of Dublin, was presented to the House and read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee, to whom the Petition of *John Symes*, in Behalf of himself and many others in this Kingdom, is referr'd; and that they do examine the Matter thereof, and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.

January 15, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee appointed to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, That they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them referred, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, to which the Questions being severally put, the House did agree, and are as follow:

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective Rates, Duties and Impositions upon Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandises, granted and continued from the 25th Day of December 1723, until the 25th Day of March 1728, by an Act passed this present Session of Parliament in this Kingdom, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandises; and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong-Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine, and also for granting and continuing the several further additional Duties on Beer,*

Beer, Ale, Aquavita, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy or Spirits above Proof, and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, be further granted, raised, collected, levied, and paid up to his Majesty, from the 25th Day of March 1728, until the 25th Day of December 1729, inclusive.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective, and other additional Rates, Duties and Impositions for and upon all Sorts of Wines and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made and distilled of Wine, that shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted and continued to his Majesty this present Session of Parliament, by the said Act, be granted, raised, and paid, from the said 25th of March 1728, to the 25th of December 1729, inclusive.

That the further additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, granted by the said Act, be granted, &c. in like Manner.

That the further additional Duty upon all Aquavita, Strong Waters, or Spirits made or distilled within this Kingdom for Sale, granted by the said Act, be granted, &c. in like Manner.

That the further additional Duty upon every Gallon of Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted by the said Act, be granted, &c. in like Manner.

That the Clause or Clauses in the said Act for preventing the mixing of small Worts with strong Ale or Beer, after the Gauger hath taken the Gauge thereof, be continued, and in force, during the said Term.

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Clause or Clauses in the said Act, empowering Gaugers to take an Account of all Weak and Low Wines in Distillers Hands, the better thereby to ascertain the Quantity of Aquavita, Strong Waters, and Spirits of them distilled, be continued for the above Term.

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

That a Tax be laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions upon the Civil and Military Establishments, payable to Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, for the

Time being; and also such as by their Offices and Employments are obliged to an immediate Attendance upon the Persons of his Sacred Majesty, and his Royal Consort Queen *Caroline*, and their Royal Issue; during their Continuance in such their Offices and Employments; and also the Officers of the Army, and Half-pay Officers upon this Establishment.

That the said Tax laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, be 4 *s.* per Pound.

That the said Tax do commence the 25th Day of December 1727, and continue to the 25th Day of December 1729, inclusive.

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the additional Duty on all Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted by the said Act this present Session, be granted, raised and paid, from the said 25th of March 1728, to the 25th of December 1729, inclusive.

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the further additional Duty of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per Gallon, laid upon all Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, be granted, &c. for the said Term.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill or Bills upon the said Resolutions.

That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause or Clauses, to secure the Payment of 30,000 *l.* advanced to the Government, pursuant to a Vote of the late House of Commons, with Interest, at the Rate of 7 *l.* per Cent. per Annum, during the Time it shall continue unpaid.

And that a Clause or Clauses be inserted in the said Heads for applying the Duties on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, for the Use and Encouragement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

January 15, Mr. Dobbs, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, For explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for reviving and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for Recovery of small Debts in a summary Way, before the Judges of Assize*, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow Morning.

January 16, Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, For explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act to prevent Protestants intermarrying*

with Papists. And that Mr. John Bingham, Mr. Cusse, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Thomas Fortescue, do prepare and bring in the same.

The Order of the Day being read,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into further Consideration the Supply granted to His Majesty.

Then the House according to Order, resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, For explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for reviving and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for Recovery of small Debts in a summary Way, before the Judges of Assize.* And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Dobbs reported from the Committee, That they had made some Progress in the Matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House do, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into further Consideration.

Mr. Meredith, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, For the better Amendment of the High-Ways in this Kingdom, and the more proper Application of the six Days Labour, which were received and ready, and committed to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow Seven-Night.

Ordered, That the Committee be empowered to receive a Clause, or Clauses.

Ordered, That the Order for this House, to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on Monday next, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, For preventing several Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers and Farmers, be adjourn'd till this Day Seven-Night.

January 17, A Proposal from the several Merchants and Traders in and about the City of Dublin, in Behalf of themselves and the other Traders of this Kingdom, in Relation to several Methods of the Advancement of the Trade and Commerce thereof, humbly submitted to the Consideration of this House, was presented to the House and read.

Ordered, That the said Proposal be referred to the Consideration of the grand Committee for Trade, and that

that they do examine the Matter thereof, and report the same with their Opinion thereupon to the House.

A Petition of *Ann Evans* Widow, praying, That *Nathan Ellifon*, a Prisoner in the *Marshalsea* of the Four-Courts, may be exempted from the Benefit of Heads of a Bill, *For the Relief of Insolvent Debtors*, now under the Consideration of this House, was presented to the House and read.

Ordered, That the Consideration of the said Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Heads of a Bill are committed.

The Orders of the Day being read,

Resolved, That this House will, this Day Seven Night, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, *For the Relief of Insolvent Debtors*.

Resolved, That this House will, on *Tuesday* next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, *For explaining and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for the further Encouragement of finding and working Mines and Minerals within this Kingdom.*

Resolved, That this House will, on *Tuesday* next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, *For the further Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.*

January 29, Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, appointed to bring in Heads of one or more Bills, or Bills, upon the Resolution from the Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to His Majesty, to insert a Clause, or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill, or Bills, for continuing the Duty of 20 s. per Hundred Weight on Molasses, and also 20 s. per Hundred Weight on Treacle, imported into this Kingdom, from the 25th Day of March, 1728, to the 25th Day of December, 1729.

Mr. *Thomas Apton* reported from the Committee, appointed to inspect and enquire what Laws are expired, or near expiring, That are fit to be revived or continued, That they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them referred, which he read, in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and agreed to by the House, and are as follow.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That an Act, entitled, *An Act for better securing the Rights of Advowsons and Presentations to Ecclesiastical Benefices*

That another, entitled, *An Act for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for continuing and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter and Tallow, and the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up, and in Relation to the Curing of Hydes, and making up of Beef and Pork for Exportation, and for preventing the Destruction of Salmon;*

And, that another, entitled, *An Act to prevent the fraudulent and clandestine Importing of Goods; are Laws fit to be continued with some Amendments.*

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of one or more Bill or Bills, upon the said Resolutions, and ~~that~~ it be referred to the same Committee, to prepare and bring in such Heads of a Bill, or Bills.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, To continue the Parliament for the Time being, in the Demise of His present most Gracious Majesty, or any of His Successors, for the Term of six Calendar Months, from the Day of the said Demise, and no longer; and likewise for continuing all the Publick Funds that shall be subsisting on the Demise of His Majesty, or any of His Successors, for the said Term of six Calendar Months from the said Demise, and no longer. And that Col. Alexander Montgomery, Mr. Robert Allen, Mr. Prime, Sergeant Singleton, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Maynard, do prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for granting to His Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Wine, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, therein mentioned; and also a Tax on Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling formerly advanced to His late Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House to Morrow Morning.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, To explain and amend an Act, entitled *An Act to prevent Marriages by degraded Clergy-Men, and Pseph Priests.* And that Mr. Folliot, Mr. Robert Allen, Mr.

Patrick

Patrick Weemys, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Solicitor-General, do prepare and bring in the same.

The Order of the Day being read,

Resolved, That this House will, this Day Se'night, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into further Consideration the Supply granted to His Majesty.

Then the House, according to Order, resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into further Consideration Heads of a Bill, *For explaining and amending an Act*, entitled, *An Act for explaining and limiting the Privilege of Parliament*. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair.

Mr. Beauchamp reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which he was directed to report when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made To-morrow Morning.

Ordered, That the House be called over on Monday Se'night.

• The Order of the Day being read,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow Morning, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into further Consideration Heads of a Bill, *For explaining and amending an Act*, entitled, *An Act for reviving and amending an Act*, entitled, *An Act for Recovery of small Debts in a summary Way, before the Judges of Assize*.

January 20. The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, *For granting to His Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Wine, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, therein mentioned; and also a Tax on Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to His late Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof*. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made an Amendment thereto, which he was directed to report when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read,
Ordered, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, *For explaining and amending an Act*, entitled, *An Act for reviving and amending an Act*, entitled, *An Act for Recovery of small Debts in a summary Way, before the Judge of Assize*, are committed, be impowered to receive a Clause, or Clauses.

Then the House, according to Order, resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and after some Time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Dobbs reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which he was directed to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made on *Wednesday next*.

January 23, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, *For granting to His Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Wine, Tobacco, &c.* were committed, That they had gone through the same Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with an Amendment, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same was again read.

And a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now read,

The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendment made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, was agreed to by the House, with a further Amendment.

Ordered, That Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer to attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form.

Then the House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, *for preventing Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers*. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Folliot reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which he was directed to report when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made to-morrow Morning.

Mr. John Bingham, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, *for explaining and amending*

An Act, entitled, An Act to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists; which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Mr. Beauchamp, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for explaining and limiting the Privilege of Parliament*, were committed, That they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now again read:

The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, were agreed to by the House.

And a Clause being offered to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was also read.

Ordered, That the further Consideration of the said Clause be adjourn'd till To-morrow Morning.

January 24. Mr. Dobbs, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for reviving and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for Recovery of small Debts in a summary Way before the Judges of Assize*, were committed, That they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read.

And a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now again read,

The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Dobbs do attend His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Mr. Falliot, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for preventing Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers, were committed, That they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place,

Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read;

And a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now again read.

The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Folliot do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourn'd Consideration of the Clause offered Yesterday to be added to Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for explaining and limiting the Privilege of Parliament.*

And another Clause being offered to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, instead of the said adjourn'd Clause.

The same was received and read.

And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the said Clause do stand Part of the said Heads of a Bill,

It was carry'd in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Beauchamp do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

January 25. The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of finding and working Mines and Minerals within this Kingdom.* And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Beauchamp reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which he was directed to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made To-morrow Morning.

Ordered, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for the further Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom, are committed, be empower'd to receive a Clause or Clauses.

Then the House, according to Order, resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Henry Maxwell reported from the Committee, That they had made some Progress in the Matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow Morning, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into further Consideration.

January 26. Mr. Beauchamp, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of finding and working Mines and Minerals within this Kingdom*, were committed, That they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read.

And a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now again read,

• The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Beauchamp do attend His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Col. Montgomery, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, to continue the Parliament for the Time being, on the Demise of his present most gracious Majesty, or any of his Successors, for the Term of six Calendar Months, from the Day of the said Demise, and no longer; and likewise for continuing all the Publick Funds that shall be subsisting on the Demise of his Majesty, or any of his Successors, for the said Term of six Calendar Months from the said Demise, and no longer, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

January 27. The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, for the better Amendment of the Highways in this Kingdom, and the more proper Application of the six Drys Labour. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Meredith reported from the Committee, That they had made some Progress in the Matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into further Consideration.

Mr. Paul, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for the better regulating the Workhouse of the City of Dublin, and to regulate and provide for the Poor thereof, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

January 29. The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for preventing Protestants intermarrying with Papists*. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. John Bingham reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which he was directed to report when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made on Thursday next.

Mr. Thomas Upton, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for continuing several Temporary Statutes made in this Kingdom, now near expiring, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Ordered, That a Committee be empowered to receive a Clause or Clauses.

Mr. Chaigneau, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for the more speedy and effectual inclosing the Strand, on the North-Side of the River Anna Liffey near the City of Dublin, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Then the House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, To continue the Parliament for the Time being, on the Demise of his present most gracious Majesty, &c. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Col. Montgomery reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and that

he was directed to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made on *Thursday* next.

Then the House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into further Consideration Heads of a Bill, for the better Amendment of the Highways in this Kingdom, and the more proper Application of the six Days Labour. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Meredith reported from the Committee, That they had made some further Progress in the Matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on *Saturday* next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into further Consideration.

Dr. Trotter, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for the further regulating the Election of Members of Parliament, and preventing the irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in electing and returning such Members, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on *Friday* next.

February 1. Col. Montgomery, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, to continue the Parliament for the Time being, on the Demise of his present Majesty, or any of his Successors, &c. were committed, That they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto without any Amendment.

And a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now again read;

The same were read accordingly.

Ordered, That Col. Montgomery do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due form.

Mr. Samuel Barton, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for regulating the Price and Affize of Bread and the Markets, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House Tomorrow Morning.

Mr. John Bingham, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for preventing Protestants intermarrying with Papists,

were committed, That they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read,

And a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now again read,

The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. John Bingham do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

February 5. Mr. Samuel Burton, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, Heads of a Bill, For Regulating the Price and Affix of Bread, and the Markets.

Ordered, That Mr. Samuel Burton do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Mr. Chaigneau, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, Heads of a Bill, For the more speedy and effectual inclosing the Strand, on the North-side of the River Anna-Liffa, near the City of Dublin.

Ordered, That Mr. Chaigneau do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

February 6, The House, according to Order, resum'd the adjourn'd Debate on a Clause offer'd to be added to Heads of a Bill, For continuing several Temporary Statutes made in this Kingdom, now near expiring.

A Clause for Preservation of Patrons Right to Advowsons, being offer'd to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was read, and agreed to by the House.

Another Clause, for empowering the Lord Chancellor to give Judgment in Writs of Error, in the Presence of either of the Chief Justices of either Bench, being offered to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was also read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Thomas Upton do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill.

a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

February 7. Mr. Meredith, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, Heads of a Bill, For the better Amendment of the High-Ways in this Kingdom, and the more proper Application of the Six Days Labour.

Ordered, That Mr. Meredith do attend his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

February 8, A Petition of several Inhabitants of the County of the City of Dublin, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the said Inhabitants, praying that some Methods may be provided for repairing the Walls of the River Anna-Liffey, in the City of Dublin, without burthening the Inhabitants of the said City, was presented to the House and read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee appointed to enquire by whose Default the Walls of the several Quays of the City of Dublin are so much out of Repair; and that they do examine the Matter thereof, and report the same with their Opinion thereupon to the House.

February 9, Mr. Recorder of Dublin, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, For preventing Combinations to enhance the Prices, and for avoiding Exactions and Abuses, formerly practised in the Sale and Measures of Coals, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, For the better regulating the Work-House of the City of Dublin, and to regulate and provide for the Poor thereof, are committed, be empowered to receive a Clause or Clauses.

Then the House, according to Order, resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Paul reported from the Committee, that they had made some further Progress in the Matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into further Consideration.

Mr.

Mr. Maynard reported from the Grand Committee for Trade, to whom a Proposal from the several Merchants and Traders in and about the City of Dublin, in Behalf of themselves, and the other Traders of this Kingdom, in Relation to several Methods for the Advancement of the Trade and Commerce thereof, was referred, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them referred, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and agreed to by the House, and are as follow.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That for preventing Disputes which frequently happen between Merchants and Officers of His Majesty's Revenue, concerning the Duties payable on Goods not compriz'd in the Book of Rates, the Duties on the said Goods be ascertained by an Addition to be made to the Book of Rates, according to the Schedule agreed to by this Committee.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a farther Term of six Months be added to the Time Merchants are now by Law allowed, for the Recovery of Drawbacks.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, For the more effectual preventing several Frauds and Abuses committed in His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and for settling the Rates of certain Goods and Merchandizes, not particularly valued in the Book of Rates. And that Mr. Maynard, Mr. Rose, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Prime, Serjeant Singleton, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Carter, do prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Folliot, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, To explain and amend an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent Marriages by Degraded Clergymen and Popish Priests, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

February 12, Dr. Trotter, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, Heads of a Bill, For the further regulating the Election of Members of Parliament, and the irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs, and other Officers, in electing and returning such Members.

Ordered, That Dr. Trotter do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire

desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

February 14, Mr. Folliot, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, Heads of a Bill, To explain and amend an Act, entitled, *An Act to prevent Marriages by Degraded Clergymen and Popish Priests.*

Ordered, That Mr. Folliot do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, For preventing Combinations to enhance the Prices, and for avoiding Exactions and Abuses formerly practised in the Sale and Measures of Coals. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Recorder of Dublin reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which he was directed to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made To-morrow Morning.

A Petition of William Nesbitt, Clerk, setting forth his Services, and good Affection to the Crown of England, and praying the Recommendation of this House to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was presented to the House and read.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Petitioner William Nesbitt, be recommended to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in the most effectual Manner, for some Ecclesiastical Preferment, as well for his Sufferings abroad, as for his Zeal and Fidelity to his present Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in his Royal House.

Ordered, That the said Recommendation be laid before his Excellency, by such Members of this House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The House, according to Order, resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, For the more effectual preventing several Frauds and Abuses committed in his Majesty's Customs and Excise, and for settling the Rates of certain Goods and Merchandizes not particularly valued in the

Book of Rates. And after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Maynard reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the said Heads of a Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which he was directed to report when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be made on Friday next.

February 14, Mr. Folliot reported from the Committee appointed to enquire by whose Default the Walls of the several Quays of Dublin are so much out of Repair, and to consider of some Method for keeping the same in better Repair for the future, that they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them referred, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and agreed to by the House, and are as follow.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Property of the Ground, commonly called the Quays, is in the several Proprietors of the Houses built upon the same.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the several Proprietors or Inhabitants of the said Quays, have a Right to make Wharfs, and Slips, or other Conveniencies, for the coming up of Ships or Boats, opposite to their respective Houses.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, That the Walls of the several Quays of the City of Dublin, have always been heretofore repaired and maintained by the Proprietors or Occupiers of the Ground, or Houses opposite to the same, or by those who have Wharfage, Quayage, Slipage, or other Duties therefrom.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That wherever there are, or shall be any Wharfs or Slips made on the said Quays, they shall be properly secured by Posts, Locks or Chains, for preventing of Accidents that may happen to Passengers.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the laying of large Timber and Stones on the said Quays for any considerable Time, will greatly impair the same, and obstruct the Passage thereon.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill upon the said Resolutions, and that Mr. Folliot, Mr. Parry, Mr. Robert Allen, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Col. Sandford, and Mr. Attorney General, do prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Wall,

Mr. Wall, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, were committed, That they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read.

And a Motion being made, that the said Heads of a Bill be now again read,

The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, were agreed to by the House, with some further Amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. Wall do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Mr. Recorder of Dublin, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, for preventing Combinations to enhance the Prices, and for avoiding Exactions and Abuses formerly practised in the Sale and Measure of Coals, were committed, that they had gone through the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read.

And a Motion being made, That the said Heads of a Bill be now again read,

The same were read accordingly.

Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Heads of a Bill, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Recorder of Dublin do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Foreign AFFAIRS.

HAVING in the Register, N^o XLVI. Page 145, given an Account of the sending away of M. Palm, the Emperor's Resident at the Court of Great Britain, to which we refer the Reader, and will here take Notice how the Emperor resented that Proceeding of the

British

British Court; the News of which was no sooner come to the Ears of his Imperial Majesty, than he not only order'd M. Le Heup, the *British Minister* at *Ratisbon*, to depart from thence, and M. de St. Saphorin and Mr. Charles Harrison, the *British Ministers* at *Vienna*, out of the Empire; but the Baron de Huldenberg, who resided at *Vienna* in the Quality of Envoy of the Elector of *Bruswick*, was also order'd to depart. He represented, indeed, that M. de Palm's being sent out of *England* did not concern him, since he was Envoy of *Hanover*, and not of *Great Britain*; but his Plea was not admitted, and so he was made to feel the Effects of the Emperor's Resentment, as well as the other two Gentlemen.

We may take Notice, That before M. de St. Saphorin went from *Vienna*, he left behind him a Declaration in Writing to this Effect, viz. "That Proofs were not wanting to demonstrate all that the King his Master had said in his Speech to the Parliament to be true: That the setting up of the *Offend Company* was contrary to the Peace of *Westphalia*, and the Siege of *Gibraltar* a Breach of the Treaty of *Utrecht*: That the *English* cannot conceive wherein they have offended the Imperial and *Spanish Courts*; but that Endeavours were used to force *England* to begin a War, from which the Empire could reap no Manner of Advantage, it being well known how useful *England* and *Holland* have formerly been to the Empire, &c.

Notwithstanding the mutual Piques and Animosities between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Great Britain*, which seem to portend an approaching Rupture, the War was like to be prevented by a high Mediation. For the Duke of *Richelieu*, the *French Ambassador* at *Vienna*, was very pressing with the Imperial Court, to take a speedy Resolution on the Ultimate Proposals and Demands of the Allies of *Hanover*, which, in Substance, were as follows, viz. "That all Hostilities shall cease; That the *Offend Company's Ships* in the *East-Indies* shall be allowed to return Home, but that their Trade thither shall be suspended for Ten Years; That Commerce, as well in *Europe*, as in both the *Indies*, shall be put on the ancient Foot; That all other Rights and Possessions shall be regulated according to the Treaties of *Baden* or *Rastadt*, *Utrecht*, and the *Quadruple Alliance*, and that a Truce of Seven Years be agreed on, as one of the Preliminaries of the Congress to be held for that Purpose."

The Emperor, instead of absolutely rejecting or accepting these six Articles, to protract the Time till he could know the King of Spain's Mind, drew up the following twelve Articles in Answer to them, viz.

I. There shall be a Cessation of all Hostilities both by Sea and Land, among the Powers that sign these Articles; and consequently the Siege of Gibraltar shall be suspended from the Day that the Ratification of these Preliminary Articles are sign'd by the King of Spain; and this Affair, in what State soever it may be at the Time of such Ratification, shall be discuss'd in the Congress.

II. This Principle being establish'd, the Commerce of the Spaniards to the Indies may be carry'd on without Disturbance, as formerly. The Gallions may safely return; and the English Fleet, which may be still in the American Seas and before Porto Bello, shall retire upon the first Orders, which shall be immediately dispatch'd by his Britannick Majesty; and hereof his Most Christian Majesty shall be Guarantee. The Effects belonging to private Persons of different Nations, on board the Flotilla lately arriv'd from the Havanna in New Spain, shall be faithfully restored, as soon as the Gallions, which are still detain'd at Porto-Bello, shall arrive, and the English Fleet have quitted the Seas of America. But if the said Gallions should be cast away in the Voyage, the Restitution of the Effects on board the Flotilla shall not thereby be hinder'd. And as for the English, Dutch, or French Fleets, which may be upon the Coast of Spain, or the Territories of his Imperial Majesty, they shall be ordered to retire the very Moment this present Cessation of Hostilities commences, and not undertake any Thing against them or their Ships, directly or indirectly.

III. This general Cessation of Hostilities shall subsist but for six Months, to reckon from the Day that the proposed Congress shall be formed.

IV. Neither shall the Congress last above six Months, during which the Powers concerned shall agree about the Abolition, or at least a Suspension of the *Ostend* Company's Charter, for a reasonable Time; as, for Instance, for seven Years; And so long as this Congress or Suspension shall last, the *Ostend* Ships that went out before the said Cessation, a List of whose Names shall be deliver'd on the Part of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, shall be permitted to return freely and in all

Safety

Safety from the *Indies* to *extend*. And the Ships that may have been taken, shall be restored *bona fide*.

V. The Treaties of Peace of *Utrecht* and *Raden*, and that of the Quadruple Alliance (*ponantur data*) shall be respectively the Basis of the proposed Negotiation; and as for what regards Commerce, it shall be restored upon the Foot of the Treaty of Commerce made at *Utrecht* between *Great Britain*, *Spain*, and the States General of the United Provinces. And if any fresh Difficulties should arise about the said Commerce, they shall be discussed in the said Congress.

VI. The Congress shall meet without Delay, in two Months, to reckon from the Day these Articles shall be accepted and signed by the respective Powers.

VII. The Congress shall be held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

VIII. The Plenipotentiaries that shall be nominated, shall have each only two Gentlemen, two Pages, and six Footmen, that they may be there the sooner, and avoid all Superiority in Luxury and Expence.

IX. They shall observe no Ceremonial, but follow the Rules established in the late Congress at *Cambray*, to avoid the Difficulties about Precedence; with Liberty, nevertheless, to protest as every one shall think fit.

X. The Princes shall respectively recommend it to their Plenipotentiaries, to avoid all Chicane, that may prolong or perplex the Congress.

XI. In Case any of the respective Powers should commit Hostilities during the six Months, all the other shall joyn to obtain Satisfaction.

XII. And lastly, It is agreed to invite the Northern Powers to send their Ministers to this Congress, amicably to adjust the Differences subsisting between them respectively: And so long as this Congress shall last, the Emperor engages, on his Part, to suspend all Acts of Hostility, directly or indirectly, both by Sea and Land, according to the Terms laid down in these present Articles.

This Counter-Project, as some thought fit to call it, not having seem'd satisfactory to the Allies of *Hanover*, eight new Articles were sent to *Vienna* and *Madrid*, by Way of Reply to his Imperial Majesty's Twelve, which last Eight are, in Substance, as follows:

I. The *Ostend* Company's Charter and Commerce between the *Netherlands* and the *Indies*, shall be suspended for seven Years.

II. The Privileges of Commerce granted to the *English, French and Dutch*, as well in the *Indies*, as in *Europe*, shall be restored upon the Foot they were settled by the Treaties concluded before the Year 1725.

III. The other Rights and Possessions shall remain upon the Foot they were settled by the Treaties of *Utrecht, Baden, and Quadruple Alliance*.

IV. The Northern Powers shall be invited to enter into the *Pacifick Views* proposed, and to avoid all Manner of Hostilities. And until the Holding of a Congress, wherein all the respective Differences may be discussed, the Allies of *Vienna* and of *Hanover* shall not any Ways contribute to the Disturbance of the Peace in the *North* or in *Lower Germany*; but engage, on the contrary, to act in Concert, to put a stop to Hostilities, if any should commence.

V. Immediately after the Signing of these Articles, all Acts of Hostility shall entirely cease. The Ships sent to the *Indies* by the *Osford Company* may return with Safety; and if any shall happen to have been taken, they shall be restored. The Gallies shall have the same Liberty; and the King of *Spain* shall dispose of their Effects and those of the *Flotilla*, as has been customary in Times of Peace. The *English Squadron* shall retire from *America*, and return to *Europe*. The *French and Dutch Squadrons*, which may appear upon the Coasts of *Spain* and the *Emperor's Territories*, shall likewise withdraw. The Commerce of the *English* in *America* shall be carry'd on as before.

VI. The Suspension of Arms shall continue seven Years, to give Time to settle the Peace of *Europe* upon solid and lasting Foundations.

VII. In Case that after the Signing of these Preliminaries, any Hostilities shall be committed in *Spain* or the *Indies*, the contracting Powers shall endeavour, in Concert, to make good the Damage.

VIII. As soon as these Articles are sign'd, the Congress shall meet at *Aix la Chapelle*, or any other Place proposed by the *Emperor*, as shall be agreed upon, as likewise the Time it shall last.

We were told, that these were the last Offers which the Allies of *Hanover* condescended to make, for the Love and Sake of Peace; That they allow'd but one Month to the *Imperial and Spanish Courts*, to consider of them, and either to accept or reject the same; And if they did the latter, that then the *Hanoverian Allies* would

would not be amused any longer with fruitless Negotiations, but would immediately take the Field. But, however, both Parties thought better of it, and at length the following Preliminary Articles were sign'd at Paris:

The Articles Preliminary to a General Pacification, sign'd at Paris on Saturday, May 22, 1727, on the Part of the Emperor, his Britannick Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General, are as follows:

I. HIS Imperial and Catholick Majesty having no other View than to contribute to the Publick Tranquillity of Europe, and observing that the Commerce of *Ostend* has given Birth to Jealousy and Uneasiness, consents that there shall be a Suspension of the Charter of the *Ostend* Company, and of all Traffick between the *Austrian Netherlands* and the *Indies*, during the Term of Seven Years.

II. All Rights or Possessions shall remain entire to such of the contracting Powers as enjoy'd them by virtue of the Treaties of *Utrecht*, *Baden*, and the *Quadruple Alliance*, or the Treaties and Conventions made before the Year 1725, which regard either the Emperor nor the States General. But if any Change has been made with relation to the said Possessions; or if, in Consequence of those Conventions, somewhat has not been executed, the Change that has happen'd, or the Points which have not been executed, shall be discuss'd and decided in the future Congress, according to the Tender of the said Treaties and Conventions.

III. That consequently, all the Privileges of Commerce, in *Europe*, *Spain*, and the *Indies*, grounded upon Treaties, and formerly enjoy'd by the *English* and *French* Nation, and by the Subjects of the States General, shall be restored upon the same Foot, and settled in the same Manner they were, particularly by the Treaties preceding the Year 1725.

IV. That the Powers of the North shall be invited and desired by their respective Allies, not to have recourse to Hostilities, but on the contrary, to embrace all reasonable Methods of Accommodation; and that until the Opening of the Congress hereafter mention'd, wherein all the respective Differences shall be discuss'd, the Contracting Powers shall not contribute to any Hostility, directly or indirectly, under any Colour or Pretence whatever, which may disturb the present State of Affairs

* Affairs in the North; but on the contrary, they shall engage to act in Concert, to put an End to Hostilities, if any should be commenced.

V. That all Hostilities whatsoever, if any should happen, shall instantly cease after the Signing of the present Articles; and, with respect to *Spain*, eight Days after his Catholick Majesty shall have received the said Articles sign'd. The Ships which sail'd from *Ostend* to the *Indies* before this Convention, the Names whereof shall be given in a List on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, may return freely and safely from the *Indies* to *Ostend*; and if any of those Ships be detained or taken, they shall be restored *bona fide*, with their Cargoes. The Gallies also shall be permitted to return to *Spain* unmolested, in firm Confidence that his Catholick Majesty will, with regard to the Effects on Board the said Gallies and the Flotilla, deal in the same Manner as usual in all Times of Liberty: That in Consequence of this, the *English* Squadron, commanded by Admiral *Hosier*, shall depart as soon as possible from *Porto Bello*, and all other Ports of *America* belonging to the King of *Spain*; that he shall even return with his Squadron into *Europe*, that the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty in the *Indies* may be free from all farther Apprehensions and Uneasiness. The Commerce of the *English* in *America* shall be carry'd on as formerly according to the Treaties. Moreover, the *English*, *French* and *Dutch* Squadrons, which may appear upon the Coasts of *Spain*, or on those of the States of his Imperial Majesty, at the Time when this present Cessation of Hostilities commences, shall depart thence as soon as possible, that the Inhabitants of those Coasts may henceforth be rid of all Disturbance and Fear. Neither shall those Ships be permitted to undertake any Thing directly or indirectly against the said Ports.

VI. That this Cessation of Hostilities shall continue as long as the Suspension of the Charter granted to the *Ostend* Company, viz. seven Years, that the jarring Interests may be reconciled in that Time, and Peace settled on a more firm Footing.

VII. That, if after the Signing of these Preliminaries, any Troubles or Hostilities should happen between the Subjects of the Contracting Powers, whether in *Europe* or the *Indies*, under what Pretence soever it may be, they shall join together to get Reparation of the Damage

Damage or Prejudice their respective Subjects have sustained.

VIII. That if the above Articles are accepted and sign'd, a Congress shall be open'd in four Month's Time, reckoning from the Day of Signing, at *Aix la Chapelle*; wherein the respective Rights of all the Contracting Powers, and those invited to it, shall be examined, discussed, and settled.

IX. The Plenipotentiaries that shall be named, shall have in their Retinue no more than two Gentlemen, two Pages, and six Footmen, that they may be sooner ready for their Journey, and to avoid Pomp and Expence.

X. The Plenipotentiaries shall insist on no Cerimonial, but follow the Regulation settled at the Congress of *Cambray*, to obviate all Disputes relating to Rank; however, each shall have Liberty left to protest.

XI. The several Powers shall earnestly recommend to their respective Plenipotentiaries, to avoid any Thing trifling, that may in any wise retard the Congress.

XII. The Ratification of these Preliminary Articles shall be exchanged in the Space of two Months, or sooner, if possible, reckoning from the Day of Signing;

The Ratification in Form of the above Preliminary Articles for a General Pacification, agreed on by the Emperor, the Most Christian King, the King of Great Britain, and the States General, were mutually exchanged at *Paris* by the respective Ministers of those several Powers.

But some Difficulties having been started by the Court of *Spain*, as to the full Execution of the Preliminary Articles, particularly with respect to *Great Britain*, *M. Vander-Meer*, the Dutch Ambassador at *Madrid*, and who, at the same time, took Care of the British Affairs there, wrote a very remarkable LETTER to the Marquess de la Paz, Minister and Secretary of State to the King of *Spain*, dated July 5th, N. S. 1723, as follows:

S I R,

SINCE you have not sent me the Order for Post-Horses, as I demanded of you, I judge that you are desirous I should (before the dispatching my Courier) answer the Letter which you did me the Honour to write me, to signify the Intention of his Catholick Majesty,

Majesty, upon the Memorial which I gave you the 1st of this Month, in Relation to the Steps made by his Britannick Majesty for the entire Cessation of Hostilities, provided the same were reciprocal from his Catholick Majesty; and to satisfy you therein, I must tell you, Sir, that after the Conferences which we have had together, I hoped that Things might have been presently settled in such a Manner, that I might consequently have been enabled to remit you the Original Orders to my Lord *Portmore*, and Admirals *Wager* and *Hofier*; but, as I see that the Dispositions of his Catholick Majesty are very different from the Thoughts of *England* and *France*, I must necessarily, before I do it, stay for new Orders; and I perceive with Sorrow, that Affairs will spin out a long Time, unless his Catholick Majesty doth contribute to surmount the Difficulties which are started in the first Execution of the Preliminary Articles, which are, as I conceive, clear enough, not to leave any Doubt in Relation to the Difficulties now in Question.

I concur with you, that without seeking to give Interpretations, or Extensions to the Preliminaries, they are only to serve in a literal Sense, to shew in what Manner the contracting Powers ought to govern themselves; and it appears likewise to me, that his Britannick Majesty doth not in any Thing go from what is stipulated; and that his Majesty's Orders are entirely conformable to the End and Intentions of the said Preliminaries.

The Fifth Article which you cite, and wherein you remark that it is clearly said, that the *English* Squadron, as well on the *Spanish* Coasts as in the *Indies*, shall retire, after the Cessation of Hostilities shall be begun, carries, according to my Judgment, an entire Raising of the Siege of *Gibraltar*, since it is not possible to look upon the Hostilities as ceased, so long as an Army is encamped before a Place, and that all its Batteries are ready to fire. And I demand of yourself, Sir, if it be Prudence for *England* to abandon itself entirely to the Faith of Treaties, in ordering its Ships to retire, which are Part of the Security of that Place, when on the Side of *Spain*, they are under Arms, and will not lay them down, till after the Execution of the Articles, which were agreed amicably? Let us look on this Occasion (though in a Sense a little different) on the Continent of *Spain* block'd up by an *English* Squadron; the Preliminaries

liminaries are no sooner signed, but they retire into their Ports, and leave an entire Liberty to the Spanish Subjects to navigate. Is it not a reciprocal Right, that the Spanish Army, which is besieging Gibraltar, shall also retire as Admiral Wager has done; wherein he has shewn an Example of the sincere Intentions of the King his Master? What passes now before that Place, cannot be looked upon as a real Cessation of Hostilities, but only a Suspension *ad interim*, which the General Commanding Officers of both Sides have mutually agreed upon, at a Time when he who commanded the Place had no Orders from his Court. Therefore, in Regularity, his Catholick Majesty ought, at present by real Effect, to shew that Hostilities are effectually ceased; and for that End raise the Siege of Gibraltar, that my Lord Bortmore and Admiral Wager may be able to execute their Orders, in sending back to England the Ships and superfluous Troops which are in Gibraltar. I am persuaded, Sir, that his Catholick Majesty will exactly keep the Engagements which he has entered into, in signing the Preliminaries; and I am sure of the same on the Part of his Britannick Majesty, that those two Powers owe one another a mutual Confidence; if Spain will not have any, how can it expect that England shall?

The Restitution in general of the Ships or Effects taken on either Side, before the Signing of the Preliminaries, should not likewise suffer any Difficulty, since the Clause inserted in the Fifth Article, in these Words, is reciprocal, *And the Ships which may have been taken, shall be, bona fide, restored, with their Cargoes, &c.* And as for what relates to the Ship *Prince Frederick*, belonging to the South-Sea Company, it is a particular Case, which will not suffer any Equivocation, nor the least Retardment; for it is said, in the Second and Third Articles of the Preliminaries, *That all the Possessions, Privileges, as well in the Indies as in Spain, shall be upon the same Foot as they were by the Treaties and Conventions made before the Year 1725.* And by the Affair to Treaty for Negroes, it is stipulated, Article XL. *That in Case of a Declaration of War between the two Crowns, the South-Sea Company shall have a Year and half to withdraw their Effects from India and Spain.* The Article is very positive in all Respects, and it is irregular (though in open War) to stop or seize any Thing belonging to the said South-Sea Company, which, in the Sense of the

Treaties, should have no Concerns with the Hostilities between the Two Powers; therefore it is clear, that there should not be the least Difficulty, for the Restitution not only of that Ship, but likewise of all the other Effects, of what Nature soever, belonging to that Company.

Things being upon this Foot, you see, Sir, that till his Catholick Majesty has acquiesced to what is demanded of him, I cannot part with his *Britannick* Majesty's Orders to my Lord *Portmore*, and to the Admirals *Wager* and *Hofier*, since my Instructions are not to do it, till I receive the like Orders from his Catholick Majesty: I am therefore obliged to communicate to his *Britannick* Majesty and to my Masters, what passes, that they may let it know their farther Intentions. In this Interval I cannot answer for what the above said Admirals or my Lord *Portmore* may do, since they must govern themselves according to the Orders they have before received.

After having spoken of the Affairs of the Continent of Spain, you tell me, that as for what regards the *Indies*, his Catholick Majesty is ready to give Orders, that within the Term of three Months, to reckon from the Day of the Dispatches, all Hostilities shall cease, and that they restore to the English the Prizes taken from them since the Day the Preliminaries were signed: his Catholick Majesty not finding it fitting, nor desirous to do the like, for what have been taken before, because you say, Sir, that there is nothing of it stipulated in the Preliminaries, and that likewise his Catholick Majesty doth exclude the Restitution of the Ship, *Prince Frederick*, as a Thing to be discussed at the future Congress, &c. I have already fully taken Notice of what concerns this Ship, and I can but recommend the same Thing once more to your Attention, that in the Fifth Article of the Preliminaries, preceding what regards the Retreat of his *Britannick* Majesty's Squadron from the *Indies*, there are expressed the Words which I have already cited, viz. That the Ships which may have been taken shall be, bona fide, restored with their Cargoes; and that it is after this Clause that it is said, That the Gallies shall have a Permission to come Home freely. It is a Condition sine qua non, and without the execution of which, Admiral *Hofier* cannot (so far as he can prevent it), permit the Gallies to depart. This being a natural Inference, has been received equally by England and France, with whom his *Britannick* Majesty

has concerted the Expediting of his Orders for the Cessation of Hostilities. And I cannot well comprehend why there should be an Explication given contrary to the Literal Sense of the Preliminaries, which have no other View than to put an immediate Stop to the War, and to restore every one to their Rights, in the same Manner as they enjoy'd them before the Rupture between their Catholick and *Britannick* Majesties; that there might be laid before the future Congress, not such Points as are clear, and have been solidly established by authentick Treaties, but only such as may be litigated, or are obscure, or equivocal: And if there are in the abovesaid Fifth Article any Words which, by a forced Construction, may seem to regard only the Emperor, and the *Offend Ships*, it is easy to see that it is an Equivocation, which is to be made use of to avoid coming to the desired End. The Terms of the Preliminaries are short, and easy to be understood, to prevent Affairs taking up too much Time. In the Fifth Article, the Interests of his Catholick Majesty are mixed with those of his Imperial Majesty, though with one Distinction, which says, *That the Moment after the Articles shall be signed, all Hostilities shall cease, and with regard to Spain, Eight Days after the Preliminaries shall have been communicated in this manner, and that the Offend Ships, which sailed before the Cessation, may freely return: This is for the Emperor. The Ships which may have been taken, shall be, bona fide, restored, with their Cargoes: And the Gallies may freely return to Spain: This is for Spain.* And the Consequence is just, that it is in Virtue of the one that the other is to be effected, as it is in Virtue of the Cessation of the Hostilities, that the *Offend Ships* may return Home, &c.

I thought fit to lay all this before you as succinctly as possibly I could, and shall add to it one natural Reflection, which is, That if at present we find a great Difficulty upon plain Preliminaries, that is, we not expect of those which may offer at the future Congress, where, very far from concluding any Thing, they will, without Doubt, fall into a Chaos, and into a greater Perplexity than we are in at present: But, in the mean Time, what I find more afflicting, is, that if his Catholick Majesty persists not to give up the Things in Question, I am afraid we shall lose the Benefit of the good Intentions of those who have been always inclined for Peace, as that the Endeavours and particular

ticular Zeal with which the Cardinal de Fleury has exerted himself, to reconcile Affairs so nice and difficult, will not have all the Success which he, and the respective Powers, might from thence have promised themselves.

I desire now, Sir, that you would represent this to his Catholick Majesty, and endeavour to perswade him to surmount the Difficulties which he himself has created. It is for the Interest of all the Powers of Europe, to contribute respectively to facilitate every Thing in their Power, in order for so General a Good as a Peace so much desired: the Preliminaries are the first Foundation. If they take not Place, into what Confusion shall we fall? And after having surmounted Obstacles which were thought insuperable, shall such a great Work be rendered unfruitful? Independently of the general Interest which all Parties have to preserve Union and Peace, 'tis in particular that of Spain, France and England, and that of their High Mightinesses, my Masters, to seek out Ways to establish a Balance of Power in Europe, which may secure the Rights and Possessions of each Potentate. Nothing but the speedy holding of a Congress can conduce to this End: Is it possible that his Catholick Majesty would retard the Effects by Delays? I cannot perswade myself of it; and I tremble myself still, that after these just Representations, his Catholick Majesty having signed the Preliminaries, will likewise consent to what is demanded of him, in Consequence of his Acceptance of them.

If you think, that his Catholick Majesty, having Regard to these Representations, will enter into my Reasons, and will send such Orders as I have demanded, and conformable to those of his Britannick Majesty; in this Case, I shall delay the dispatching my Courier; but if his Catholick Majesty persists in the Resolution which you have notify'd to me, I desire you to have the Goodness to send me a Permission to have Post-Horses, that I may dispatch him To-morrow, it being not possible for me to delay it any longer.

I desire you likewise, Sir, before I finish my Letter, to remark, that in the 5th Article of the Preliminaries, it is said, That if after their being signed, there should happen any Proubles or Hostilities, which shall occasion any Damage, the respective Powers shall, in Concert, cause Reparation to be made for such Damages and Losses which the Parties may have suffered. But as it may happen, (which

however,

however, I hope, will not be the Case) that the Refusal of his Catholick Majesty may occasion new Hostilities, the same cannot be imputed to England.

I have the Honour of being, &c.

Some Days after, the King of Spain's Secretary of State sent the following Letter to M. Vander-Meer.

S I R,

HAVING laid before the King the Instance which your Excellency makes in your Office of the 2d of this Month, in order to know whether there is, or is not at present a Freedom of Trade with England, since the Cessation of Hostilities has been published in *Cádiz* and *Bilboa*; to the Intent that your Excellency may acquaint therewith the British Minister, who shall have remained at *Paris*; his Majesty has been pleased to declare, that his Royal Intention is, That English Ships be from this Instant admitted freely to trade on all the Coasts and in all the Ports of Spain, in the same Manner, and with the same Circumstances as were practised in Time of Peace; and this his Majesty commands me to acquaint your Excellency with, that you may give Notice thereof where-ever you please, and bear Testimony of the Sincerity and good Faith with which his Majesty grants and anticipates all possible Advantages to the British Nation: And, your Excellency must be assured, that to accomplish this, the proper Orders shall be immediately given to all the Ports and Places necessary.

I am, &c.

From the Palace,
15 July, N. S. 1727.

John Baptist de Orendayn.

By the above Letter of M. Vander-Meer, it appears, that the Construction of several of the Preliminary Articles was controverted by the King of Spain and the Allies of Hanover; especially those relating to the Cessation of Hostilities, and the Restitution of Ships taken on both Sides. The Spaniards insisted, That a meer temporary Suspension of Arms did not imply an actual Raising of the Siege of *Gibraltar*, and that the Restitution of the Ship *Prince Frederick* was not mentioned or included therein, whereas the English demanded both by Virtue of those Articles: However, after many Cavils and Delays, which had taken up several Months, the said Preliminary Articles were signed at *Madrid* on the 24th

of February last, by the Ministers of the Emperor, England, France, Spain, and the States General, so that all the Difficulties which have hitherto retarded the Opening of the Congress are now entirely removed.

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

PROCEEDINGS of the First Session of the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster the 28th of November 1727, and from thence continued, by several Prorogations, to the 23d of January 1728, in the First Year of the Reign of King GEORGE I.

THE Parliament being met at Westminster the 23d of January, His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither, his Majesty signify'd his pleasure to them by the Lord High Chancellor, that they should return to their House and chuse their Speaker, and present him to his Majesty on Saturday the 27th, at One o'Clock. The Commons being returned accordingly, unanimously chose Arthur Onslow, Esq; to be their Speaker: And on Saturday the 27th, the King being come again to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, they presented their Speaker for his Majesty's Approbation. Hereupon Mr. Onslow in a very handsome Speech, modestly endeavoured to disqualify himself: But his Excuses not being accepted, the King approved the Choice the Commons had made of so worthy, so learned, and so publick-spirited a Gentleman for their Speaker. After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious Speech to both Houses, viz.