Historical Register,

Cont lining

Ail Impartial RELATION of all TRANSACTIONS, Foreign and Domestick.

WITHA

Chronological Diagy

O.F ALL

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

VOLUNE XVI.

LONDON,

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N. B. This Title is defigned for fuch Persons as think fit to bind the last Four Registers in one Volume. And for the same Reason is added a Table of the Principal Matters contain'd in the same results.



NUMBER LXI.

WEST-INDIES.

GAROLINA.

Account of tl? Cherrokee Indians, and of Sir Alexander .

Cuming's Journey among ft them.



T the End of June last, there arrived in London seven Indians of the Nations bordering upon the Province of South Carolina, who were brought est by Sif Alexander Cuming, a Scots Gentleman, and fent as De-

puties to make a Tender of Submillion and Obedience to his Majesly from those People. The following Accounts of the Nation, and of Sir Alexander's Journey and Reception by the Indians, are very curious.

THE whole Cherrokee Nation is govern'd by feven Mother Towns, each of these Towns, oute a King to preside over them and their Dependents; he is elected out of certain Families, and they regard only the Descent by the Mother's Side.

The Towns which chuie Kings, are Tannafic, Kettooal, Uffenary, Tellique, Eftootowies, Kojowee, Noyohee; where of four of the Kings are dead, and their Places are to

be supply'd by new Elections.

The Kings now alive, are the Kings of Tannassie in the Upper Settlements, the King of Kettooah in the Middle Settlements, and the King of Usternary in the Lower Settlements. There are for ral Towns have Prince fuch a Tamaffo one, Setrecho one, let hee one, Iwasse one Tellinus two. I anna sie two innofice one, Cowee one.

Tellique two, Tannassie two, innostee one, Cowee one.

Besides these, every To has a Head Warrior, who is in great Esteem amon, them, and whole Authority seems to be greater than their Kings, because their King is look'd upon as little esse than a Civil Magistrate, except it so happens that he is at the same Time a Head Warrior.

Their Conjurers are the Persons consulted in every Affair of Importance, and seem to have the Direction of every Thing. The Chief of them are that of Tellique, that of Tapelchee, that of Iwasses and that of Noyo-

hee.

Moytoy of Telliquo presides at present as Emperor over the whole; he was chose at Nequassic, April 3, 1750, and had an absolute unlimited Power given him, by the unanimous Consent of the whole People, in the Presence of Sir Alexander Cuming, who cas then upon the Spot, with Eleazar Wiggan, Ludovick Grant, Samuel Brown, William Cooper, Agnus Macpherson, Martin Kane, David Dowie, George Hunter, Grorge Chicken, Lacklain Mackbain, Francis Baver, and Joseph Cooper, all British Subjects, besides the Indian Head Man, with full Powers given them from the several Towns of their Settlements; such an Appearance as the provent was seen at any one Time before in that Country.

It was given out in the English Settlements, that the Indians would rife in the Spring, so that the Traders would not venture to return again among them for fear of being murder'd; notwithstanding which, Sir Alexander Caming resolved to Venture, and set out from Charles

Town the agth of last March.

About 100 Miles upwards from Charles Town, Captain Ruffel told him, that the French had been endeavouring for these two Years past to seduce the Lower Cherrokees to their Interest, by the Means of one White-head, born in Paris; and the Captain likewise told him, that he had acquainted the Government of the Encroachments made by the French, by building Forts in the Creek Nation for several Years past.

Some Miles from this Place, Sir Alexander left all his Company behind, and proceeded forwards only with his Guide William Goper; the rest met him at Nequaf-

fie, the 3d of April.

March 3. Sir Alexander arriv'd at Accepture the first Town of the Cherrokees, about 300 Miles from Charles Town; where he was informed, by Mr. Barker, a Trader, that last February there had been Messengers from the lower Creeks, with the Cherrokees, destring them to come over to the French Interest, who promised to send them back, loaded with Presents: That the Cherrokees defired the Greeks to go first to the French, and receive their Presents, and then return to them with their Report; and that upon the Return of these Messengers, he (Mr. Barker) expected that the Lower Chrerokees would rife; for at that very Time they were so unrully, that the Traders dare scarce speak to them.

However, this Evening Sir Alexander went into their Town-house, arm'd with three Cases of Pistols, ar Gan, and his Sword; where the head Men of the Town, in the midst of 300, own'd Obedience to him on their Knees. Here Sir Alexander caused them to dispatch Expresses through the whole Towns of their Nation, for the head Men of every Town, both in the Upper, Middle, and Lower Settlements, to meet him at Nequassie, the 3d of

April:

The 27th of March Sir Alexander arriv'd at Taffetchee, in the middle Settlements; there happen'd to be most terrible thunder, Lightning, and Rain this Night, that the like never had happen'd before in the Memory of any of them: Here their great Conjurer told Sir Alexander, that he knew that he was come amongst them to rule, and that their whole Nation must do whatever he bid them.

The 29th he arriv'd at Grest Telliquo, in the upper Settlements, 200 Miles up from Keeakwee. Moytoy the head Warrjor here, told him, that the Year before, the Nation delign'd to have made him Head over all; but he faid, that now it should be as Sir Alexander pleas'd.

Here the great Conjurer declar'd the fame, and both told him they would make him a prefent of their Grown.

The 30th he arriv'd at Great Tannasse, 16 Miles up from Telliquo; the Path from Telliquo to this Place, was said to be lined with Encinies, but neither Sir Alexander nor Mr. Grant, met with any Accident. This Day he made the King of Tannasse declare his Obedience on his Knee, and return'd to Telliquo the same Night.

From thence he return'd to Nequalite, where the Kings, Princes, Warriors, Conjurers, and beloved Men, were all met, according to his Appointment, the 3d of April,

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most of which has come there the Day before. He with great Someninity Sir Alexander was placed in a Chair by Moyth,'s Orders, Moytey and the Conjurers standing about him, while the Warriors stroak'd him with 13 Eagles Tails, and their Singers sung from Marning 'till Night, and, as their Custom is on solemn Oc-

calions, they fafled the whole Day.

After this Solemnity of firoaking him was over, Sir Alexarder in a Speech to them, represented the great Power and Goodness of his Majesty King George, whom he call'd the great Man on the other Side of the great Water's that himfelf and all his Subjects were to him as Children, and they all would do whatever the great King ordered them. He told them, that though he had his Majesty's Leave to travel where he pleased, yet the great King did not know of his Coming amongst them. He required Moytey and all the head Warriors to acknowledge the ofelves dutiful Subjects and Sons to King George, and promise that they would do whatever Sir Alexander thould require of them, that he might be she better able to answer for their Conduct; all which they did on their Knees, calling upon every Thing that was terrible to them to destroy them, and that they might become no People, if they violated their Promise and Obedience. Sir Alexander order'd that the head Warriors should answer for the Conduct of their People to Moytoy, whom he appointed their-Head, by the unanimous Confent of the whole People; and to whom at Sir Alexander's Defire, they all gave an unlimited Power over them, and he to answer to Sir Alexander.

April 4. The Crown was brought from great Tannaffie, which, with five Eagles Tails and four Scalps of their Enemies, Moytoy prefented to Sir Alexander, impowering him to lay the same at his Majesty's Feet.

All their Conjurers told him they knew that they must follow his Directions in every Thing; and faid, that when he left them they would fail confider him as present in the Person of Maytor of Tellique, who would punctually do what he bid them; and at parting, Maytor defired he would transmit to him what Orders he thought fit, by the Interpreter William Wiggan.

As the Concession made to Sir Alexander, was not a Thing in itself very credible, when the Eye Witnesses themselves declared they would not have believed such a Thing possible, if they had not seen it, Sir Alexander did not care to report what had happened upon his own

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fingle Authority, if it could be awided. He had promifed to be at Charles-Town on the 20th of April, in Order to go to England in the Fox Man of War, and had now but fifteen Days to perform a Journey of 400 Miles in: He ask'd Moytoy, if the Indians could travel there in so short a Time on Foot, who told him that it might be done, and that he would have waited on him himself, but that his Wife was dange only ill, and therefore defired Sir, Alexander to chuse whom he pleased to attend him.

Upon this Sir Alexander chose as Evidence of the Truth of what had happened, the head Warrior of Taffetchee, a Man of great Power and Interest, who has a Right to be a King, and is colled Oukah Ulah, (that is, the King that is to be) Skallelockee, the second Warrior, otherwise Kettagustah, (or Prince) Tathtowie, the third Warrior, and Collannah, a fourth Warrior; and from Tannassie, the remotest Town of the Country, he took Clogoittah and Oukanaekah Warriors, because the People in Carolina believed it was not possible to travel the Length of Tannassie and back again in less than three Months, whereas the Time that Sir Alexander had limited to himself to do it in, was from the 13th of March to the 20th of April, the Distance being about 500 Miles.

Sir Alexander returned to Charles-Town on the 13th of April, leaving the Indians on the Road, to the Care of Mr. Honter, who reached Mr. Kinloch's with them the 19th? diffant twenty-three Miles from Charles-Town. It was hereabouts that those Indian Chiefs met with the Warrior Ounakannowie, a Friend of their own, who was just come from the Ketterba Nation, and defired to go along with his Countrymene; to which Sir Alexander consented. There were several other Indians along with Ounakannowie, whom Sir Alexander declined to take along

with him.

They went aboard the Fox Man of War, which failed from the Bay of Charles Town the 4th of May, and arrived at Dover the 5th of June in the Morning, where Sir Alexander landed, and took Post and arrived at London that Night, with the Crown of the Cherrokee Nation, seaving the Indians behind to come up with the Man of War. He let the Secretary of State immediately know that he had full Power from that Nation to say their Crown at his Majesty's Feet, and that he had brought over seven Indian Chiefs as an Endence of the Truth.

His Majeffy was graciously pleased to order So Alexander to bring in the People to the installation the 18th of June, when they were extreamly surprized at the Magnificence of every Thing about them: They compared the King and Queen to the Sun, the Princes to

the Stars, and themfelves to Nothing.

On the 22d of June Sir Alexander was introduced to his Majefly; and upon his Knee, in Prefence of the Court, declared the full Power he had received, the Indian Chiefs all kneeling at the fame Time that Sir Alexander kneeled, as a Testimony of their Submission and Approbation: Sir Alexander laid the Crown of the Cherrokee Nation at his Majesty's Feet, with the five Eagles Tails, as an Emblem of his Majesty's Sovereighty, and four Scalps of Indian Enemies; all which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept of.

Some Heads of Sir Alexander Cumings's Journey to the Cherrokee Mountains.

March 13, 1729-30. About five in the Afternoon Sir Alexander fet out from Mr. James Kinloch's Plantation at New Gimerson, being twenty three Miles distant from Charles Town, South Carolina. He was attended by Mr. George Chicken, besides Alexander Muckele, Aaron Cheesbrook, and Powel, Pack-horse Men; but the Pack-horse Men having got drunk, and over turned the Baggage, Sir Alexander was obliged to leave them behind, desiring them to follow after, and proceeded on his Journey with only Mr. George Chicken, and Mr. Geo. Hunter, and lay that Night at Mr. Kinloch's House at Wampee, it being sourceen Miles distant from his Brother's House.

March 14. Went this Night to Mr. Neilfon's; being about twenty Miles diffant from Mr. Alexander Kinloch's: Sir Alexander employed a great Part of this Day in

looking after Springs, Ponds and Minerals.

March 15. Went this Night to Mr. Coxe's, being thirty-five Miles diffant from Mr. Neilson's: Here Sir Alexander met with Mr. William Cooper, a bold Man, and skilled in the Cherrokee Language, who promited to meet him next Day, and attend him up to the Mountains.

March 16. aWent this Night to Capt. Ruffel's, being ten Miles distant from Mr. Coxe's: Having employed most of this Day in Looking after Curiofities, particularly in seeing a Cave under Ground, where Mr. Hunter,

Mr.

Mr. Chicken, and Mr. Coxe, made their feveral Marks to shew that they had been there, and Sir Alexander cut. upon a Stone on the left Side of the Cave King George II. of Great Britain, wrote by S. A. C. This Day he difcovered likewife some Iron Stone, which was one great End of his going himself up to the Mountains, not being able to depend upon the Truth of any Report he had heard in Earolina. This Day the Pack-horse Men came up, two of which were discharged, for several Reasons taken Notice of by Mr. Hunter in his Journal; and James Anderson was hired in Place of them.

March 17. This Day Sir Alexander discovered more Iron Ore, and order'd Mr. Hunter to try it in his Prefence, who found a third Part of it Iron. Here Joseph Fairclough informed Sir Alexander privately of a Discovery he himself had made of Copper Stone, about 450 Miles from the Catarba Nation, and that he would go with him for nothing to the Place where he discovered it. Sir Alexander's Intent in going up to the Cherrokee Mountains was more than answered by the Discoveries already made, for the exact Place where good Iron Ore could be found, was not before ascertained; besides the getting Roots for the Bites of Snakes: However, he proceeded so Beaver Greek, and encamped under a Tree about 18 of 20 Miles distant from Capt. Russel's.

March 18. After getting several Roots for Bites of Snakes, they proceeded to the Congress, where they encamped under a Tree: Having looked after several Curiosities on the Road, the Distance about 20 Miles from their last Encampment, here happen'd something remarkable from Capt. How, a Chief of the Catarba Nation, in his Way of Speaking and Behaviour to Sir Alexander, who made him his Friend. Capt. How order'd his Men to salute him with Feathers, said they would dance round him during the whole Night, and would make him a Present of all their Skins; but finding it would be a Disturbance, he order'd his Men to withdraw, and shot a Turkey for Sir Alexander's Supper.

March 19. William Cooper came up according to Promife; and Sir Alexander being plagued with Mr. Chicken's Delays, in carrying away his Guide, to catch a runaway Horfe, by which a great Part of the Morning was loft; he therefore was obliged to leave Mr. Chicken, Mr. Hunter, and the Pack-horfe Men behind, at the 18 Mile Branch, and proceeded with William Cooper only

to the Hollow Creak Branch, being about 30 or 35 Miles

from the Congerees.

March 20. From Hollow Creek they went to the 96 Mile Swamp, where William Cooper's Horse was found lame: It rained heavily all Night while they lay under the Trees, the Wolves making a hideous Noise about them: This Day's Journey was about 38 or 40 Miles. Sir Alexander made his usual Observations on the Road,

and received great Satisfaction from thence.

March 21. From 96 Mile Swamp they went to Long Cane, being about 30 or 35 Miles diffiant from their last Encampment: This Day William Cooper killed a Buffalo, a Viper, a Fox Squirrel, and wounded three Wolves, which set upon their great Dog, and three out Part of his Entrails. Sir Alexander found tome small Stones that shined like Gold, and observed Marrowbone Creek, where the Cherrokee killed the Cheekipaw, the Year before, by Mr. Weekly's Side.

March 22. From Long Cane they went to Bogzy Gully, being about 36 or 40 Miles, and there encamped in the Woods: Sir Alexander flopt at feveral Places, to try and

examine the Nature of the Stones and Minerals.

March 23. From Boggy Gully they went tor Keeowee, where they dined, being 20 Miles Diffance : Hyro Sir Alexender had an Account of the troublesome Disposition of the Cherrokee Indians, particularly the lower Settlements, to whom the Indian Traders pretended they durft not Speak, and faid that the lower Creeks had endeavoured to seduce the Cherrokees to the French Interest, and had gone from thence but the Month before to receive Prefents from the French; and that upon their Return, an Infurrection of the Cherroktes was expected. At Night Sir Alexander went into the Town-House, where above 300 Indians were affembled; and here he engaged the head Warriors to acknowledge his Majesty King George's Sovereignty over them on their Knee, and that they would obey him in every Thing; and that if they violated his Promise, they would become no People. He made their head Men promife to answer for the Conduct of the rest. This was a Submillion they never before made either to God or Man. He ordered Expresses immediately to be dispatched thro' the whole Cherrokee Nation, directing three head Men to meet him at Nequaffee, the 3d of April, where he proposed to be at his Return from the Mountains, being resolved to set out

in his Progress thro' the Nation the mext Day, he let them know that one of their head Men fhould bring full Power from the lower Settlements, another full Rowers from the upper Settlements, and the third full Powers from the middle Settlements. The Indian Traders here, who were Eye-Witnesses, and Joseph Cooper the Interpreter, having declared that what they heard and faw done that Night, was a thing itself so incredible, that they would not have believed it possible, if they had not feen it themselves, and that Nobody in Carolina would believe their Report to be true, for that he himself (viz. the Interpreter Cooper) declared that if he had known before hand what Sir Alexander would have order'd hing to have faid, he would not have ventured in the Town-Hours to have been the Interpreter, nor would the Indian Traders have ventured to have been Spectators, believing that none of them could have gone out of the Town-House without being murdered, confidering how icalous that People had always been of their Liberties: But being engaged by Surprize in the Interpretation of Sir Alexander's Speech, who flood in the midft of them well armed with three Cafes of Piflols, a Gup and a Sword under a great Coat, he was refolved to go on, whatever should be the Consequence of it. He now believed that what had then paffed. would fo overawe them, as to fecure them for fome Time to his Majesty's Interest. Sir Alexander, lest he should never see England to make a Report of what had happened, made the Witnesses fign a Declaration of what they faw and heard, as a Tellimony of his Ma- . jefty's Sovereignty, whatever became of himfelf. The Witnesses were Sir Alexander Cuming, Joseph Cooper, In-terpreter, Ludovick Grant, Joseph Barker, Gregory Haines, Daniel Jenkinfon, Thomas Goodale, William Cooper, Guide; Wm. Hatton, John Biles, March 23, 1729-30, at Keeowee.

March 24. From Kecowee they went to Occounty, being 12 Miles, where Sir Alexander lay at Mr. Dawle's, Indian Trader: Here he looked about for Roots, Springs, Stones and Minerals, and found there a Solemnity performing in the Town-House, about the creating of a

new King.

March 25. They went through Keeowees Chattogah, Tusharrechee, the Clay Pits, and tay at old Effatores, where Sir Alexander made a Friend of the head Warrior: The Variety he faw this Day Carprized him as much.

and feem'd to exhibit a Scene as amazing as what hap-

pen'd before at Facowee.

Marche 6. From Estoway they went to Novulfkah, and made a Friend of Hercules, got the Secret of his foveral Roots for Distempers, met on the Road the Conjurer of Toogabow, and made a Friend of him; then went by Echwey to Nequassee, where they met Telloquolustokay, and made a Friend of him, then to Joree, where he lay all Night: This Day he made several Discoveries, made a Friend of the second Warrior of Joree, spoke with Easar's Brother, who discovered the Indians Plot to murder the English, and found here a transparent Stone on the Ground.

March 27. From Joree he went to Tamauchy, and from thence to Taffetchee, being 40 Miles, where he lay all Night, having pass'd over the fleep Mountains of Jore, made the two head Warriors and the Conjurer his Friends, and spoke about their going to England. This was a remarkable Night for Thunder, Lightning, Rain, and what passed between the Conjurer, head

Men, and Sir Alexander.

March 28. He went from Taffetchee, and lay within three Miles of Beaver Damra, being now attended by Ludovick Grant, as well as his Guide William Cooper. This Day he discover'd some Iron Stone at two different

Places.

March 29. They proceeded over the Mountains, drank fome of the Water on the Top of the high Ooneekawy Mountain, near which was a large Tree called the Poison'd Pear; from the Top of this Mountain to great Telliquo, is a Descent about 12 Miles. They arrived at great Telliquo in the Aftersoon, saw the petrifying Cave, a great many Enemies Scalps, brought in and put upon Poles at the Warriors Doors, made a Friend of the great Moytoy, and Jacob the Conjurer: Moytoy told Six Alexander, that it was talked among the several Towns last Vear, that they intended to make him Emperor over the Whole; but that now it must be whatever Sir Alexander pleased.

March 30. Sir Alexander left Welliam Cooper at great Telliquo to take Care of his lame Horse, and took only Ludovick Graet along with him to great Tannassy: This Town is pleasantly stuated on a Branch of the Missippie, and is 16 Miles from great Telliquo; the Path was said to be lined with Enemies, but neither Mr. Grant

not

nor Sir Alexander met with any Accident. Here Sir A-lexander met with Mr. Wiggan, the complete Linguit, faw fifteen Enemies Scalps brought in by the Tannaffy Warriors, made a Friend of the King of Tannaffy, made him do Homage to King George II. on his Knee, returned the fame Night to great Telliquo, was particularly diffinguished in the Town-House by Moytoy, where the Indians sung Songs, danced, and stroaked his Head and Body overwith Eagles Tails; after this, a Consultation was held with Moytoy and Jacob the Conjurer, who determined to present him with the Crown of Tannaffy.

March 31. Went from Tellique, with Moytoy, Jacob the Conjurer, the Bearers of Eagles Tails, and a great many other Attendants, and lay in the Woods, between

20 and 30 Miles Diffence from great Telliquo.

April 1. They proceeded to Taffetchee, being above 30 Miles from the last Encampment. Here the two head Men, together with the Conjurer of the Place, declared in a private Conference their Agreement to what Moytoy had before resolved, in Relation to the Crown of Tannaffy, as an Emblem of universal Sovereignty over the

whole Cherrokee Nation.

April 2. They proceeded to Jores, with an Increase of Attendan's, particularly the Warriors and Conjurer of Tassetchee, this Day's Journey being near 40 Miles, over several steep Mountains: About a Mile from Jores, Mr. George Chicken, Mr. Hunter, and several of the English Traders, met Sir Alexander on Horseback, and conducted him to Jores, where his Friend, the Warrior of this Place, had got him some Iron Ore, from a steep and craggy Mountain at fix Miles Distance, although contrary to all their Omens, because Sir Alexander had defired it of him when he passed through this Place before; and the Warrior said, that though Death should follow thereupon, he was resolved to oblige Sir Alexander. This Iron Ore Sir Alexander put in his Pocket, in Order to bring over to England.

April 3. They proceeded this Morning to Nequasse, being five Miles Distance from Joree, their Company always increasing. Here the Indians met from all Parts of the Settlements, (having received Intelligence of the General Meeting intended) by the Expresses fent from Kesowee. This was a Day of Solemnity the greatest that ever was seen in the Country; there was Singing, Dancing, Feasting, making of Speeches, the Creation of Moytay Emperor, with the unanimous Consent of all

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the head Men affembled from the different Towns of the Nation, a Declaration of their refigning their Crown, Eagles Tails, Scalps of their Enemies, as an Emblem of their all owning his Majesty King George's Sovereignty over them, at the Defire of Sir Alexander Cuming, in whom an absolute unlimited Power was placed, without which he could not be able to answer to his Majefly for their Conduct. The Declaration of Obedience was made on their Knees, in Order to intimate, that a Violation of their Promise then made in so solemn a Manner, would be fufficient to make them no People. Sir Alexander made the Witnesses fign to the Substance of what they faw and heard, in order to preferve the Memory thereof, after Words are forgot. The Witnesses were Sir Alexander Cuming, Eleaner Wlegan, Ludovick Grant, Samuel Erown, William Cooper, Aznus Mackferfon, David Dowie, Francis Beaver, Lachlan Mackbain, George Hunter, George Chicken, and Joseph Cooper, Interpreter, besides the Indians.

. April 4. The Solemnity continued, Sir Alexander made fome Prefents, received their Crown, Eagles Tails, and Scalps of their Enemies, to be laid at his Majesty King George's Feet, and pitch'd upon fix Chiefs to attend him over to England, if it were published for the Chiefs to reach Charles Town on Foot by the 20th of

April, which they believed could be done.

April 5. Sir Alexander went from Nequaffee to Nooulfkah, with only William Cooper and George Hunter, leaving George Chieken to follow after. Here Sir Alexander received Roots of all Kinds, which were ever held among the Indians as the greateff Secrets. From hence he went to Chattoogay, and lay at the House of Joseph Cooper's Mother.

April 6. They proceeded to Ookanny, where Sir A-lexander found a House built for him. The King, who had been just then made at Ookanny (being the same with the King of Kneowee) the Mankiller of that Place, and the Prince of Tomassy, came here to Sir Alexander, and made him a Present of two Engles Tails; and at his Desire paid Homage to King George II. on their Knees. Here again he received all Kinds of Herbs and Roots that were kept as Secrets, look'd after Mines and Minerals, got at Night to Kneowee, near which he made some other Discoverits early next Morning.

April 7. About Noon he proceeded on his Journey from Keeowee, being the last Town of the lower Settlements of the Cherrokee Nation, and was attended by the fix Chiefs, whom he had chose as his Attendants, in Order to be Evidence of the Truth of what had happened. This was done by the Consent of Moytoy, and the beloved Men of the Cherrokee Nation; Mr. Hunter, Mr. Chicken, and the Pack-horse Men, made up the rest of the Company. This Town of Keeowee is about 200 Miles from great Tannassy, and about 300 Miles from Charles Town; but by Reason of the Mountains, Tannassy is reckoned as far distant as Charles Town. This Night they all lay at Twenty-three Mile Creek.

April 8. Sie Alexander left the Indians and Baggages, to proceed to Charles Town at their own Leifure, and lay at Mulberry Creek, with Mr. George Chicken, and William Cooper, the Guide, being about 40 Miles from

the last Encampment.

April 9. They lay at Salloodee River, diffant from Mulberry Creek 48 Miles.

April 10. Lay at Congerees, diffant from Mulberry

Creek 38 or 40 Miles.

April 11. Lay at Capt. Ruffer's, commonly computed to be 35 Miles, but is rather 40 Miles from Congerees.

April 12. Lay at Mr. Arifque's, being diffant from

Capt. Ruffel's about 60 Miles.

April 13. Went to Breakfast with Mr. Chicken at his .
Mother's House, from thence to Mr. Kinloch's, a Gentleman of the Council; dined with Mr. Middleton, President, acting in the Capacity of Governor; drank Tea at Mrs. Johnson's, call'd in at Mr. Gadsden's, and lay that Night at Charles Town.

The Account of the Roads here is not fo exact as in Mr. Hunter, the Surveyor's Journal, because Sir Alexander took the Account of the Miles from his own Guide, whereas Mr. Hunter computed them by his own Watch,

and the regular Pace his own Horse went at.

It may feem very strange, that a barbarous People, who were Enemies, should be brought on the sudden to so entire a Submission, upon a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning. But such instances, the not frequent, are sometimes found in History. Tacitus, in the left Book of his Annals, gives an Account of a surious Section among the Roman Legions in Pannonia, which frew to such a Height that

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they insulted Drass, the San of the Emperor Fiberius, wounded one of his Friends in his Presence, and were meditating some farther Mischief to him and his Attendants. Yet all this Tumult was quieted in a Night's Time by an Eclipse of the Moon; and those who the Evening before had so far thrown off their Military Obedience, as even to threaten the Emperor's Son, were, by the Morning, grown so tame, that they suffered their Ringleaders to be put to Death without the least Resistance, and even delivered up of their own Accord.

Tho' the following Articles were concluded at London, yet as they relate entirely to this Head, we think them more proper here than to separate them from the rest, by placing them among the Assairs of Great Britain.

ARTIGLES of Friendship and Commerce proposed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the Deputies of the Cherrokee Nation in South Carolina, by his Majesty's Order, on Monday, Sept. 7, 1730.

7 Hereas you Seayagusta Oukah, Chief of the Towns of Taffetfa, you Sealiclosken Keragufta, you Tethteque, you Clogoittah, you Collannah, you Oucounacou, have Leen deputed by Mostoy of Telliquo, with the Confent and Approbation of the whole Nation of the Cherrokee Indians, at a General Meeting at Nikoffen the 3d of April 1730, to attend Sir Alexander Cuming, Bart. to Great Britain, where you have feen the Great King George, at whose Feet the faid Sir Alexander Cuming, by express Authority for that Purpose from the faid Moytoy and all the Cherrokee People, has laid the Crown of your Nation, with the Scalps of your Enemies, and Feathers of Glory, in Token of your Obedience: Now the King of Great Britain bearing Love in his Heart to the powerful and great Nation of the Cherrokee Indians, his good Children and Subjects, his Majesty has impower'd us to treat with you here, and accordingly we now speak to you, as if the whole Nation of the Cherrokees, their old Men, young Men, Wives and Children, were all prefent; and you are to understand the Words we speak, as the Words of the Great King our Master, whom you have feen; and we flight understand the Words you speak to us, as the Words of all your People, with open and truc true Hears to the Great King; and thereupon we give four Pieces of Strip'd Duffles.

Her then the Words of the Great King whom you . have feen, and who has commanded us to tell you, that the English every where on all Sides of the great Mountains and Lakes, are his People and Children, whom he loves; that their Friends are his Friends, and their Enemies are his Enemies: That he takes it kindly that the great Nation of the Cherrokees have fent you hither a great Way, to brighten the Chain of Friendship between him and them, and between your People and his People : That the Chain of Friendship between him Land the Cherrokee Indians is like the Sun, which both things here and also upon the great Mountains where they live, and equally warms the Hearts of the Indians and of the English : That as there are no Spots or Blacknots in the Sun, fo is there not any Ruft or Foulnots in this Chain; and as the great King has fallen'd one End of it to his own Breast, he defires you will carry the other End of the Chain, and fasten it well to the Breat of Moytoy of Telliquo, and to the Breafts of your old Wife Men, your Captains, and all your People, never more to be broken or made loofe, and hereupon we give two Pieces of Blue Cloth.

The Great King and the Cherrokee Indians being thus faften'd together by the Chain of Friendhip had actider'd his People and Children, the English in Carolina, to trade with the Indians, and to furnish them with all Manner of Goods that they want, and to make halle to build Houses, and to plant Corn from Charles-Town to- . wards the Town of the Cherrokees behind the great Mountains; for he defires that the Indians and the Englift may live together as the Children of one Family, whereof the Great King is a kind and loving Father; and as the King has given his Land on both Sides of the great Mountains to his own Children the English, fo he now gives to the Cherrokee Indians the Privilege of living where they pleafe; and hereupon we give one

Piece of Red Cloth.

The great Nation of Cherrokees being now the Children of the Great King of Great Britain, and he their Father, the Cherrokees must treat the English as Brethren of the fame Family, and must be always ready, at the Governor's Command, to fight against any Nation, whether they be White Men or Indians, who shall dare to

molelt

molest or hurt the English; and hereupon we were twen-

The Nation of the Cherrokees shall, on their Part, take Care to keep the Trading Path clean, and that there be no Blood in the Path where the English Whites Men tread, even tho' they should be accompane'd by any other People with whom the Cherrokees are at War; whereupon we give 400 lb. Weight of Gun Powder.

That the Cherrokees shall not suffer their People to trade with the White Men of any other Nation but the English, nor permit the White Men of any other Nation to build any Forts, Cabins, or plant Corn amongst them, or near to any of the Indian Towns, or upon the Landawhich belong to the Great King; and if any such Attempt shall be made, you must acquaint the English Governor therewith, and do whatever he directs, in order to maintain and desend the Great King a Right to the Country of Carolina; whereupon we give 500 lb. Weight of Swan Shot, and 500 lb. Weight of Bullets.

That if any Negroe Slaves thall run away into the Woods from their English Masters, the Cherrokee Indians shall endeavour to apprehend them, and either bring them back to the Plantation from whence they runaway, or to the Governor; and for every Negroe so apprehended and brought back, the Indian who brings him the services Gun and a Watch Coat; whereupon we give a Box of Vermillion, 10,000 Gun Flints, and

fix Dozen of Tatchets.

That if by any accidental Misfortune it should happen, that an Englishman should kill an Indian, the King
or Great Man of the Cherrokees shall first complain to the
English Governor, and the Man who did it shall be punish d by the English Laws, as if he had kill an Englishman; and in the tike Manner, if an Indian kills an
Englishman, the Indian who did it shall be delister d up
to the Governor, and be punish d by the same English
Law as if he were an Englishman; whereupon we give
twelve Dozen of Spring Knives, four Dozen of Kettles,
and ten Dozen of Belts.

You are to undersland all that we shave now said to be the Words of the Great King whom you have seen and as a Token that his Heart is open and true to his Children and Friends the Cherrokees, and to all their People, he gives his Hand in this Belt, which he desires may be kept and shewn to all your People, and to their

Children,

children and Childrens Children, to confirm what is now spoken, and to bind this Agreement of Peace and Friendship betwirt the English and Cherrokees, as long as the Mountains and Rivers shall last, or the Sun shine; whereupon we give this Belt of Wampum.

By Command of their Lordship's, Whitehall, September 9, 1730. Alured Popple. O. K. Oukah Ulah.

K. Skalclosken Ketaguftah.

T. Tathtowe. C. Glogoittah.

K. Kollannah.

U. Ukwaneequa.

THESE are to certify Moytoy of Telliqua, that I have feen, perufed, and do approve of all the Articles contained in the above Agreement, to which the Indians above-mention have by my Advice given their Confent.

Alex. Cuming.

The ANSWER of the Indian Chiefs to the foregoing Articles, as it was deliver'd by Ketagustah, the 9th of September, 1730.

E are come hither from a dark mountainous
Place, where mothing but Darkness occurred; but are now in a Place where the c is Light.
There was a Person in our Country, fith us, he

gave us a yellow Token of Warlike Honour, that is left with Moytoy of Telliquo; and as Warriors we received it. He came to us like a Warrior from you; a Man he is, his Talk was upright, and the Token he left preferves his Memory amongst us.

We look upon you as if the Great King George was prefest, and we love you, as representing the Great King, and shall die in the same Way of Thinking.

The Crown of our Nation is different from that which the Great King George wears, and from that which we faw in the Tower, but to us it is all one; and the Chain of Friendship shall be carry'd to our People.

We look upon the Great King George as the Sun, and as our Father, and upon ourfelves as his Children; for the we are Red, and you are White, yet

our Hands and Hearts are join'd together.

When we shall have acquainted our People

what we have feen, our Children from Secration,

Generation will always remember 1t.

In War we shall always be as one with you lart, Great King George's Enemies shall be our Enemies

· his People and ours shall be always one, and shall die

together.

We came hither naked and poor as the Worm of the Farth; but you have every Thing, and wathat have Nothing must love you, and can never break the Chair

of Friendship which is between us.

Here flands the Governor of Carolina, whom we know. This fmall Rope we shew you, is all we have to bind our Slaves with, and may be broken, but your have Iron Chains for yours; however, if we catch your Slaves, we shall bind them as well as we can, and deliver them to our Friends again, and have no · Pay for it.

We have look'd round for the Person that was in our Country; he is not here, however we must fay, he talk'd uprightly to us, and we shall never forget

Your White People may very fafely build Houses near us, we shall hurt Nothing that belongs to them : for we are the Children of one Father, the Great King,

and shall live and die together.

Then ming of his feathers upon the Table, he added, ' Way of Talking, which is the " fame Thing to us, as your Letters in the Book are to you; and to you, beloved Men, we deliver these Feathers, in Confirmation of all that we have faid.

NEW ENGLAND.

'N the Historical Register, No LVII. we continued the Account of the Difputes between the Governor and the House of Representatives, about fixing a Salary upon the former, and concluded if with the fudden Death of Governor Burnet. This being known in Britain, his Majefty appointed Jonathan Belcher, Efq; to fucceed him; which was regarded as a Strain of great Lenity and Condescension to those People ; inasmuch as that Gentleman was not only a Native of the Province,

Fri, with Francis Wilks, Efq; to be Agent in Great Witain for that very House of Representatives; and was therefore like to be persectly agreeable to them. Accordingly, the News of his Promotion was received in the Colony with great Joy: But his Instructions being to insist still upon the same Point of fixing a Salary, and the House of Representatives being as obstinate to the contrary, the same Disputes have been continued; the Darticulars and Consequence of which we shall now insert.

ON the 10th of August, his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; arrived at Boston from England, and made his Publick Entry there that same Day, and afterwards received the Compliments on his safe Arrival and Preservent, from all the Officers, Magistrates, and Passors, and went the 24th to take Possession of his Government of New Hampshire, where, as well as at Boston, he was received with all possible Demonstrations of Joy. On the 9th of September the General Assembly met at Cambridge, and his Excellency made them the following Speech:

The SPEECH of his Excellency Io. then B cher, Efg. Eaptain-General and Governor in Chief. Id over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusets-bay in New England, &c. to the General Assembly of the faid Province, met at Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 9th of September, 1730.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

It is with Gratitude to Almighty God, that I now
mention to you my fafe Return from Great Britain,

after a long Absence, and a dangerous Voyage.

His Majely's Commission publish'd at my Arrival, told you of the King's having appointed me his Governor of his Province of Massachusets-Bay, in Consequence whereof I now see you, with Pleasure, convened in the General Assembly, (I doubt not) to pursue those Measures which may most of all conduce to his Majesty's Service and Interest, and the Prosperity of this Country.

The first Thing I would recommend to you, is a Regard to Virtue and true Religion, for which New England has a long Time had the Honour to be diffinguished,

and from his Majesty's pious Care of his People her he has commanded me, not only to see that there is strict Execution of all the Laws now in Force again. Immorality and Impiety, but that I commend to your Consideration, the enacting such others as may bell promote and encourage our most Holy Religion, and, I wish, every Thing of this Kind may always be brought forward, and debated with a true Catholick Christian

Spirit.

It is one of the fhining Graces of his Majesty's Reign, that Differenters of all Denominations in Great Britains enjoy the Toleration in its full Eafe and Extent, and it should be your Care to imitate the Royal-Indulgence of our gracious Sovereign, that none of our Laws may carry in them a Spirit of Rigour or Severity to those who may conscientiously differ from us in the Modes of Divine Worship: We. I say, of all his Majesty's Subjects, ought as much as possible to seer clear of this, fince our Ancestors (but in the last Century) left their Native Country, as not able to comply with any Impofitions on their Consciences, or endure the Hardships of not doing it. And I can't pass from this Article, without putting you in Mind of the Happiness peculiar to this Province, in the early Care our Fathers took for a the Foundity of a decree of fambridge; and I do affure you, gladly embrace every Opportunity you'll put in my Power, of nourishing that Seminary of Religion and Learning.

'The King's placing me at the Head of his Government here, taken in all Circumstances of it, (without affuming any Personal Merit to myself) is fuch an Inflance of his Majefty's Grace and Favour to this People, as I want Words to express: But if it produces from you that Duty, Loyalty, and Gratitude, juftly due to fo gracious a Prince, I shall think it a good Omen of the lasting Tranquillity of New England. The Honour of the Crown, and the Interest of Great Britain, are, doubtless, very compatible with the Privileges and Liberties of her Plantations ; and it being my Duty to Support the former, it will also be my Care to protect the latter. I have it in Command from my Royal Madler, to communicate to you his 27th Inftrustion to me, respecting the Support of his Governors in this Province for the future; an authentick Copy whereof thall be deliver'd you by the Secretary, and may fave

peating it. While I refided at the Court of Great I hope you are fenfible I did every Thing in wer, confiltent with Reason and Justice, for pre-Ving and lengthning out the Peace and Welfare of offis Province; and what Steps have been taken by his Majesty, with respect to the unhappy Dispute betwixt your late Governor and you, you are no Strangers to; and I hope after all the past Struggle and Controverty. will think it for the true Interest of the Province to do in this Matter what may be perfectly acceptable Majeffy. Pleafing is the Sight! while I behold hd fay, Ye are my Brethren; Ye are my Bones and my Flesh ; and I have no Interest separate from your true and real Interest: And on this Head I must add, in Fidelity to the King my Master, and to my Country, that from the Honour I had of waiting often on his Majefly's Ministers, and from my Acquaintance with the feveral Offices thro' which this Difpute has pafs'd. I can't suppose any Thing could have prevented this, and many other Matters of dangerous Confequence to the Province, being laid before the Parliament of Great Britain the last Winter; but that his Majesty, in his great Lenity and Goodness, was inclined to give you once more Opportunity of paying a due Regard and Deference to what in his Royal Wildom he thinks to just and reast fonable: And this, I fay be has in in the Manner, by placing one are the rick of the Government here, in whom you yourselves her placed the Trust and Confidence of your Affairs. The Fame of Cato's Wifdom reflected Honour on Old Rome, while he . made fo brave a Stand for the Liberty of his Country; but when Cafar had shut him up in his little Utica. and offered him Terms of Honour, his murdering himfelf, rather than fubmit to a Power he could no longer rationally refult, has left a lasting Brand of Infamy on the Memory of that great Patriot. This, Gentlemen, I mention as fome Illustration of the Dispute lately Subfifting between his Majesty and his People of this Province, tho' I by no means allow it to run parallel: Cafar usurped the Empire, and invaded the Commonwealth; but happy, how happy New England ! that lives under the Government of their lawful, rightful Sovereign, the best of Kings, who ascended the Throne of his Royal Ancestors, with the universal Joy of his Subjects; and while he maintains the Dignity of his Crown with the Brickell Honour, he at the fame Time bounds

bounds his Power by the excellent Conflitution and of his Kingdom, and defends and protects the Li of his People with a most tender paternal Care: I'm fore defire, from the affectionate Regard I have to m native Country, that you would give your melt calm and deliberate Attention to this Affair, of fo nice a Con-

fequence, and now brought to a Crifis.

This Province is generally thought to be the greatest Mart for all British Manufactures, of any of his Majefly's American Dominions, which makes the Trade of it (for a young Plantation) large and extensive : 'A. here I am forry for the Occasion of observing to you that notwithstanding the Laws you now have for regulating several of your Manufactures, yet Means are found to evade and elude them, to the great Detriment and Reproach of the Trade of this Country in general, and to the Juffification of Complaints from Abread, whither your Products are exported. But as nothing can tend more to make you a flourishing People than Trade and Commerce, it is certainly well worthy your Confideration in what best Ways and Methods to improve and increase it; and I shall very cheerfully give my Confent to fuch Laws as may be further necessary to give you a just Claim, not only to a profitable but honourable Trade; and I could heartily wish you wood followith the in feeting of confidering the mife-rable State of fur Bills of Credit; how much Publick Credit has look, and the Value of every Man's Effate depreciated by some Defects in their Funds, or by the long Periods at which they are, fet. And I can affure you, the Merchants of Great Eritain trading hither, are under great Discouragements on this Head: Lit us then, if possible, find out some Remedy to the growing Evil of the finking Credit of the Bills. Nor must podifmifs the great Affair of Trade, without putting you in Mind how excessively the Exchange betwixt Great Britain and this Province is rifen in a few Years, from to more than 200 per Cent. This I should think might in some good Meafure be brought to Rights, by the Government's giving the greatest Encouragement to the Hufbandry, in every Branch of it, and to the railing all other Products peculiar to the Climate; for the more you can raife and export, the less will be the Balance to your Prejudice Abroad, and fo your Exchange be neceffarily reduced; and you could in nothing more recommend yourfelves to the Favour of the Crown, and

own little of the Mother Kingdom, or more ferve own little of, than to promote the raising large no ties of Hemp, Flax, and all other Naval Stores. Frientlemen.

the Proclamation I have lately iffued, you fee his Majesty's great Wisdom and steady Resolution, has produced an honourable and advantageous Peace with Spain, the sweet Fruits whereof we shall of Course taste in these Parts of his Dominions; yet I must caution you winst too great Security, or neglecting the Fortistications of the Province, of which I shall order a careful Survey, and the State of them to be laid before you, at proper Provision may be made for putting them into the best Order, for the Support of his Majesty's Honour, and our own Safety, in Case of an unexpected

Rupture with any of the Crowns of Europe.

I have with great Satisfaction look'd on the Way and Method the Government is now in for keeping Peace and Friendship with the Indians on our Frontiers. Duty to the King, and Love to my Country, will carry me into every reasonable Way to strengthen the good Understanding we have with those People at present; and as Interest sways Mankind in general, so you may bore their Ears to your Door-Poss, by still easing them all you can in the Truck Trade; and you may depend on the strictest Orders to all my Officers, to prevent much as possible, their being made I waster Time to Time with strong Drink, of which we have seen the fatal Consequences.

Gentlemen,

The Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods has been complaining to me of the Hardships he meets in this Government, in the Course of his Duty to the King, by hom I am commanded to take the most effectual Case in my Power, that there be a strict Observance of all the Acts of Parliament made to prevent the Destruction of the Royal Woods, and to be aiding and assisting to his Majesty's Surveyor by my self, and all Officers under me, that all Officers on this Score may be duly and justly punished. And as I am sure it will be taken for a Mark of your Duty and Respect to the King, so I hope I may depend on your Readiness to enact such Laws as may be still thought necessary for the Preservation of the Nursery-Royal of Mass.

I am glad to tell you the tender Carache Kin for all his Subjects, has produced to me his Roy truction with Respect to the Boundaries of the vince and New Hamphire; and it is so wisely a lated, that being put in Practice, I hope it will bring this long and unhappy Dispute to an amicable Adjustment, and to the entire Satisfaction of both Provinces, and this Instruction shall be delivered to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

As it is more especially your Business to look into the State of the publick Revenue, the Accounts from the last Time you had them shall be duly laid bere you, with the proper Estimate of the Charge of the current Year; and your repeated Professions of Loyalty and Obedience to the King, leave no Doubt with me, but that you will make ample Provision for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of his Majesty's Government, and for the Ease and Welfare of his People.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

Had it not been my Happiness to be born among you, perhaps my first Speech from the Chair had been confin'd to a much less Compass, but as I am no Stranger to the Constitution and Circumstances of my own Country, fo the Welfare and Prosperity of it lies near my Heart, and has led me to mention fo many Things to confideration as effential thereunto. I am fenfible it is new oot billy a Selfon which requires the At-tendance we can Gentlemen in their Trade and Hufbandry, but the Distemper may be still thought too near and hazardous, and so make you uneasy; I have therefore only to recommend to you Harmony and Unanimity . among ourselves, in all your Proceedings, for the better Difpatch; and if it be pleafing to you, it will be fo to me, that you go through what may be of abfolute Necessity, and refer other Things to the next Time of your Meeting. You shall always have my hearty Concurrence in every Thing that may be for the King's Honour and Service, and the Substantial Happiness of this Province.

9, 173Q.

J. BELCHER.

not Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Ele; Captain-General Fri Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Pro-

The Congratulatory Address of his Majesty's Council of the

May it please your Excellency,

E his Majesty's Council of the Province of the Massachusets Bay, in General-Court assembled, to rejoice to take this first Opportunity to congratulate your Excellency's fase Arrival, after a dangerous Voyage,

to this your native Country.

And we do with all Thankfulness acknowledge the Wisdom and Goodness of divine Providence, inclining the Heart of our most gracious Sovereign, to appoint your Excellency Governor over us; one so nearly related to and concerned for the true Interest and Welfare of this People, and to whom our Civil and Religious Rights and Privileges are so very dear.

As we fincerely wish your Excellency all Ease and Happiness in your Government over this Province, so your Excellency's great Knowledge and Skill in our publick Affairs, and your Interest therein, gives the pleasing Prospect of all Good and Comfort Stuer

your wife and mild Administration.

And we do affure your Excellency, the we his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Council of this Province, will at all Times, to the utmost of our Ability, affist your Excellency with our best Advice; and do offer up our fincere and servent Prayers to Almighty God, that your Excellency may still continue in, and enjoy price of the Royal Favour, and long rule over a loyal and dutiful People.

Sept. 10,01730.

In the Name and by Order of the Council, J. Willard, Secr.

His Excellency's ANSWER,

A S the fieady Loyalty and Duty of his Majesty's Council of this Province to our gracious Sovereign fets them in the best Light with the King and his Ministers, so it claims from me all Regard and Ho-

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nour due to you in the Station your Kine and Country

have fet you.

I thank you very kindly for all the Respect and Affection you express in your congratulating my safe Arrival and Government; and for the Affurances you give

me of your best Assistance in my Administration

As it is my Duty and Inclination, so nothing in my Power shall be wanting to support his Majesty's Honour and Interest in this his Government. And this I look upon as one of the best Ways of promoting the Prosperity of this People, and my ardent Love to my native Country can leave you no Room to doubt with how much Pleasure and Satisfaction I could employ my whole Life in its Service.

J. BELCHER.

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Eigs, Captain-General and Communder in Chief, in and over his Majefly's Province of Massachusets Bay in New England, Bc.

The Address of the Honourable House of Representatives to his Excellency, Sept. 10, 1730.

May it please your Excellency,

the Representatives of the Province of the Majachifet Bay, convened in General Assembly, most fincerely and heartily congratulate your safe Arrival among us, in the exalted Station of his Majesty's Governor.

We receive, with the highest Thankfulness, the Divine Favour that inclined the Heart of our most gracious Sovereign to appoint the same Person of represent his Majesty here, whom the People had enjuded in as their best Patriot, to represent and act for theory, a sure and engaging Evidence, that his Sacred Majesty has no other Design in the Use of his Prerogative, than to promote the real Interest and Welfare of his Subjects.

We observe with great Pleasure and sincere Gratitude in your Excellency's first Speech from the Chair, your full Knowledge of our Affairs, and tender Concern for our civil and religious Welfare; and we hope your Excellency will always find this House heartily disposed to join in promoting your great and good Designs for

this People.

We reflect with entire Satisfaction, and look upon it as a happy Omen of our future Profperity, that while you have so early and constantly given the more sure and distinguishing Marks of your firm Attachment and Zeal for his Majesty, and the August House of Hanever, you have been as steady in your Love and Concern for the Welfare and Happiness of your native Country.

That your Excellency may be long continued a rich Bleffing at the Head of this Province, as you have always been an Ornament and Honour to it, and that your Administration may be ever easy and happy, is, and shall be our unseign'd Prayer and constant Endeavour.

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 10, 1730. In the Name and by Order of the House,
J. Quincy, Speaker.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Must always affure you, That your Loyalty and Obedience to the King, and your Affection and Duty to his Royal House, will lay the best Foundation for the Professity of your Country, in the Continuance of

to his Royal House, will lay the best Foundation for the Prosperity of your Country, in the Continuance of your religious and civil Liberties. I thank you very heartily for the Pleasure and Satisfaction you express upon the Favour and Honour his Majesty has done me, in appointing me the immediate Representative of his Royal Person in his Government of this Province.

As foon as I was able to make Observations in the World, the Attlement of the Crown by the immortal King William in the illustrious House of Branswick, gave me for a pleasing Prospect of Security and Hoppiness to the whole Protestant World, and to Great Britain and her Dominions in particular, as carry'd me once and again to the Court of Hanover, to pay my Vows of Duty and Affection to the present Royal Family. And as it will now be my first Care to maintain the Honour and Dignity of the King my Master, so you may assure your selves the Royal Charter which you enjoy by the King's Grace and Favour, shall be a constant Rule in my Administration; and the Love I bear to my dear native Country, must give you the firmest Security of my Readiness and Alacrity to do

every Thing in my Power, that the Privileges and Properties of this People may be handed down to the latest Posterity.

Sept. 11, 1730.

J. BELCHER.

After these Forms were over, the two Instructions referred to in Governor Belcher's first Speech to them were laid before the House of Representatives, which are as follow, viz.

Twenty-feventh Instruction.

Hereas by our Royal Instructions to William Burnet, Efq; our late Governor of Maffachusets 16 Bay, we did direct him to acquaint the Council and · House of Representatives of the faid Province, that as they hoped to recommend themselves to the Continuance of our Roya! Grace and Favour, we expected they should manifest the same, by an immediate Compliance with what had fo often been recommended to them, in relation to the passing of Acts forthwith for chablishing a fix'd and honourable Salary for the Support and Maintenance of the Dignity of our Governor for the Time being; and that we deem'd a competent . Sum for that Purpose to be at least 1000 l. Sterling per Ann. and that in case the faid Council and House of Representatives should not pay a due and immediate Regard to our Royal Will and Pleasure therein, we hould look upon the same as a manifest Mark of their undutiful Behaviour to us, and fuch as might require the Confideration of the Legislature of Great Britain : And whereas our Royal Confort the Queen, being Guardian of the Kingdom, and our Lievi ant during our Absence, upon a Representation for the Lords of the Committee of our Privy Council, was pleased to allow of fome Alterations in our faid Inflruction, and to condescend that Mr. Burnet might accept a Sala-" ry of 1000 l. per Ann. provided the fame were fettled on him for the Time of his Government only. Notwithflanding which Condescension, the said Assembly have not yet thought fit to fettle any fixed Salary on their Governor, whereby they have jully incurred our Displeasure, and an Account of their Behaviour would e're this Time have been laid before our Parliament of Great Britain, but that our Commissioners for Trade and

and Plantations have humbly requested, that we would be graciously pleesed to suspend our just Resentment, till the said Assembly shall have had a surmer Opportunity of considering the Justice and Importance of our said Instruction, wherein the Trade and Interest of Great Britain are more concerned, than our Royal Prerogative; for which Purpose our said Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, have by our Permission transmitted to the Speaker of the said House of Representatives, a Proposal in the following Terms.

THE Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have perused the several Speeches, Votes, Meffages and Answers that have passed between William Burnet, Efq; late his Majefty's Governor of the Maffa-" chusets-Bay in New England, and the Assembly of that Province, upon the Subject Matter of his Maefty's .6 23d Infruction to Mr. Burnet, wherein it is recom-" mended to the faid Affembly, to fettle a fixed Salary upon their Governor; and their Lordships are forry to observe, that the Assembly have not only hitherto refused to comply in any Sort with the Tenor of that In-" flruction, but that they feem likewife in some of their Answers upon that Subject, to have forgot that Decency and Respect which is always due to their Governor, who has the Honour to represent his Majesty's Person in that Colony. The Confequence of which Proceedings, if Matters should continue in this State, must naturally be, that his Majesty will find himself under a Necessity of laying the undutiful Behaviour of this Province before the Legislature of Great Britain, not only in this figgle Instance, but in many others likewise of the same ature and Tendency, whereby it manifestly appear hihat their Affembly for some Years last past, have Mempted, by unwarrantable Practices, to weaken, if not entirely to cast off the Obedience they owe to the Crown, and the Dependance which all Colonies ought

to have upon their Mother Country.

'However, as their Lordships do conceive it not improbable that the frequent Disputes between the Affembly and their late Governor, which were carried to a great Height, and were become almost intirely perfonal, might have had some Insurence upon their Conduct, and have given a strong Bias's to their Determinations in this Particular; and as their Lordships are not without Hopes, that upon cooler Resection, the

People of the Massachusets Bay may be brought to a juster Sense of their Duty and Interest, they are for this Time willing to interpose with his Majesty in Behalf of the Province, that he may be graciously pleased to suspend his just Resentment 'till their Assembly shall have had one more Opportunity of debating the Weight of his Royal Instruction, and the Consequences that may attend their Resulation of the Trade and Interest of Great Britain are more concerned than the Authority of the Crown.

And in the mean Time their Lordships do propose to the Assembly of the Massachusets Bay, that they do pass a Law, whereby it shall be declared, that the Salary of their Governor for the Time being, shall be 1000 l. per Annum Sterling, clear of all Deductions and that the salary be constantly paid out of such Money as shall from Time to Time be raised for the Support of the Government, and the Desence of the

faid Inhabitants of the faid Province.

Now you are hereby ordered and directed to recommend to the faid Assembly, That they do forthwith comply with this Proposal, as the last Signification of our Royal Pleasure to them upon this Subject: But if the faid Assembly shall not think sit to comply therewith, it is our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby required immediately to come over to this our Kingdom of Great Britain, in order to give us an exact Account of all that shall have passed upon this Subject, that we may lay the same before our Parliament; unless you shall think it for our Service to send some other Person sully instructed in the State of our Province under your Government, to give us the mation concerning the same.

Eightieth Instruction.

Continuance between our Province of the,
Mossachusets Bay and New Hangshire, in relation to the
Boundaries of the said Provinces; and whereas we do
judge it to be for the Service as well as for the Peace
and Tranquillity of the said Colonies, that the said
Dispute thould be adjusted, and a Line marked out to
divide the said Provinces in all Times to come: It
is therefore our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby
directed

directed to propose to the General Assemblies of each of the said Provinces respectively, That discreet and indifferent Persons be chosen by each of the said Assemblies, out of some of the Neighbouring Colonies, with sufficient Powers to draw the said Boundary Line; and similarly to determine this Dispute between the said Provinces, whose Proceedings therein shall be laid before us, and shall be of no Effect until our Royal Pleasure shall be signify'd thereupon.

After reading these Instructions it was put to the Vote, to comply with the Instruction for fixing a fettled Salary upon the Governor, which was carry'd in the Negative, 82 against 2 .. This Unanimity of the Affembly against his Majesty's Commands was the more extraordinary, because in every Thing else there appear'd a perfect Harmony between the Governor and the Affembly. They order'd 1000 /. to be paid to his Excellency out of the Publick Treasury, for defraying the Charge and Expence of his Equipage, and other Necelfartes fuitable to the Dignity of his Station. They order'd 200 l. to be given to George Prutheroe, Captain of his Majelty's Ship the Blandford, in the Name and on the Behalf of the Government of New England, as a Gratification for his respectful Treatment of his Excellency in his Paffage over to New England on Board the faid Ship. At the fame Time they order'd 1500 1. to be fent to Francis Wilks, Efg; their Agent at London, as a Reward for the good Services he had done them.

Upon the passing of the Vote against fixing a settled Salary, the Governor summoned the Members of the Council, more of whom it seems think differently from the Representatives, to attend their Duty in the General Assembly; and upon the 2d Day of October last, his Executarcy made the following Speech to the General

ral Affembly of that Province.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

OU having now been, upon a Conference of both
Houses, on the Subject Matter of the Vote for my
Support in the Government; and as I apprehended myself no Party in this Dispute, I have said nothing in
the Course of it. because I would not in any Measure
abridge you of that Freedom of Debate with which you
ought to proceed; yet I would take this Opportunity
of giving you all the Light and Information I can, in

an Affair that fo nearly affects he Majesty's Honour, the Trade of Great Britain, and the Prosperity of this Country: And had there been no Conference agreed upon, I should have taken a special Occasion to speak to you on this Subject.

Gentlemen,

Upon the first Sight I had of the Vote of the House of Representatives, in Answer to his Majesty's Instruction for fixing a Salary on me and my Successors, and of the Meffage to the Council which accompany'd it, I did, in Duty to the King my Master, and in Fidelity to this Province, order the Secretary to-Summon every Gentleman of his Majesty's Council to attend his Duty in the present Session of the General Court, hoping from the conflant Loyalty they have not only profes'd, but practis'd to his Majefty, they would be led into fuch Refolutions as might give the whole General Court a just Sense of the Weight of his Majesty's Instruction, and fo put an End to the long Struggle and Contention in this Affair : And although they are not come up to the full Term of his Majefty's just Expectation, yet it is with much Satisfaction that I observe the dutiful Inclination of the King's Council, to do what they would hope may be acceptable to his Majeffy, in Answer to what he has so long and so often required of this Government.

But, Gentlemen of the Honse of Representatives, How am I at once damp'd in the Pleasure I had conceiv'd from the Part his Majesly's Council have so faithfully acted to their King and Country, by your going on in the Way you have been in, and so doing nothing that shall look like a decent Respect to his Majesly. As I am resolv'd to discharge the Trust the King has reposed in me with all possible Fidelity to him; so has Leve to my Native Country will not suffer me to be less just and faithful to this People. I must tell you then, That it is with the greatest Surprize and Concern to me, that you seem willing at present to run the Hazard of the satal Consequences which your Proceedings (in my Opinion) will certainly produce, and which you and your Posserity may grown under when it may be too

late to find Redreis.

Notwithslanding what I faid to you in the Opening of this Session, and laying before you his Majesty's Instruction, I am forry to find my felf still obliged to use Arguments to perswade you to your Duty, and to

what

what tends fo much to your own Peace and Advantage. And here I would first of all repeat to you, that it re-· quires the greatest Master of Reason and Rhetorick to difplay in proper Colours, the Lenity, the Clemency. and the great Goodness of his Majesty to this Province t and while he still cloaths himself with Kindness and Patience, why will you rifque his Difpleafure? One Paragraph of the Proposal in the Instruction you will find to be thus: ' That his Majefty will find himfelf under a necessity of laying the undutiful Behaviour of this Province before the Legislature of Great Britain, only in this fingle Inflance, but in many other Likewife of the fame Nature and Tendency; whereby it manifestly appears, that their Affembly for some Years last past, have attempted by unwarrantable 4 Practices, to weaken, if not entirely to cast off, the 6 Obedience they owe to the Crown, and the Dependance which all Colonies ought to have on their Mother Country. Again, what fays the King in the Clofe of this Instruction? That they do forthwith comply with this Propofal, as the last Signification of our Royal Pleafure to them upon this Subject : But if the faid Affembly fheil not think fit to comply therewith, it is our Will and Pleafure, and you are hereby required immediately to come over to this our Kingdom of Great Britain, in order to give us an exact Account of all that shall have passed upon this Subject, that we may lay the fame before our Parliament. Why will you not accept his Royal Word, as a Warning to avoid the Mifchiefs he is unwilling you should bring upon yourselves? Every Gentleman that will allow himfelf to think, must be fensible, that the Broils you have been in with your Governors for more than ten Year hijt, have turned out to the great Lofs and Difady the of the good People of this Province. I would refer you to the Dispute you had with your Governor in the Year 1723: Upon which you will find the Right Monourable the Lords of Trade report to the Lords Juffices of the Kingdom thus : ' Upon this Occasion, we think it our Duty to inform your Excel-Iencies, that the Inhabitants of the Mallachufets Bay, which contains much the greatest Part of New England, are incorporated by the Royal Charter of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and are poffes'd of a vaft Tract of Land: Their Government confilts of a Governor, Council and Affembly a but the

Governor only is appointed by his Majesty without any Salary, but fuch as the People are pleafed to give him, and that from Year to Your : The Affembly, . confifting of ninety eight, are chosen by the People ; and the Council, confiding of twenty eight, are chofen by the Affembly: From fo unequal a Ballance in their Conflitution, daily Inconveniencies occur. And your Excellencies may perceive, by the many Facts mentioned in this Report, that the Inhabitants, far from making fuitable Returns to his Majesty for the extraordinary Privileges they enjoy, are daily endeaveuring to wreft the small Remains of Power out of the Hands of the Crown, and to become independent of their Mother Kingdom: The Nature of their Soil and Product are much the fame with those of Great Britain; the Inhabitants are numerous, upwards of ninety four thousand; their Militia confists of fixteen Regiments of Foot, and fifteen Troops of Horse, the king in the Year 1718, fifteen thousand Men; and by Medium taken from the Naval Officers Account for three Years, (from the 24th of June 1714, to the 24th of June 1717) for the Ports of Boston and Salem only. it appears that the Trade of this Province annually employs no less than 3493 Sailors, and 492 Ships, miking 25,406 Tons: Hence your Excellencies will be spprized of what Importance it is to his Majefly's Service, that so powerful a Colony should be restrained within the due Bounds of Obedience to the Crown, and be more firmly attached to the Interest of Great Britain, than they at prefent feem to be: Which we, conceive cannot effectually be done without the Intercofition of the British Legislature, wherein, in our humble Opinion, no Time should be lon.

And I must defire you duly to consider the Letters wrote you the 24th of October last by Mr. It and myfelf, and his Letter of the 21st of May following. Pray, Gentlemen, give yourselves Liberty to reflect and examine what you have gain'd (besides the vast Charge you have been put to) by the Disputes you have had with the Crown: I suppose, on a modest Computation, (all Things being brought to Accompt) the Expense has been more than fifty thousand Pounds: The King's Governor, who used to be content with twelve hundred Pounds (though you then thought it too much) you now earnessly desire to accept of three thousand Pounds. And the Innovations you have made on the Royal Char-

ter in your Supplies of the Treasury, the King will no longer suffer, being so derogatory to his Royal Prerogative, and so contrary to the legal Constitution of this Government.

Gentlemen, I must tell you again, that I had the Honour of being often with his Majefty's Miniflers, and attended very diligently at all the publick Offices thro' which the Affair now before you has pass'd; and I do affure you, from the best Information, and from the most critical Observation I could make nothing had prevented a Parliamentary Proceeding against you the last Winter, but the King being willing to give you one more Opportunity to shew your Duty and Gratitude, by doing what is fo just and reasonable. I must also tell you, I have the firongest Reason to fear you have so few Friends among the King's Ministers, or in either House of Par-Nament, as that your Proceeding in a Way, the King fays, your final Non-Compliance must bring it to, will bring into the utmost Hazard every Thing that is dear to the good People of this Country.

That you may not be amused or frighted with groundless Surmises and Infiguations, I think it proper to declare to you, that I have no Instruction from his Majesty for demanding from you any Support to his Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, or any other Officer (his Governor excepted) than what has been in your usual

Way.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

You have from Time to Time feemed to give the most folemn Assurances for yourselves, and to declare your firm Belief, that succeeding Assemblies will, with the atteon chearfulness, afford all honourable and ample Support to his Majesty's Governor. If then you truly and bone for design always to do as you say, and sincerely desire, that all succeeding Assemblies should do the same, why fill you not set yourselves right with the King, by doing the Matter in the Manner he requires? For I do assure you, that the Osser you make me, is not the least Temptation to me to deviate from the King's Royal Instruction.

I have descended into many Particulars, that you may not be deluded by fasse Hopes, or be deceived, or deceive yourselves; and also from a Dependance that you will insert what I have here said in your printed Journals, that it may give Light, and be of Service to this whole Province. It will also be a Piece of Justice to this

E. 2 People,

People, that you print the two Letters which I have

herein referred to.

Upon the whole, I demand it of you, as you would convince the King of the Duty and Loyalty you for much profess to him, and as you would approve your Love and Care for your Country, to give all I have faid such a Consideration, as may prevent my executing that Part of the King's Orders, wherein he commands me immediately to repair to the Court of Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives, I do affure you from the bottom of my Heart, and from the ardent Affection which I bear to my Native Country, that I shall esteem it the happiest Article of my Life, to be the Instrument of fixing you in the Favour and good Opinion of his Majesty, his Ministers, and his Parliament. And how happy should we be, is there might be no Parties or Contention among us for the future, but who shall approve themselves the best Patriots, by their steady Loyalty and Obedience to the King, as well as by their just and prudent Care of the Liberties and Properties of this People.

J. BELCHER.

The two Letters referr'd to in Governor Belcher's Speech,

Mr. SPEAKER,

SIR.

OU have herewith Duplicates of what we wrote you per Steel, to which we crave a Reference, and are now to inform you, that after the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade had made Report on the completing we laid before his Majesty against Governor Burnet, to the Lords of the Privy Council, we waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Vifcount Townshind, his Majefty's first Secretary of State; although he had by Indifpofition) been confined to his Chamber, and did not fee Company, yet from a Greatness and Goodness natural to his Lordship, he directed we should be brought into his Chamber, where he received us very kindly, and heard us on the Affairs of the Province very patiently, and told us, the Grievances we had complain'd of should not want his Affiliance towards a Redrefs, and that while he had any Interest in the King, he would endeavour no Governor should be countenanced and protested in any illegal Proceeding: And when we took Leave of

his Lordship, he told us, his Doors were always open, and he was ready to hear us upon any Thing we thought . a Hardfhip. The Favour we ask'd of his Lordship was, that a fhort Day might be fet for the Lords of Council to hear our Complaint, that so a Report might be made to the King, that we might obtain his Majefly's Pleafare to his Governor to go by this Ship. We were accordingly indulg'd with a Hearing last Night, before a Committee of his Majefty's most Honourable Privy Council; where the Lords told us, that although the Affembly had the Power of raising and appropriating Moneys, yet the iffuing of Moneys was by the Charter vested folely in the Governor and Council, and the Affembly had not a Power of faying no Moneys should be paid, but for fuch Accompts as were paffed for Payment by the General Court. This, their Loudships faid, was a Power the Parliament of Great Britain never pretended to; but if at any Time the Governor and Council should make a Misapplication of Moneys, they might be reasonably called to an Account for it. The Attorney and Solicitor General were by, and privately faid to us, the House could never justify fuch a Proceeding; after fome Reasoning by their Lordships and on our Part, we told their Lordships, we submitted that Matter, and would write to the Honourable House accordingly. We therefore fay, with Submission, we fhould think it wife and prudent to be content with raifing and appropriating the Moneys, and leaving the iffuing the Money as before the Year 1721. Nor can we for the future appear to justify the Supply of the Treafury in any other Way; fo we wish this Matter may be thus brought to rights.

As to he exacting undue and exorbitant Fees on the Shipping, their Lordships, after producing our Proofs, told us, we need not doubt but his Majesty would give such Orders, is to prevent any Governor's practising such Things for the future: And upon the Close, their Lordships said, the Grand Article of fixing a Salary still remained, and as the Sitting of the Parliament grows nearer, we are now affured by the Ministry, that the Matter of fixing a Salary for the future on our Governors, will be laid before the Parliament, and we are told, the Lords of Trade are actually preparing Things thereto: We shall therefore be vigilant and careful to make the best Defence, and do all in our Power to prevent so great an Evil coming on the Province: But as

the Affair will create a great Charge, we must depend on the Care of the Honourable Houle, to make a fufficient and speedy Remittance of Money; otherwise all Things must drop, and the People submit without the Opportunity of being heard. The Expence has been fo confiderable fince the last Accompt, that we have no Money in Hand; confidering therefore the Hazard the Province may be exposed to in Parliament, whether by curtailing the Charter, or otherwise, we doubt not but at this Juncture the whole General Court, in Fidelity to themselves and the People, will exert themselves, and come into an ample Supply of Money, and not lofe fo valuable a Privilege for want of Money to defray the Charge of its Defence.

The last Ship tells us of the Death of Governor Burnet, with the Account whereof we waited on my Lord Townshend: When a new Governor is appointed, we hope it will be one in whom the Country will be eafy and happy. We remain, with our best Regards to the

1729.

London, Oct. 24. Your most Faithful Humble Servants FRANCIS WILKS, JONATHAN BELCHER.

P. S. We forgot to fay, that the New Hampshire Agent has been with us, and fays, he has fresh Instructions to prefs the Settlement of the Line between the Provinces, which he is bringing forward as fast as he carf, being (as we are inform'd) lately fupply'd with Money for that Service. In this Affair we get not infiructed, but shall endeavour to prevent and Thing being done to the Prejudice of the Maffashufets, will Time be given you to make your Defence

Mr. SPEAKER,

SIR, HE inclosed is a Copy of my last, since which I am honoured with a very kind Letter from the Committee of your House, dated the 17th of Februar It gives me very great Pleafure to find the News of Governor Belcher's being appointed, was received with to univerfal Satisfaction : If possible, it would have been more fo, had every one in the Province been as fenfible

as I am, what a Turn it gave to the Measures that were then concerting for subjecting New England to a more absolute Dependency on the Crown of Great Britain, and which seemed to be carrying on with a very great Spirit of Resentment; but at present those seem to be suspended, in Expectation that something agreeable will be offer'd on your Part, in return of the great Favour and Indulgence the Crown has shewn, in appointing Mr. Belcher to be your Governor.

I most heartily thank you and the Honourable House, for the generous Regard express to me: I shall to the utmost exert myself in your Service whenever required, and doubt not your Gratifications exceeding my Pretentions. I highly esteem every Mark of Respect from the Honourable House, and hope they will always enjoy

their just Rights and Privileges.

As before mentioned, the Ministry seem only to have suspended their Resentment for the present, in expectation of your doing something acceptable to his Majesty. I dare not presume to advise in an Affair so much above me; but I heartily wish you may find out some Method, whereby to recommend the Province and your publick Proceeding to a greater Esteem with his Majesty and his Ministers, than has appeared of late, and at the same Time preserve inviolable every valuable. Part of your Privileges.

By the Defire of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade, I inclose you a Proposition which I receiv'd from them fome Time past; it was confirm'd by an Order of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and on which the whole Affair was then refled. I should have forwarded it to you sooner, as their Lordinaps expected; but as I have perfectly known Governor Releber's Mind concerning it, who has taken great Paint to have it foften'd, I have delay'd fending it, in hopes fomething more agreeable might be procured; bunit appears, the Success of it is made so much the Concern of the principal Ministers, as to render in vain all Endeavours that Way. With the Proposition I receiv'd a Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, which I also have inclosed you. For want of the Solicitor's Bill, I have not been able to fend you my Account of Charges fooner. It is now inclosed, and hope it will be readily allow'd. I have in every Part been as aving as possible; the Amount is 127 l. 13 s. 6 d.

This I hope will reach your Hands at a Time of univerfal Rejoicing, upon the Arrival of his Excellency the Governor. I also hope that nothing but Occasion for Rejoicing may happen during his Government, and that it may be long and prospersus. I am, with the utmost Respect to the Honourable House,

Landon, May 21,

Your most Humble and most Obedient Servant,

FRANCIS WILKS.

But, notwithstanding, the Representatives continu'd firm in their negative Resolution; and thereupon the Governor sent them by his Secretary upon the 16th of the said Month of Odober the following Message:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. Was in hopes the Conference lately had between his Majefty's Council and your House, upon the King's Inflruction for fixing my Salary, would have produced fuch Fruits, as would once at last have convinced the King, that your avowed Duty and Loyalty are not confined to bare Words and Professions. I also thought what I faid last to you of my own Knowledge, and the Facts I flated, would have given you fuch Light and Satisfaction, as to have brought you to a just Sense of your Duty, by your putting an End to your contending and difputing with the best of Sovereigns. And I must tell you. (Gentlemen) I have good Reason to believe your Principals (I mean the feveral Towns you represent) are more than ever inclined to live in Duty and Obedience to the King, and to free themselves from the Charge you are fo conflantly bringing upon them fin this Affair, and be in Peace and Quiet with one another : And I am afraid they will think you have not that Care and Solicitude for the Welfare of your Country which they may jully expect from you. It feems to me, as if you were differing in Trifles, for you are long ago come up to the Quantum the King requires for the Support of his Governor: And you and other Houses of Representatives have from Time to Time given the most folema Affurances of continuing to do the fame Thing you how offer, yet fill you will do nothing but in a loofe Ind uncertain Manner, without any dutiful Regard to the King. And the Inflances the Affemblies of this Province have given of fometimes curtailing the Support of their Governors, without the least Reason, and at other Times of entirely stopping it, unless they would fall into their Way of Thinking: I say these Things, as well as many others, have determined it with his Majesty to be absolutely necessary, not only for the Support of his own Honour, but also for the Benesit of his British Dominions, and the Prosperity of this his Province, that his Governor, who is the Head of this Legislature, should be maintain'd honourably and independently for the future, and be thereby freed from any Temptation of betraying his Majesty's Honour, or doing any Thing to the Hurt and Disadvantage of this People.

I am fensible, it is a Season of much Business in the Country, which requires your being at your several Homes: And unless there be a Prospect of your doing much thing to Purpose in the great Affair before you, I must (tho with Concern for your Sakes) dismiss you, and make such Return to his Majesty of your Proceedings in this Session, as I am sure you would wish you

had not given Occasion for.

Roxbury, Oct. 16, 1730.

7. BELCHER.

Upon Monday the 21st Day of December, the Governor fent the following Message to the House of Reprefentatives:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

BY Mr. Secretary I now communicate to you his Majesty's Order in Council to me, respecting what you are in Arrears to the Children of your late Go-

vernor, Mr. Burnet.

In this Order his Majesty is pleased to take Notice, that you had at one Time voted your faid Governor Six thousand Peurods; which his Majesty commands me to acquaint you in his Name, that he expects you now to make good to his Children, or at least so much as shall appear due to him for the whole Time of his Government, after the Rate of One thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum.

am really force for your Sakes, as well as on Account of the Orphans, that their just Due has been so long with-held from them; and still to delay it, I am arraid his Majesty would call a down-right Contradiction

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of the folcien Asturances and Engagements you have made from Time to Time on this Occasion, and so confirm the King and his Ministers in the Opinion they have conceived, of the little Regard you have to your Promises of honourably supporting his Majesty's Governors: I hope you will therefore so consider this Matter, as to discharge it with the greatest Justice and Honour.

J. BELCHER.

And upon the 29th of the fame Month, he made the following Speech to the General Affembly of the Province:

A T your coming together, upon the late Adjournment, I recommended to your Confideration many Things of great Importance, to which I have had not Answer: It is my Province, as well as yours, to be in a constant Care for the publick Weal, and if my Endeavours should not reach the desired Success for the King's Service, and that of his good People of this Province,

yet I hope the Fault will not lie at my Door.

The Bill you passed when you were last together, for fixing my Salary, was fo ambiguous and uncertain, that I am fure you could have no Expectation of my Confent to it, and notwithstanding all I have hitherto been able to fay, you have by no Means come up to that Respect and Duty you owe the King. But in this Affair I must more particularly apply myfelf to you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, with whom the Matter more especially lies; for indeed his Majesty's Council has been always fo happy and wife in their Way of Thinking, as to give Proofs of their Loyalty and Obedience to his Majesty, by a Readiness to do what they have thought might be acceptable to him; forthat you, Gentlemen, must stand alone in your present unhappy Situation; and after now discharging Duty to the King, and to this Province, I do not intend to give you any further Trouble in what I have fo often urg'd upon you: And I could heartily wift, for the Sake of this poor Country, that you would hear me with an Attention free from all Prepoffessions, and by putting an And to this unreasonable chargeable Dispute, let the Plople you represent enjoy the Ease, Peace and Quiet na turally flowing from that Clemency and Lenity fo confpicuous .

Tpicuous in the whole Course of his Majesty's Reign and Government.

I must defire you to consider the Privileges with which his Majesty is pleased to indulge and diffinguish this Province from the most of his American Plantations: How great then are your Obligations to the King? and with how much Regard and Duty ought to treat his Orders? I am a Part of yourselves, my Family and my fmall Fortune is among you ; fo that I can have no Inducements but to Think and Act as may have the best Tendency to the lafting Welfare of this Country : I therefore now deliver it to you as my deliberate Opinion, that it will be most for his Majesty's Service and the Prosperity of his Subjects in this Province, to settle and fix the Salary on the King's Governor, in the wife and prudent Manner directed to by his Majesty's Royal Instruction: And this I say to you free from all Views of Self-Intereft, and from a fingle Aim at the King's Honour and your own Good.

I cannot help mentioning to you the Opinion of your present Agent, that any longer Contention will be but a fruitless spending of Money, and still bring this Province into a less Esteem with his Majesty and his Ministers. You may be sure, the King will take Care that what he has now directed, shall be finally effected: And as I have often told you, so I still sear, in such a Manner as may make you wish, too late, that you had

come into an early dutiful Compliance.

Pray, Gentlemen, look into the Letter wrote by your Agents, 24th of October 1729, where they fay, upon the Close their Lordships said, the Grand Article of fixing the Salary fill remained, and as the Sitting of the Parliament grows nearer, we are now affured by the Ministry; that the Matter of fixing a Salary for ' the future on your Governors, will be laid before the Parliament; and we are told, the Lords of Trade are 'actually preparing Things thereto.' And again, Confidering therefore the Hazard the Province may be exposed to, whether by curtailing the Charter or otherwise, we doubt not, but at this Juneture, the whole General Court, in Fidelity to themselves and their People, will exert themselves, and come into ah ample Supply of Money to defray the Charges of "Its Defence." In this you fee the Sense your Agents find at that Time of the great Danger the invaluable Charter of this Province was brought into. Although, Gentle-

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believe

Gentlemen, I have no other Challenge to the kind Light in which your Agent has been pleased to set me in his Letter of the 22st of May last, than my ardent Defire of contributing every Thing in my Power to your Service and Happiness; yet I am under a Necessity of turning you to fome Paffages of that Letter, where he fays, 'It gives me a very great Pleafure to find the News of Governor Belcher's being appointed was received with universal Satisfaction : If possible, it would have been more fo, had every one in the Province been as fenfible as I am, what a Turn it gave to the Measures then concerting for Subjecting New England to a more absolute Dependency on the Crown of Great Britain, and which feem'd to be carrying on with a great Spif rit of Refentment. ' And again, ' As before mention'd, the Ministry seem only to have suspended their * Refentment for the prefent, in Expectation of your f doing fomething acceptable to his Majesty: I heartily wish you may find out some Method whereby to recommend the Province and your publick Proceedings to a greater Esteem with his Majesty and his Miniffers, than has appear'd of late. ' And he goes on, By Defire of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade, I enclose you a Proposition which I received from them fome Time past; it was confirmed by an Order of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and on which the whole Affair was then refled, and I should have forwarded it to you " fooner, as their Lordships expected, but as I have perfeetly known Governor Belcher's Mind concerning it. who has taken great Pains to have it foften'd; I have delay'd fending it, in hopes something more agreeable might be procured. But it appears, the Success of it is made fo much the Concern of the principal Miniflers, as to render in vain all Attempts that Way." Certainly, Gentlemen, if you place any Faith or Credit in your Agent, you must know, all you be now attempting, can be to no other Purpose than to spin out vain Amusements to the People, 'till you bring inevitable Difficulties upon them. By your continued Diffregard of the King's eafy Commands, you are exposing the va-Justile Liberties and Privileges of this People to a ctuel . Hazard, and me to the Hardship of leaving my Country and Family to undertake another Voyage to Great Britain, only to be a Witness against you. Don't be

abused or imposed on by those who would make you

believe the King's Instructions are to be trifled with, to which I am resolved to have the strictest Regard and highest Honour; and, God sparing my Life, nothing but your giving a plain, real Proof of the Duty you have so often profess'd to his Majesly, will prevent my going over to the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I have now, I think, done with every Thing in my
Power with this Assembly, for his Majesty's Service and
the Good of his People, respecting his 27th Instruction,
when I have repeated to you these Words in it, That
they do forthwith comply with this Proposal, as the less
Signification of our Royal Picasure to them upon this Subject.
And unless you will re-consider the Bill you have pass'd
in Consequence of this Instruction, and thoroughly amend it, it will lay me under a Necessity of dissolving
this Court, and thereby give this whole Province the
Opportunity which (I have Reason to believe) they
desire of manifesting their Obedience, Loyalty and Gratitude to a wife and kind Sovereign, which so delights
in the Welfare and Happiness of all his Subjects, as to

7. BELCHER.

But the House of Representatives continuing inflexible in their Resolution of resusing to settle any fixed Salary upon their Governor during the Time of his Government, the Governor therefore dissolved the Assembly upon the 2d of January sollowing.

efteem them the greatest Addition to his own.

GERMANY.

TE gave in the Register, No LX. p. 184 & feq. the Remarks said to be written by M. Chavigny, Minister of France, on the Imperial Decree deliver'd to the Diet at Ratisbon. There has been since publish'd an Answer to those Remarks, thought to be drawn up by Count Schonborn, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, which, because it contains the Reasons which the Emperor thinks sit to make publick for his Opposition to the Treaty of Seville, we here present the Reader with the Substance of.

N the first Place the Author intists. That what is afferted in the Remarks is absolutely false and ungrounded, as it respects the Dukedoms of Tuscany and Parma, now in Dispute. The Remarker, for Instance, had alledg'd, That the Emperor made no hafte to execute the Treaty of London, with Regard to the Security of Don Carlos's Establishment, though it was on that Condition agreed to procure them fo great an Addition of Power, as that of Sicily. To this the Author of the Answer says, That the Emperor having by that Treaty facrificed his Right to fuch vaft Kingdoms as those the Catholick King enjoys, there is no Comparison between fuch a Sacrifice and the Acquisition of Sicily, which his Imperial Majesty purchased on the other Hand by the Surrender of another Kingdom. That the Offer of Sicily was made to the Emperor by England and France, before the Successions of Tuscany and Parma were brought upon the Carpet : That those two Powers blamed the Enterprize of Spain upon that Kingdom, at a Time when his Imperial Majefty was engaged in the War against the Infidels: That when, after abundance of Negotiations, that Court was brought to confent to what was flipulated by the Treaty of London, the Emperor laid the Refair of the Succession of Tuscany before the Diet, and obtain'd their Confent in Favour of the Infante Don Carlos, upon Condition, however, that no Alteration should be made in the Disposition of the Fifth Article of the faid Treaty: That in Confequence of the Refolution of the Diet, ratify'd by the Emperor, the Letters of Eventual Investiture were expedited and transmitted to the Spanish Plenipotentiaries at Cambray: That it is upon this Title, that the Right of the Male De-Scendants of the Queen of Spain is grounded : . And that that Court could not do any Thing contrary thereto, without shaking the Title itself. The Author of the Answer having thus demonstrated, That he Emperor fulfill'd his Engagements as foon as it was in his Power, though Experience has shewn that he would not have been to biame, had he been less hafty, he pretends to prove that Spain has not acted with the fame Sincerity: For, fays he, the King of Spain had acceeded to the Treaty of London, but the very next Year he labour'd to engage England and France to depart from it. this, the fecret Article made between those three Powers in 1711, is, according to this Author, an undeniable Truth.

Truth. It was concealed from the Emperor ; neither could all the Confidence which feem'd to be establish'd between his Imperial Majetty and his Catholick Majefly by the Treaty of Vienna, extort that Secret from Spain. It was not communicated to the Emperor 'till the Year 1728. 'Tis true, adds the Author, it looks as if England and France thought from the very Beginning, that they ought not to trust to Spanish Garrisons, fince they took Care to stipulate, that that Alteration should not be made without his Imperial Majefty's Confent. Nevertheless, observes the Author, it was no Fault of the Allies of Seville, after all their boafted Affection for the Germanick Body, its Rights and Liberties, that the Emperor, its Head, did not all contrary to a Refolution of the Diet which was become a pragmatick Law, and confequently could not be broke through by his Imperial Majesty without the States, nor by the States without

the Emperor.

As for what is faid, That a wrong Application is made of what was stipulated by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of London, with Relation to the Empire's Confent to the expediting the Acts of Investiture; that the Emperor took that upon himfelf; that the Empire gave their Confent to it; but that neither in the Decree directed to the Empire, nor in their Refolution, the least Mention is made of the Measures already taken, or that may hereafter be taken, to secure and effectuate the Introduction of Don Carlos into the Countries referv'd for him; the Author of the Answer refers to the said Fifth Article, and to the Refolution of the Diet in 1722, to know on which Side a right or wrong Application has been made. It is true, fays he, that the Emperor did confent to what was flipulated in Favour of Don Carlos, before the States had explain'd their Sentiments thereupon; but it was upon Condition, that the Empire would acquiesce therewith, and that no Alteration should be made in the other Claufes of the Article in Question : That as there is one Clause amongst them which provides, that Spanish Garrisons may not be introduc'd into the firong Places of Tuscany and Parma; and as by the Refolution of the Diet his Imperial Majesty is not authoriz'd to conclude a Peace with Spain, in the Name of the Empire, but upon the Foot of the Article in which that Clause is inserted. Hence it follows, fays this Author, that it would be contravening both the one and the other, to infift upon the Introduction of those Garrifons:

rifons : But if, by the Meafures taken, or to be taken, to fecure the Eventual Succession of Dan Carlos, those fame Garrifons are to be understood, how can it be afferted, that in the Refolution of the Diet of 1722, no Mention was made of it; because the Point in Dispute here is not about the Form, or the bare Change of a Name, but about the Ground of the Matter, and the breaking in upon one of the chief Points fettled by the principal Powers of Europe, to fix the Ballance thereof: That if the Article of the Spanish Garrisons had seem'd indifferent to the Powers that made it, and to those whose Consent was judg'd necessary, they would hardly have taken fo much Care to provide, that they should not be introduced there under any Pretence whatfoever. To what End was it flipulated, that the Guardianship of the Children, Poffesfors of Tuscany and Parma, should be taken from the Kings of Spain; and that these should be oblig'd, when the Cafe happens, to deliver up to them Parto-Longone and the Ine of Elvas; unless it were to hinder the Crown of Spain from holding the least Relation to the faid Effates? And if, adds the Author, the Views of the Court of Madrid went no farther than to fecure to the Queen's Iffue Male the Succession defign'd them by preceding Treaties, why should they resufe to keep to the lawful and more than fufficient Methods that were agreed upon ? It is plain, fays the Author, that the Emperor finds himfelf under a Circumflance very different from that he was in at the Time of the Conclusion of the Treaty of London; there was then no Convention made about the Successions of Tufcany and Parma, hor any Law of the Empire that forbid the Introduction of the Spanish Troops there; but now there is a pragmatick Law, which ties up his Hands, and does not permit him to comply with the Allies of Seville, without seting in Contradiction to the Refolution of the Diet of 1722, ratify'd by his Imperial Majesty. fides, adds the Anthor, when the Quadruple Alliance was negotiating, England and France were to far from offering to ordain any Thing in relation to the Fiels of the Empire, that they acknowledg'd they ought first to be fure of the Confent of the Emperor and the Empire : But far from following this Method in what was done at Seville, Care was taken to conceal from the Emperor what was treating there; neither was any Thing communicated to bim, 'till it was done, and all over. To invite his Imperial Majesty to accede to a Treaty already made.

made, and to declare that they could not depart from it, is to break the most facred Ties, and to prescribe Laws.

As to what the Author of the Remarks fays, That the Empire look'd upon the Point of the Garrisons to be absolutely indifferent; that the same Spirit is discernable in what pass'd in the Diet in 1725; that the Emperor has not purfued the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of London; and that notwithstanding that important Alteration, the Empire acknowledg'd this last Treaty to be exactly conformable to the Refolution of the Year 1722; the Answerer fays, That in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Vienna, and in what pass'd then at the Diet, the Spanish Garrisons were as clearly and as expresty forbid, as by the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance; and that 'tis not known wherein that important Alteration confifts, which the Author of the Remarks Supposes there is between the two Articles, fince he explains it in fo obscure a Manner, that Nobody can com-

prehend what he means.

As for what is faid, That the Allies of Seville could not imagine, that a new Confent of the Empire was neceffary, because no Alteration was made in the Essence of what was flipulated by the Treaty of London, and the Tenth and Twelfth Articles of the Treaty of Sevilla leave no Doubt concerning the Intention of the contracting Parties, fince they engage to effablish and maintain Don Carlos in the Possession and Enjoyment of the Territories of Tufcany and Parma : It is answer'd. That every Man that knows any Thing of what has happen'd, in Relation to the Spanish Garrisons, will be easily perfuaded, that the Allies of Seville took no Care to obtain a new Confent of the Empire. The Author produces, for his Purpose, what pass'd before that, and says, That it was in 1728 that the fecret Article made in 1721 appear'd for the fift Time; that it was then the first Inflances were made to the Imperial Ministers in France for the Spanish Garrisons; that the Emperor was at that Time in first Alliance with Spain; that his Imperial Majefty, being accustomed to have all possible Complai-Sance for his Allies, could have wish'd it had been in his Power to comply with the Queen's Defires in that Refpest; that that Prince had no Difficulty to forefee the Use which the opposite Party might make of his faithful Attachment to the Treaties; and that the Bait

which was conceal'd under that Propofal, was foon perceiv'd. If the Emperor had come into it, continues the Author, he had furnish'd the Allies of Hanover with a plaufible Pretence to fwell up the Umbrage they had conceiv'd at the Treaty of Vienna, which, as conformable as it was to that of the Quadruple Alliance, gave Ground for an Imputation of unbounded Views on the Part of the Imperial Court, and of Deligns prejudicial to the System before agreed upon, to settle the Ballance of Europe. The Author adds, If a Proceeding fo harmless as that of concluding a Peace with Spain upon the Foot of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, ferv'd the Allies of Hanover for a Pretence to alarm all Europe, as it were, what would they have faid, if the Emperor had departed from one of the principal Points of a pragmatick Law of the Empire, without confulting it? That those Allies are not ignorant of the Reason why it was flipplated by the Treaty of London, that Spain should not fet Foot in Italy : That they know, the prefent Dispute is not concerning the Introduction of a greater or leffer Number of the Troops of that Crown, fince that Number cannot be computed; and it would have been a difficult Matter to find out a Way how to Secure that it should never be exceeded: That they are very fenfible, that if all the Precautions which have been taken to hinder their Entrance should prove inesestual. the Emperor cannot think himfelf fecure in any that may hereafter be taken to dislodge them from thence : That if, after all these Reslections, which are so natural, the Emperor had given up what was stipulated in his Favour in that Respect by the former Conventions, the Allies would have had just Ground to suspect that there was a firefter Alliance between the two Courts than there really was : That this was what the Emperor had to fear, if he had comply'd with the Inflances of the Court of Madrid; and by refufing them, he ran the Hazard of lofing fuch a powerful Ally as Spain. But, fays the Author, the Emperor chose rather to expose himself to this last Event, than to fall short in what he owes to the Empire, and to the Fidelity which he has conflantly observ'd in the Execution of Treaties. Moreover, he flatter'd himfelf, and does ftill flatter himfelf, that the Allies of Hanover, being convinc'd of the Uprightness of his Intentions, would not push Things to such a Length, as to attempt to put in Execution what they namnot deny to be contrary to the former lengagements :

. He knew that the French Ministry cry'd out at first upon the Injuttice of the Queen of Spain's Demand; and the Sincerity which the Cardinal de Fleury profess'd, together with the Affurances he had fo often repeated, made him entirely easy as to the Violation of the Treaties with which he was threaten'd. Such, continues the Au-. thor, were the Confiderations which the Emperor had upon that important Affair; and not to deviate from them in the least, he order'd his Ministers to declare, both in France and Spain, that he thought he had done more in Favour of Don Carlos than could be required of him; that he was ready to make more fecure to him the Eventual Succession, provided they would content themselves with Methods consistent with the Treaties, and with another Man's Right; that it was neither that Prince's Interest to aspire to that Succession by Methods contrary to the Titles upon which all his Right is grounded; nor in his Imperial Majesty's Power to confent to it, or to depart in the least from the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance; because this Article, by the Refolution of the Diet, ratify'd by his Imperial Majesty, was become a pragmatick Law; that the contracting Powers of that Alliance had acknowledg'd, in express Terms, that the Confent of the Empire was neceffary in what concern'd the Successions of Tuscany and Parma; that the Rights of the Empire being manifelly concern'd therein, it must needs be previously consulted, when an Offer is made to alter what was before determin'd by common Confent; and, lastly, that to pretend to exclude the Empire, would be a manifest Injustice, and would infinitely hurt the Interests of the Infante Don Carlos. It was for this Reafon, continues the Author, that the Imperial Ministers were order'd to explain themselves as soon as that Affair was brought upon the Carpet ; fand no Variation was ever made from those Orders; the Declarations they made, both by Word of Mouth and by Writing, are a Proof of this; and the Answers Count Konig fegg receiv'd from the Marquis de la Paz, too evidently thew the Rifque which the Empire's Rights would run, if the Emperor did not haften to support them with all his Forces against the Enterprizes of the Court of Spain. The Author concludes, That in regard the Imperial Ministers have, from the first Moment the Article of the Spanish Garrifon was broach'd 'till now, represented upon divers Occafions, and in the fame invariable Strain, the indifpenfable G 2

pensable Necessity of consulting the Empire thereupon; it is impossible to conceive how it can be afferted, as it is by the Author of the Remarks, that the Allies of Seville could not imagine that a new Consent of the Empire was necessary, especially, because the French Ministry thought quite otherwise not two Years ago.

As for what is faid in the Remarks upon the Emperor's Decree, That they cannot conceive how it could be afferted in that Decree, that the Emperor was not ask'd to accede to the new Treaty; that this Fact appears plainly enough from the Answers which that Prince made to the Ministers of the Allies of Seville; that the faid Ministers never ceased, in Pursuance of their Orders, to invite his Imperial Majesty to vouchfafe to put the last Hand to fo wholesome a Work as that of Peace : that they have purfued, in order to the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, the very fame Methods that were pitch'd upon for the Execution of the Treaty of London; that the Emperor was apply'd to for one as well as the other; that those Methods were not displeasing to his Ministers when they served their private Ends; but that when they no longer meet with all the Complaifance they could wish for the domestick Interests of the House of Austria, it is made a Crime in them to have that Confidence they ought to have, that the Emperor would be pleafed to communicate to the Empire the Measures newly taken. The Author of the Answer, to give the Author of the Remarks a better Conception of the true Sense of what is afferted in the Emperor's Deoree, which he might not, Jays he, well comprehend, for want of understanding the German Tongue, gives a particular Account of the whole Affair, and fays, That fince the Count de Bournonville produced the secret Article above-mention'd, Spain had made meny Inflances to the Imperial Court to obtain their Confent to Spanish Garrifons; but that in regard the Emporor had always explain'd himfelf in the Manner that has been faid, and on the other Hand they began in France to abate of their former Stiffnels against the Queen of Spain's Demand, the Marquis de la Paz apply'd himfelf to the Allies of Henover: That the clandestine Negociations were carry'd on for feveral Months, with the utmost Care tokeep all Secret from the Emperor and the Empire : That this Affair, however, could not be managed fo fecretly, but the Imperial Court had the Account of it: That upon the Representations they made by their Mi-

nisters in France, against the Irregularity of such a Proeceding, they did not deny but that a particular Treaty was making with Spain ; but at the same Time they gave the firongest Assurances, that they would do nothing contrary to the former Conventions, and especially to the Quadruple Alliance : That Count Konig feeg was continually representing to their Catholick Majeflies, the important Reafons that hinder'd the Emperor from confenting to Spanish Garrisons, offering to come into any other Method for fecuring the Succession delign'd for the Infante Don Carios, provided it was confiftent with the Treaties, and with the Rights and Dignity of the Empire : That the Emperor's Ministers in France and Holland acted conformably hereto, 'till the Treaty of Seville came out in the Month of November laft. Such a Proceeding, ands the Author, appear'd fo much the more flrange to the Imperial Court, that it feem a very remote from the Defire they had before express'd to condust Matters to a general Pacification : 'Tis true, continues the Author, that after the Conclusion of that Treaty, the Ministers of the new Allies of Seville who were at Paris, went to the Baron de Fonfeca, who then kept his Chamber, where meeting with Count Kinski, they communicated to both of them fo much of the Treaty as they thought fit not to conceal from the Publick But this was done in a dry Manner, without any Preamble, or Invitation of his Imperial Majesty to come into it : That they contented themselves with delivering a Copy of it to Count Kinski and the Baron de Fonfeca, without making the least Addition to it : That the Same Method was obsere'd at Vienna by the Ministers of the Alles of Seville, who deliver'd to every Minister of his Imperial Majefty's Conference, a Copy entirely conformable to that which the Keeper of the Seals had communicated to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries: That it was in this Monner the Emperor was defired to accede to the new Freaty: And that that Prince's Answers, which the Author of the Remarks produces as Proofs of what he afferts, bear Witness of the Manner hew his Imperial Majefty was invited to put the last Hand to to wholesome a Work as the Peace; fince the Ministry of France cannot be ignorant that his Imperial Majefty's Plenipotentiaries were order'd to complain both of the Injustice of that Treaty itself, and of the irregular Manner in which it was communicated to him, at the fame Time. What

What Comparison, cries the Author, is there, between what paffed at the Time of the Treaty of London, and what was done at the Conclusion of that of Seville ? How can it be faid that that Method never displeased the Emperor's Ministers when it served their private Ends? And after fo many continued Representations on the Part of the Emperor, in France, Spain, and Holland, against the Violation of the Quadruple Alliance, by Ripulating Spanish Garrisons, could the Allies of Seville have that Confidence, that the Emperor could or would come into it? There was not therefore, concludes the Author, one Fact alledg'd in the Emperor's Decree, but what was agreeable to Truth; and we cannot imagine the Author of the Remarks design'd to call the above Circumstances in Question, of which, were it needful, we could bring fuch Proofs, and fuch Witnesses, as could

not be objected againft.

As for what the Author of the Remarks fays, That the Meafures newly taken would not appear fo firange to the Court of Vienna, if they would be pleafed to call to Mind, that they did in some Measure put the Allies of Hanover in the Way of that very Negociation which is at present the Object of their Anger and Re-Tentment; and that they have done nothing but what the Emperor was ready to do himfelf, if they had come into certain Terms effential to the Interests of his Family; the Anfancter fays, It is not very eafy to divine what that Author means by the Words above cited, because it was in the Emperor's Power to break all Meafures which the Allies of Hanover had taken to draw off Spain from his Alliance, if he had been capable of trampling under Foot the Rights of the Empire, and breaking through the folemn Conventions that were yet fubfilling; the rather, because it was not till the Month of May, last Year, that Spain made Application to the Cardinal de Fleury, after all the Attempts the had made at the Court of Vienna: And he absolutely denies, that the Emperor ever confented to the Spanish Garrisons for any Advantage that could be offer'd him, or that he would have ask'd for the Interests of his Family, for that it was never brought upon the Carpet.

Whereas it is faid. That it cannot be for the Defence of the present Possessor, and of the Rights of the Empire, that the Emperor sends so many Troops to Italy; because, on the one Hand the Treaty of London, made at the Instances of the Emperor himself, subjects the

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prefent Possessor to receive Carrisons; and, on the other Hand, no Attack has been made upon what the Empire is concern'd in. The Author of the Anfwer pretends, That the Treaty of London was not made at the Inflances of the Emperor, who came into it only to avoid an universal War in Europe, and after many Inflances made to him by England and France to engage him fo to do; that it is true, those two Powers did not conclude it without his Participation, as they have lately done : But supposing, adds the Author, that that Treaty had been concluded at the Inflances of the Emperor, fince the new Allies of Seville, in figning the Treaty of that Name, did no more than purfue the Me-- thod that was observ'd at the Time of concluding the Quadruple Alliance, as is alledg'd above, it would follow, that it was likewise at the Instances of the Empeperor, that that of Seville was concluded; which is a manifest Contradiction. Several Motives, continue the Author, have engaged his Imperial Majesty to cause his Troops to march to Italy; the Defence of the prefent Possessors, that of the Rights of the Empire, and the Maintenance of those that belong to him, whether as Head of that august Body, or as Sovereign of his hereditary Kingdoms and Provinces. He adds, That all thefe Motives are equally firuck at, by the Conditions agreed upon at Seville : That to be convinc'd of this. one needs only to read the Fifth Article of the Treaty of London, where it appears, that neither before nor after the Cafe of the Devolution of the Succession delign'd for Don Carlos, Spanish Troops, or Troops in the Pay of Spain, may enter the throng Places depending thereon : That it is precifely of the Time when the Succession is not yet devolved, that the Paragraph of that Article. which begins thue, Denique conventum eft, &c. fpeaks in fuch clear and expressive Terms, that if one of the con-tracting Powers could depart from the Disposition is makes, without the Knowledge or Confent of the other, there would be no fuch Thing as Safety to be found in . my Convention, let it be never fo flrong and emphatical: That if the Allies themselves had not foreseen the Prejudice which the Spanish Garrisons would do to the Interests of the Emperor and the Empire, they would not have mention'd their Departure in the Elewenth Article of the Treaty of Scoille : That fince there are Inconveniencies for his Imperial Majelly to fear, if the Spanish Troops were to remain in the ftrong Places. wind affected property to verify 49:

in Tuscany and Parma, they will not be able to guaranty to that Prince, that those Inconveniences are not as much to be fear'd now, as they will be hereifter : And that there are even Reafons why the Garrisons in Quefion ought rather to be kept out before, than after the Cafe of the Devolution; because, besides the Projudice which would thence accrue at any Time to the Interefts of the Emperor and the Empire, another would likewife refult from it to the Princes who are the lawful Possessions of the Territories in Question : Innocent Princes, upon whom nothing has drawn down their prefent Difgrace, but the Fate of feeing their Succeffor too hafty in pushing his Hopes. And whereas the Paper dispers'd at Ratisbon alledges, that even the Treaty of London subjects the present Possesfors to receive Garrisons, the Author Jays, It is true, that Treaty does mentan them, but that it fpeaks only of neutral Garrifons; that is no where stipulated therein, that the contracting Powers reciprocally engag'd to force the prefent Poffesfors to receive them in case of Refusal ; that on the contrary, after having reflected, in the Congress of Cambray, upon the Inconveniences with which even those neutral Garrisons might be attended, they agreed upon gentler Methods of fecuring the Succession to Don-Cardos; that the Confent of the Empire was obtain'd for this End; that the Letters of Eventual Investiture were deliver'd to the Spanish Plenipotentiaries; that the Mandatum ad Subditos was expedited before-hand, to be made ufe of by Don Carlos as foon as the Cafe should happen ; and that Orders were given, as well to the Imperial Commiffary in Italy, as to the Governor of Milan, to put the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance in Execution, as foon as the Cafe mention'd therein should happen. After this, continues the Author, if the Views of the Court of Spain were limited to what is granted by the Treaties to the Male Descendants of the Queen, could they defire more? And if there was any Thing farther they wanted, ought it not to fuffice them, that the Emperor has offer'd, for above a Year palt, to agree to any farther Security confiftent with the Treaties, and with the Rights of another Person? He adds, that even if they confider only the Interests of the Princes Posto?fors of Tuscany and Parma, it will be found, that the Garrisons mention'd in the Treaty of London are in feveral Respects preferable to those agreed upon by the new Allies of Seville; that the first ought to be raised among

among a Nation no more suspected by them, than by any of the contracting Powers; that by the Precautions that had been taken, they were not to be chargeable either to the Country, or to them that govern'd it; that they were to take an Oath to the Princes now in Postession; and that in every Thing wherein the Succession design'd for Don Carlos was not concern'd, they were to be look'd upon in the Life-time of those Princes, rather as their own Troops than as Foreigners; whereas the fame Care has not been taken of the present Possessors, in the Garrifons flipulated by the Treaty of Seville. In fhort, fays the Author, to fee the Eagerness of Spain to acknowledge the Rights of the Empire, one needs only compare Count Konizfezg's Memorial, prefented to their Catholick Majeflies a little before the Conclusion of the Treaty of Seville, and the Answer which the Marquels de la Por made to it, the 4th of November last. There it will appear, how highly the Rights of the Empire are esteem'd in Spain; that it is quite another Title upon which they pretend to found Don Carlos's Succession to the Territories of Tussany and Parma; and that the Court of Spain was not determined to fign the Treaty of Seville, the Conclusion whereof was suspended 'till the eReturn of the Courier that had been fent to Vienna about the Spanish Garrisons, 'till a few Days after the Declaration that was made by Count Konigfegg. And the Author concludes, that after fuch authentick Proofs, it can never more becalled in Question, that it was for the Defence of the Rights of the Empire, that the Emperor ventur'd the Lors of one of his most powerful Allies; as he has actually loft him,

As for what is faire. That we must distinguish between Pretensions and Rights settled eventually, and an actual Possessing is the Territories now in Dispute do not actually depend upon the Empire; that their Feudslity is settled only eventually, and that the supreme Rights of the Empire being according to this Principle, only eventual, the States cannot complain that in the Treaty of Seville Regard has not been had to the Precautions taken in the Quadruple Alliance, since those with which the Emperor upbraids the Allies of Seville, are meant only to secure the exact and saithful Observation of them: It is answer'd, That if the Territories now in Question be not entirely actual Fiess of the Empire, it cannot thence be inferred, that its supreme Rights are only eventual: That by this Way of Rezsoning, every

Thing that is not a Fief of the Empire, is not dependent on it; which is not the Cafe, because Nobody can be ignorant, that befides Feudality, there are other Ties' by which Effates may be bound: That England and France did formerly well comprehend this, fince Mention is made in the fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, of the Rights which the Emperor and the Empire claim to Tufcany, and the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, before the eventual Feudality is fettled therein, which is not mention'd 'till afterwards: That every Body knows the Republick of Florence was new modell'd by Charles V. who placed Alexander de Medicis at the Head of it, and after his Death conferr'd the Dutchy of Florence upon Cosmo de Medici, and his Male Heirs: That every Body knows the City of Sienna is an Arrear-Fief of the Empire; that Charles V. constituted his Son Philip Vicar-General of it; and that Philip some Years after invested the same Cosmo with it: That in fine it is well known, how firenuoufly Maximilian II. difputed the Title of Great Duke, fo foon as it was taken up, without being held of him. The Author adds, That the Advice of the Electoral College, whereby they exhorted that Prince to maintain the Rights of the Empire, and the Thanks they gave him when he had maintain'd ! them, are fill to be found among the Acts of the Empire: That it is not to be doubted, but Parma and Placentia formerly made a Part of the Dutchy of Milan, which all the World knows to be dependent upon the Empire: That it is not for the Author of the Remarks publish'd at Ratisbon, to give Judgment in Contradic-Jion to the supreme Rights which the Emperor and the Empire have at all Times claim'd to The Territories in Queffion: That it cannot be supposed that France would authorize fuch a Decision; and belides, tho' the Estates and Queilions were not entirely actual fiels, it cannot be denied but there may be fome that are comprehended in it; Porto-Feraio, for Inflance, where they pretend to introduce a Spanish Garison, being of the Numbers of those actually in the Possession of the Emperor and the Empire. But supposing, for once, continues the Author. that the Supreme Rights in Quellion were only eventual, the Right of Don Carlos's Succession is equally for toonfequently as it appeared to be necessary at the Time of the Quadruple Alliance, to make fure of the Empire's Confent for the Validity of the Eventual Convention, it is indiffenfably necessary to do it now again,

when they are departing from a Point formerly agreed upon by all the Parties that concurr'd therein. Whence he concludes, that in the present Dispute, the Affair does not turn upon the Precautions to be taken to secure the exact and faithful Observation of the Treaty of London, nor upon the just and solid Measures for the Execution of the fifth Article thereof; seeing the Emperor has all along offer'd to come into any Precautions and Measures, consistent with the Spirit and Letter of that Treaty; but that his Imperial Majesty cannot be persuaded, that those which are contrary thereto can

pals for just and folid.

As for the Question put by the Author of the Remarks. Whether it is to be by the Entrance of the Imperial Troops, which is to precede the Introduction of the Infante Don Carlos, according to the Mandate annexed to the Commifforial Decree, the Spirit and Terms whereof discover all the Injury done to Spain by the Treaty of Vienna, that they pretend to fecure the exact and faithful Observation of the Treaty of London? And whether it was confident with the Forecast which united so many Powers by the Treaty of Seville, to neglect among themselves just and solid Measures for the Execution of the Treaty of London, after the woful Experience of the Non-execution of the Treaty of Baden; as also of the Usefulness of the Remonstrances and Counsels of the Electoral College, in relation to the Dutchy of Mantua, and many other Fiels dependent on the Empire? It is answer'd, that it is flrange, That after having reproach'd the Emperor for not being hafty enough in the Execution of the Qualcuple Alliance, concerning the Security of the Pravisional Establishment of Don Carlos, they should find Faylt with him for using Means in order thereunto, which he was not obliged to do, though they are not contrary to the Disposition of the said Alliance: That it is no lefs flrange, that they flould pretend to an Injury done to Spain, in an Order for which, the Ambassador for that Crown made pressing Instances at Vienna, and for which their Catholick Majesties express'd their Satisfaction to Count Konigfege : And lastby, that it is furprifing they should charge the Treaty of Vienna with doing Injury, when it is grounded upon, and entirely conformable to that of London, on which they lay 110 fuch Imputation. That the Reproach concerning the Non-execution of the Treaty of Baden, is pretty fingular; and that the Imperial Court had no Reafon

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Reason to expect it, after so many Grievances as they have been complaining of to France, for these Fifteen Years together, by her Non-execution of the fame Treaty: That the Elector Palatine, the Bilhop of Spires, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and many other States of the Empire know what this means: And that the Cardinal de Fleury will not difown, but it was the Em peror that made the most vigorous Instances at the Congress of Soiffons, that the Grievances might be redrefs'd forthwith. The Imperial Court, continues the Author, as little expected, that the Apologist for the Treaty of Seville should give himself such a deal of . Trouble about the Fiefs which depend upon the Empire in Italy, as they did the Reproach that is cast upon the faid Court touching the Non-execution of the. Treaty of Baden; and the lefs, because that Affair did not much concern the Powers engag'd in the Treafy of Seville. He fays, It is true the Emperor has undertaken by the tenth Article of his Capitulation, to fee to the Preservation of the Rights and Fiels of the Empire in Italy, to defend them against all Foreign Violence and Ufurpation, and to take the Investiture of those he possesses himself, or at least to acknowledge their Feudality by the Reversals he should give. And he adds, That his Imperial Majefly has never acted contrary hereto; that he has never pretended to call in Question the Quality of the Piefs he possesses; that he has taken the Investiture of them; that nothing is wanting to the Security he has promifed to give in that Respect; that he possesses the Dutchy of Mantue with the unanimous Confent of the Electoral College. Laffly, he concludes, Have the Allies an Reason to complain, that he neglects some Fiess and those Rights, or that he abandons the Vassals of the Empte to foreign Violence, by marching his Troops for the Desence of both?

As for what the Author of the Kemarks fays, that the Emperor has no Reason to upbraid France with her unwearied Endeavours to maintain Peace and good Ofder in the Empire; neither can he complain thereof, without wounding the Honour of the Guaranty of the Treaty of Westphalia, so dear to the whole Germanick Body: It is answer'd, That the Guaranty of the Treaty of Westphalia is certainly dear to the whole Germanick Body; but it does not thence follow, that under such a Pretence France is at Liberty to intrude herself into

all the domestick Assairs of the Empire; and that under Colour of maintaining Peace and good Order therein, the is authoriz'd to disturb the same: That the Emperor and the States do not want the Interpolition of a Foreign Power, to maintain that Peace and good Order: And that as they do not pretend to strike at what was repulated by the Treaty of Westphalia, no more do they pretend to suffer that in Assairs purely judicial, and dependent on the supreme Tribunals of Germany, France shall arrogate to herself the Power of concurring in a Judicature, which the Emperor has the sole Right of

To what is faid, That France defires nothing in the

affuming.

Affair of Mecklemburgh, or in that of East - Friesland, but what every particular State and the Emperor ought to defire more than she; that the Emperor did, at the Inflances of the King, enter into fome particular Engagements about the Management of the Affair of Eaff-Friesland, in Consideration of which, the States-General prevail'd with the Embdeners to Submit themselves ; and that their High-Mightineffes acted in this Affair in Concert with the Emperor's Minister in Holland, and he with them : It is answer'd, That the Emperor does not pretend to gain any Thing by the Affair of Mecklemburgh; that he is defirous of Duke Charles Leopold's returning to his Duty; that he aims at nothing but the entire Preservation of so confiderable a Dutchy ; that he cannot be-suspected of defigning to gain an Inch of Land; and if every Body was of his Mind in Respect, we should foon see good Order restor's therein, and the Forcef its being dismember'd, would vanish. He ados, That his Imperial Majesty's Endeavours have no ther View, than to take Care that Duke Charles Leopold hall not tyrannize over his Subjects, and to fee that the Debts which are contracted, be paid without parting with any of the Dutchy; and that by the Declarations which the Emperor has fo often made, that he did not pretend to derogate in the leaft from the Rights, Prerogatives, and Liberties of the States of the Empire, nor to act contrarily to the twentieth Article of the Capitulation, and by the Care he took to lay the Affair of the Duke of Mecklemburgh before the Dyet in due Time, the whole World may be convinced that in every Thing thatewas transacted in that Affair, the Rights, Prerogatives, and Liberties of the Empire, were entiredy fafe; the Author denies that the Emperor, at the Inflances

Inflances of the Most Christian King, enter'd into any particular Engagements about the Management of the Affair of East-Friesland; and fays, that his Ministers at the Congress of Soissons were always order'd to declare, that as the same was a Domestick Affair of the Empire, he could never fuffer it to be treated of there; that as the Cardinal de Fleury feemingly acknowledged the Equity of this Principle, he defired to have a little better Information of the Nature of the Cafe, that he might be more able to reconcile all Matters; that thereupon no Difficulty was made to communicate a Memorial to the Cardinal; and this is all the Engagement, by Meanswhereof the States-General could prevail with the Embdeners to Submit themselves. If that Submission, adds the Author, is fincere, and no Attack be made upon the Juridiction of the Emperor and the Empire, we shall foon fee Calm reflored; whereas, if they fall fhort therein, his Imperial Majesty cannot dispense with following the fame Track, that his August Ancestors in the

Empire always went in.

As for what the Author of the Remarks, dispersed at Ratisbon, fays, That the Hands of the Imperial Miniftry being tied up in that Respect, all they could do or say propose, was only to contradict; and that if the Allies of Seville have guaranty'd to the United Provinces the Rights they have acquir'd, they have done nothing herein but prevented Hostilities, without hindring the Parties from having Recourse to lawful Methods; it is answered, that it is not tying up of Hands, to declare what one always thought, that there is no Defign either against the Constitutions of the Charry, or the Credence of the United Provinces; and that Author is referred to the Recess of the Empire of 1 03, to know in what Manner his Imperial Majefty's Hands are tied up in that Respect by a Pragmatick Santion of the Empire ; and also what was then done by the unanimous. Confent of its Head and Members. And afterwards acfuting what the same Author says, addressing himself to the States, and exhorting them to look well to the Maintenance of their Rights, Prerogatives, and Liberties, especially when the French Ministers are incess ntly affuring them, that the King is very far from defigning to give the least Uneafiness to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire; he concludes, That those States need not be afraid of their Liberties, which cannot be less dear to the Emperor, than the Rights annexed to his Imperial

Imperial Dignity; that it fall not be his Fault, if the Quiet they enjoy be diffurb'd : That he cannot give better Proofs of his fincere Love of Peace, than by declaring, as he has done, that he was ready to adhere inviolably to the Treaties: That it cannot be doubted but his Imperial Majefty has a Right, nay, is oblig'd to oppose the Infringement of the Quadruple Alliance : That it is owing to the Allies of Seville only, if the Repose that Europe at present enjoys, be alter'd : That, in a Word, it would be an unheard of Cafe, if the Emperor's Refolution, not to deviate from the Treaties, should serve as a Pretence for going to War with him ; and that if, contrary to all Expectation, Matters should ever be push'd to that Extremity, it is not to be doubted but the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire will thew themselves in earnest to join their Chief.

VIENNA.

ON the 20th of November, the States of the Lower Austria open'd their Diet with the usual Ceremonies.

The Emperor, after he had heard the Mass of the Holy Ghost, went to the Chamber of Knights, preceded by the Count Von Martinitz, Great Marshal of the Court, carrying the naked Sword. His Imperial Majesty being seated upon his Throne, the Count Von Seilern, Mice Chancellor of the Court, in the Absence of Count Sinzendorff, Great Chancellor, who was indisposed, made a very moving Speech, and deliver to the States the Emperor's Ploposals and Demands in Writing; Count Volkra acting as Marshal of the Country during the Absence of Count Harrach, Viceroy of Naples, answerd him; and then his Imperial Majesty made a very pahetick Speech to the following Effect:

That though his Imperial Majesty had done all that vas in his Power to restore the General Tranquillity, le could not yet accomplish it: That to prevent some

Angerous Enterprizes, he had been obliged to fend.
Part of his Troops into Italy, to maintain his own.
Rights and those of the Empire: That the Circum-

flances of Affairs being fuch, that notwithstanding all the Pains that have been taken to settle the Peace,

they cannot yet flatter themselves with the Profpect of it, it is indifpensably necessary to put all the Troops, as well in Italy as in the Hereditary Countries, into a compleat Condition, and even to augment

them, that they may be able to repel Force with Force: That he is perfuaded, that his faithful States will contribute thereto, as far as lies in their Power.

and voluntarily augment their ordinary Subfidy."

After this Speech, the States had the Honour to kifs the Emperor's Hand, and then they return'd to their Apartment to take into Confideration his Imperial Ma-

jefty's Propofals and Demands.

The Speech of the Count de Seilern, and the Answer of Count Volkra being made publick, we think it proper to insert them here, to shew what Reasons they gave to induce the States to grant the extraordinary Supplies demanded of them.

The Count de Seilern's SPEECH to the States of the Lower Austria, the 20th of November, when he deliwer'd to them his Imperial Majesty's Demands.

THE most August Emperor of the Romans, King of Spain, Hungary, Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, our most Gracious Emperor, King, Hereditary Sovereign and Lord, affures his most faithful States of this Province of Austria on this Side Ens, confisting of Prelates, Lords, Knights, Cities, and Boroughs, of his Imperial and Royal Favour and Benevolence, and declares to them his particular Satisfaction in seeing so numerous an Assembly.

His Imperial Majesty has configured a more than once of the Means of procuring some Relief for his most faithful and most obedient States; but Things have so fallen out, that it has not been possible to obtain a solid Peace, nor in his Imperial Majesty's Power to make his faith-

ful Subjects reap the Fruits thereof.

But of late, Affairs have taken a worfe Turn than odinary: Pernicious and almost unparallel'd Designs, which are come to his Imperial Majesty's Knowledge, have oblig'd him not only to reinforce his Armies considerably, and to send a great Number of his Troops to Italy, for the Preservation of his Rights and those of the Empire, but also to put himself into a Condition to make a vigorous Desence on all Sides. Wherefore his Imperial Majefly finds himself again continuin'd to apply to his saithful and most obedien. States, as they may see more at large by the Demandahereunto annex'd. He staters himself, that according to their wonted Zeal and Fidelity, they will essedually take to Heart the State of Assairs; and that they will once to a speedy Resolution, considering that there is no other Way to obtain Peace, and make Head against the Enterprizes of our Enemies, than by essedually succouring and supporting the Glory of his Imperial Majestly's victorious Arms.

Count Volkra's ANSWER in the Name of the States.

Most August, most Potent and Invincible Emperor of the Romans, King of Spain, Hungary, Bohemia, Archake of Austria, &c. &c.

Most Gracious Emperor, King, Hereditary Sovereign and Lord,

It is a new Mark of your Imperial Majesly's Benevolence, that you have been pleased to convene this yearly Meeting; whereby you give your most faithful and most obedient States of this Archdutchy of Austria on this Side Ens, confishing of Prelates, Lords, Knights, Cities and Boroughs, an Opportunity of casting themselves at your Imperial Majesly's Feet; for which they with due Acknowledgment return your Imperial Majes

fly their mor numble Thanks.

We tennot sufficiently admire the Constancy and Firm-ness with which your Imperial Majesty has hitherto averted the poils of War, and warded off the hollile Enterprizes with which you are threatned on all Sides : It was by this Firmness, and by your Imperial Majefly's indefatighble Application, together with the vaft Expences occasion'd by the Preparations for War, that you procured for your Kingdoms and Hereditary Counthes of Austria, the Tranquillity and Prosperity they erliog. The States can make no other Return for all your Paternal Care, than by granting, to the utmolt of their Power, fufficient Succours for their future Prefervation. It was upon this Account, that your most faithful and most obedient States declared last Year, to your Imperial Majesty's Satisfaction, how much they have at Heart the complying in whatever they can, with his Imperial Majesty's Defire.

But,

But, Most Gracious Sovereign, it is but too well known. and your Majefly is very fensible of the fad Condition to which your poor Subjects are reduced by so many Misfortunes, particularly by the continual Rains, the Inundations, and forry Vintage this Year, whereby they are almost entirely exhausted, and fcarce able to furnish the Ordinary Contributions. Nevertheless, confidenting the prefent Circumftances, and the urgent Necessity, fe. forth in your Imperial Majesty's Representation, and in Gratitude for your Paternal Care, your most faithful and most obedient States will not fail to take into their immediate Confideration, your Imperial Majesty's Demands to me deliver'd; and as a Proof of their Fidelity and Affection for your Imperial Majesty, their most Gracious Hereditary Sovercign, they will as foon as possibly they can, make a fatisfactory Declaration; confiding, that your Imperial Majesty will be pleased to consider what we have the Honour to represent to you; and that you'll make your poor Subjects fensible of the Effects of your Clemency, by a speedy Relief, which they have been fo often made to expect. Whereupon your most faithful and most obedient States, all and each in particular, most humbly recommend themselves to your Imperial Favour and Benevolence.

The Count de Lagnosco, Minister of the King of Poland, has had Audiences of their Imperial Majesties, and was with the Emperor in private on Christmas-Day, to make him his Compliments, so that their is an End of the Differences between the two Courts, which have made so much Noise, and have been so variously reported. Among these various Reported, we think the following deserves to be mention'd:

Extract of a private Letter from Dreiden.

B have lately received from a good Hand, the following Account of the Original Gause of the Difference between this Court and that of Fienna, which occasion'd the Quarrel between Count Haym and Count Seckendorff.

The Imperial Court having receiv'd Information from their Ministers in France, that the Cardinal de Fleury knew every Tittle of what was transacted here between the Imperial, Saxon, and Prajjan Ministers, they complain'd thereof to the King our Elector, and Prince Eugest of Savoy wrote him a long Letter about it, which

"his Majesty deliver'd to his C. binet Council, who were charged therein with Infidelity. Those Ministers, stung with an Accufation of fo helnous a Nature, drew up a Memorial of eight or ten Pages, wherein they retorted the Charge home upon the Imperial Ministers; and running over all the Negociations for fome Years pall, and the Snares laid for his Polish Majelly by his good Friends Teeth outwards, they fpared neither the Empefor, nor Prince Eugene, nor the other Ministers; and this Manifesto they deliver'd to the King in their own Vindication, after they had complain'd to him in particular of the Freedoms taken by Count Seckendorff, who of his own Authority, enter'd his Majelly's Apartment whenever he was here, without asking any Queftions, as he had always done at Berlin, where he goes to the King directly, without confulting any of his Minifers, or fo much as acquainting them with his Defign. His Polish Majesty having read this long Story, and judging it to be an ample Vindication of his Minifters, he fent it to the Court of Vienna. However, the' Count de Manteuffel's Conduct not turning out altogether irreproachable, with regard to a Secret Correspondence either with the Court of France or that of Chambord, he owed his Difgrace to that Surmize. It is easy to guess what Reception this Manifesto met with at Vienna, The Emperor, who was but ill blazon'd by the Saxon Minifters, refented it to a high Degree; and the Force of Reason of State was never more apparent than in the Reconciliation of two Princes and their Ministers, who, to any one's Minking, would have been implacable E-Mentes Y But the Interest of the two Courts is fo und ted, I that they must not separate at any Rate.

BERLIN.

our last Register we took Notice of the Difference per seen his Frussian Majerly and the Prince Royal, There is fince arriv'd the following Account of their Reconciliation; the Occasion of which is, however, as much a Secret as that of their Difference.

Control of Park How on Sand

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, dated Nov. 25. HE Lieutenant-Generals Grumbkow, Bork, and Rooder, the Major-Generals Buddenbrock and Glaffnap. the Colonels Derfeho and Walda, together with M. de Thulemeyer, Privy-Counsellor of State, went on Friday last to Kustrin, and the next Day notify'd to the Prince Royal that the King, from a pure Motive of Internal Love, and a due Regard to the moving Letter fent bat the Emperor in his Behalf, was pleafed to pardon him: Then they laid the King's Orders down before him, which the Prince accepted with decent Submission, and express'd his Joy for his happy Return into Favour ; then receiv'd from the Hands of M. de Fhulemeyer, a Copy of the Oath he was to take, to examine and keep it for twenty-four Hours, purfuant to Orders On Sunday his Royal Highness was conducted by the Gentlemen in Commission to the President de Moncho's Apartment. where the Lieutenant-General Lepel, Governor of Kuftrin. return'd him his Sword in the King's Name, with the Enfigns of the Order. - M. de Thulemeyer read the Oath aloud, and the Prince, who had got it by Heart, repeated every Word diffinally, and fign'd it. Upon which a Courier was difpatch'd to the King, and the whole Company repair'd to Church, to give God Thanks. where his Royal Highness appear'd with great Devotion, and all the visible Marks of Contrition. The Prince will remain at Kuftrin some Time, where a noble Palace is preparing for his Reception. His Royal Highness will afful at the Conferences of the Regency and the Chamber of the Nouvelle Marche, to be thoroughly infiructed in the Affairs relating to the inner Part by the Country, wherein his excellent Wit gives Hopes of his foon making a great Progress.

These Particulars are confirmed by fresher Letters, which say, That on Sunday, Nov. 26, the Prince Royal received the Communion in the Church of the Castle of Kustrin, with extraordinary Marks of Devotion. They tell us, that his Royal Highues is shortly to come to Potsdam, to pay his Duty to the King his Father. The publick Advices have often mentioned the Execution of the Sieur Katt, Lieutenant of the Gendarmes, who was beheaded at Kustrin; but as they write from Berlin and other Places, that an Account of this Assair is to be published by Authority, we shall not take Notice of the uncertain Particulars mentioned in the News-Papers.

ITALT.

ROME.

In our last Register we mentioned the Profecution begin by the Pope's Order against Cardinal Coscia, and the other publick Robbers under the late Pontificate. Since that Time, it appears that they are not like to escape with Impunity; as may be seen by the following Accounts.

Rome, Sept. 2. N.S.

Ardinal Cofcia having ask'd the Pope's Leave to go to I Naples and Benevente, for Change of Air for the Recovery of his Health, he was answer'd, that if he had a Mind for Change of Air, he might have it in the Suburbs of Rome; but he was charged at the fame Time, not to go out of the Territories of the Church. His Holiness has nominated an Apostolical Vicar at Benevento, of which the faid Cardinal is Archbishop, and has referv'd to himfelf the Difpofal of all the Benefices that shall become vacant in that Diocese; so that his Cofcian Eminency is divelled of all his Power there. The Cameral Congregation has, we hear, order'd Cardinal Cofcia to repay to the Apostolical Chamber the Sum of 26,000 Crowns, arising from a Pention he obtained of the late Pope, as if he had been one of his Nephews, who have generally a Pention of 12,000 Crowns a-piece, Dur his Eminency had found Means to get three Years Advance. There is a further Demand of 500,000 Crowns, which he made the Apollolick Chamber pay him, though they were not due to him, as appears by the Accounts of the Chamber. The fame Cameral Congregation have likewife order'd Signior Negroni, formerly Treafurer, to pay into the Chamber forthwith the 40,000 Growns due from him, besides 53,000 Crowns for which Sonior Compostini, Treasurer of Ferrara and Comacchio, is Dibtes, having disposed of that Sam by Order of Signier Negroni, without acquainting the Chamber with it. It is reported upon this Occasion, that the Pope having ask'd Signior Sacripanti, Treasurer-General, fome Days ago, how his Cash flood affected, and that Prelate anfwering him, that there were yet a great many Blanks to fill up, his Holine's reply'd, it should not be long fo.

On Monday laft, Signior Pratti, a Benswentine, was committed to Prison by the Popo's Order, as were likewise his Domesticks: The fame Day an Inventory was taken of all his Effects; and they found among other Things, 40,000 Crowns in Gold and Silver Specie, 300 Spanish Piffoles, Bills for fome Thousands of Crowns, and 10,022 Ounces of Silver Plate; all which were derry'd to the Apostolick Chamber. Signior Genouest hearing this, broke the Seal that was put upon his Effects, and made his Escape with all the Money he could carry. On Tuefday Signior Romani was examined in his Prifon for three Hours, by Signior Fiorelli, Secretary to the Criminal Congregation; and 'tis faid, his Affairs are in a very bad Way. Signiors Ifoldi, Gallerati, and Clementini, who were confined to their Houses, have been suice committed to Prison by Order of the faid Congregation. Signor Fiorelli went fome Days ago to Cardinal Finis, to demand all the Papers out of his Hands, that related to the Congregation of the Holy Office, and his Eminency not shewing a ready Compliance, he gave bim to understand, that if he made the least Hesitation, he had those with him who would take them by Force. The Cardinal furpriz'd with fuch a rough Sort of Ufage, immediately deliver'd up the Papers he came for.

Rome, Dec. 27. Cardinal Cofeia has at last offer'd to refign his Archbishoprick of Benevento; but as he pretended to referve to himself a considerable Pension out of the Revenues of that See, his Refignation was not accepted. His Friends have used all imaginable Arguments, to perswade him to comply with the Defire of theplope, as the bell Way to obtain his Favour ; but his Eminence continuing obstinate and inflexible, a Monitory against him was publish'd the 23d of this Month, and affix'd in the usual Places; by which, Cardinal Coscia was peremptorily required to resign his Archhishoprick of Benevento to the Pope. That Monitoty contains in Subflance, ' That the Cardinals appointed to examine this Affair, have, upon the Evidence pro-"duc'd against him, judg'd him incapable of possessing "that Archbishoprick; and besides that, the People Mf " Benevento have declar'd, that they will never receive and acknowledge him for their Paffor, nor obey his Orders; and therefore, that if his Eminence does not forthwith resign the same, his Holine's, who has already nominated an Administrator of that Archbi-

Moprick, will by his own Authority, bellow it upon

another

fy'd to Cardinal Coscia, he sent for his Advocates, with whom he had a long Conference, in which they prepar'd a Memorial, to be presented to the Congregation Supernounulis, by which he desir'd a convenient Delay in order to make his Resignation upon certain Conditions; but that Memorial was sent back to him, with these Latin Words; Lessum: quia sufficie notoria dissancia pro dimissione Archiepiscopatus aisque mora, to let him know it was rejected, and that the notorious Desamation he labour'd under, was sufficient Ground for his immediate Expulsion.

This determin'd the unwilling Cardinal to obey, and he has actually refign'd the faid Archbishoprick to the Pope, in the Form requir'd of him, without any Pen-

fin or Refervation whatever.

Rome, Jan. 3. Cardinal Coscia having deserr'd as long as he could to relign the Archoilhoprick of Benevento, was at last peremptorily commanded to do it by a Monitory, dated the 19th of December; in which, the Hatred of the Beneventines is alledg'd as a Reafon for his Relienation; because, it is impossible that a Person who has made himself so odjous to that People, could exercise his Ministry with Honour and Edification amongst them. The Tumult which happen'd about that Time at Benevento, contributed very much to fix the Irrefolution of Cardinal Cofcia. The Populace met together in prodigious Multitudes, ran to the Archbishop's Palace, tore down the Arms of Cardinal Cofcia which had been put over the great Gate, and dragged it about the Streets. They defigned afterwards to fet it on Fire, and demorth it to the Foundations, as a lasting Monument of his tyrannical Government, and their just Resentment; but they were prevented by Signor Bondelmonte, the Apollolical Commiffacy, who fent a flrong Detachment of Soldiers and Sbirri to fecure the Palace; and at the fame Time fent Word to the People, that he would affure them they should hear by the next Letters from Rome, that Cirdinal Cofcia had actually refigned that Archbishoprick. Signor Bandelmonte did not deceive them, for the next Advices brought an Account of his Refignation; whereupon, the Beneventines made Bonfires all over the City for three Nights fuccessively, and had a folemn Procession to return God Thanks for their Delivery from the Oppreffion they have groan'd under that infatiable Prelate. The Complaints and Remonttrances made by the People of Beneventa

Benevento by the Commissary aforesaid, and by him transmitted to the Congregation Supernonnullis, is 500 Pages long, and is subscrib'd by all the principal Nobility, the Magistrates, and other Persons of Distinction in that City; but it is hoped it will not be made Publick, for fear it should teach others the like vile Practices and Iniquity.

Since that Time he has been also depriv'd of the Abbey of Santa Sefia, valu'd at 6000 Ducats a Year; as also of the Pensions he receiv'd out of the Bishoprick of

Melfi, and other Churches.

On Monday last the Pope fent an Order to Cardini Fini, by which he is excluded from taking his Seat in the Congregations of the Holy Office, and of the Immunities. The faid Cardinal is required by this Order, which has been iffued by the Congregation Super Nonnullis, to transmit to Cardinal Banchieri, President thereof, his former Renunciation, upon Pain of being depriv'd of all his Livings, and of incurring the Major Excommunication. Cardinal Fini, wifer than Cardinal Cofcia, did not dispute with the Pope; but having immediately caused an Act of Renunciation and Submission, which he concluded in these Words written with his own Hand, Since this is the Will of the Father, I conform myself to it with Respect and Submission, he fent the fame to Cardinal Banchieri. The Congregation aforefaid will foon proceed against Cardinal Marini, one of the Favourites of the late Pontiff; which makes People believe, that the Emperor has withdrawn his Protection from those Delinquents. The Sieur Bondelmonte, Commiffary at Benevento, has feiz'd and cofiscated a great Quantity of Plate and other Goods belonging to Cardinal Coftia, valued at 250,000 Crowns, and hopes to make farther Difcoveries.

We took Notice in our last Register, that the Emperor had filled his Dominions in Italy with Troops, in order to oppose the Execution of the Treaty of Seville. Those Measures have given him an Opportunity of taking the Advantage of an unexpected Incident, which will strengthen those Pretensions on which he founds his Opposition to that Treaty. That Incident is the suiden Death of the Duke of Parma, whose Dominions he has seized; the Particulars of which are contained in the following Accounts.

PARMA, January 23.

ON Sunday in the Evening, our Duke appear'd at the Feaft at Court, but found himself not well: In the Night he was taken with a Pain in his Ear, which increas'd on Monday; and on Tuesday he was seiz'd with a violent Fever, and a Pain in his Side. On Wednesday he grew worse, and was let Blood: On Thursday the celebrated Physician Torti was sent for from Modena, who came on Friday Morning, and order'd some more Blood to be taken from him the same Evening; but the Duke was very resiles all Night, and the Pain in his Side increas'd to such a Degree, that by Break of Day he vomited violently, after which he had a Stool, sell asseep, and seem'd better. On Saturday he grew worse than ever, and dy'd about Noon, as they were getting him out of Bed by his own Order.

Parma, Jan. 26. The Corple of our late Duke having been exposed 24 Hours in the Parish Church of St. Paul, it was carry'd thence in a Coach drawn by fix Horfes, furrounded by a Detachment of Horfe-Guards, and ten Footmen with lighted Flambeaux in their Hands. to the Capuchin's Church, and depolited in the Ducal Vault there. As foon as that Prince was dead, Expreffes were dispatch'd to several of the principal Courts, but that which was to have gone through France to Spain, was detain'd at Milan, fo that he came back, and went by the Way of Genoa. Soon after, the Duke's Will was publickly read, the Purport whereof was That it was his Defire, that the Debts of the late Duke his Brother should be speedily paid, and the Furniture, except the Richest of it, fold for that Puropofe: That the Dutchels his Confort being three Months gone with Child, he intreated the Allied 4 Powers of Europe to have Compassion upon his People, and to defer the Execution of their Projects 'till the Detchefs is brought to Bed : That in Cafe the Prince or Princels the goes with thould not come into the Werld alive, or should die after it is brought forth, the Infante Don Carlos of Spain thould fucceed in his Dominions and Allodial Effates; and in Cafe he should die, the younger Prince his Brother, by Virtue of the Right which the Queen their Mother has to the Succeffion: That he appointed five Regents, namely, the Bilhop Marazzani, the Count del Verme, Lord Steward

of his Houshold, Count Avidi, Principal Secretary of State, and the Counts Arraferfe Baiardi and San Vitale: And that he bequeathed to each of his Gentlemen in Office 200 Ounces of Silver; to those of his Bed-chamber 100 Ounces; to the Secretaries go Ounces : to all his Livery-Servants 400 Philippus at the Servants of his Wardrobe, whatever they found therein; and for Maffes for the Repose of his Soul, 30,000 Florins.' Not withflanding the above Difpofition, 2000 Imperial Foot and 500 Horfe enter'd this City yesterday, and immediately feiz'd the Gates, the Caffie, and all the other Polls; General Stampa, who was arriv'd here before, having declared and promifed, that they should pay for what they had; and that they should not concern themselves with any Civil Affairs. but leave the Administration thereof entirely to the Regents nominated in the late Duke's Will. . Mean time, we look upon the Dutches's Dowager's Pregnancy as a Thing certain ; and yesterday the People took the usual Oath in favour of the Prince the may bring into the World. To-morrow we expect more Imperia! Troops : this Morning those already here made publick Proclamation in the Market-Place, ' That they take Poffession of these Dutchies for the Infante Don Garlor; and that if the Dutches's Dowager should not be deliver'd of a Prince, the faid Infante may take the Investiture of the Emperor whenever he will, provided he comes without an Army.' The Words of the faid Proclamation running thus: Sub aufpicit noffris nomine Princisis Caroli haredis, dummodo non armatus fed pacificus veniat, falvo jure ventris prægnantis, fi fit masculus. In like manner are 1500 Imperialifis march'd into Placenza. We are very impatient for the Return of the Expresses fent to the different Courts.

The late Duke Antonio Farnele, Duke of Parma, was born the 29th of November, 1679, succeeded his Brother in the Year 1727, and marry'd the Princes's Benedict Muria of Modena, the present Dutches's. The Nobility and Inhabitants of Parma seem'd at first resolved to receive no Imperial Troops into that Place, but when they saw them at their Gates, and heard that others were on their March, with Artillery, and other Necessaries, to reduce them by Force, they consented to receive them, upon the fair Promises made unto them by Count Stampa. As it was not publickly known before the Duke's Death, that the Dutches's was with Child,

• the first Advices that brough this News were not credited, but as this has been confirm'd by the last Letters, there is no Room it feems to doubt the Truth of it. especially after the Oath that has been taken by the Magiffrates of Parma.

र क्षेत्र विश्व विश्व है साथ है जिस विश्व विश्व

FRANCE.

UR Registers have long been fill'd with the Relations of the Contentions between the two Parties in this Kingdom, and of the Severity which the Government thought fit to shew to one of them. Neverthelefs, as all Discouragements and Profecutions have proved ineffectual, the Court has judg'd it best at last to maintain their own Dignity and the Publick Peace, both which fuffer'd by the obstinate Relistance of the perfecuted Side, by imposing Silence on both Parties. To this Purpofe, the following Arrest has been made publick.

An ARREST made by the King's Council of State, on the Occasion of the Disputes arisen on the Subject of the Two Powers, &c.

Extract of the Council of State, March 10, 1731. HE King being informed, that the late Difputes upon different Matters, particularly fuch as concern'd the Nature, Extent and Bounds of the Ecclefiaflical Authority, and of the Secular Power, are owing to certain Writings foread abroad in the World: His Majefty, attentive to fulfil all that Religion obliges him, to the utmost of his Power, without being wanting in what regards himfelf, thinks it his chief Duty to prevent the Occasion of these Disputes, that the Sacred Rights of a Power received from God alone may not be contefled, as to deciding all Queflions on Points of Faith, and Regulations of Manners; of making Canons or Rules of Discipline for the conducting of Ministers of the Church, and also the Faithful in the Order of Religion; for establishing these Ministers in Places that are deflitute of them, conformable to the fame Rules; and for obliging the Faithful to be obedient to them in a Canonical Order, not only in respect of useful Penances, K 2

but as to reat Spiritual Pains, by the Judgments or Censures that the principal Pastors have a Right to denounce, which Pains are fo much the more dreadful, as they affect the Soul of the Guilty, whose Resistance cannot hinder its Operation ; but the Offender, in fpight of himfelf, will be brought to the Punishment to which he is condemn'd. If his Majefty's Religion obliges him, as Protector of the Church, and in Quality of Most Chriflian King, to prevent any Blow from falling on what To effentially belongs to the Spiritual Powers; his Intention is alfo, to continue throughout his Dominions to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges granted to him by the Kings his Predecessors, as to what regards the Exterior Appurtenances of a Publick Tribunal; the Formalities, Order and Method of Courts of Judicature, the Execution of Judgments either upon Bodies or Eflates, with the Obligations or Effects refulting therefrom in their natural Order; and, in general, whatever adds the Terror of Temporal Punishment to the Fear of Spiritual ones. But as Disputes which begin to rife may give Room for contesting these different Points from the flarting of Questions of a rash and dangerous Nature, not only as to the Manner of the Expression, which however may be differently understood, but as to the Foundation of the Things themselves : His Majeffy hath thought it his Duty, on this Occasion, to follow the Example of the Kings his Predeceffors, by flopping on one Side the Course of these growing Disputes, and on the other, by taking all the Measures that his Wisdom and Piety could inspire him with, entirely to extinguish them. In Profecution hereof, his Majesty bethe in Council, hath order'd, and does order, that all the faid Disputes and Contestations, and likewise any Thing that may have relation thereto, be, and remain fufpended, as his Majesty suspends them by the present Arreft, impofing provisionally a general and absolute Silence upon the Matter of the faid Contestations: And in Confequence hereof, his Majesty most expresly inhibits and forbids all Univerfities of his Kingdom, especially the Faculties of Divinity, and of the Civil and Canon Law, to permit any Disputes in the Schools upon this Matter; as also to teach, or cause to be taught, any Thing contrary to the Principles above caken Notice of, on the Subject of the Two Powers. Forbid we in like Manner all our Subjects, of what State, Quality or Condition foever they be, to hold any Affemblies, or

to make any Acts, Declarations, Petitions, Profects tions or Procedures on Occasion of the faid Difputes, or of all that may concern them, or to write, compole, print, fell, utter or distribute, directly or indirectly, any Writings, Books, Libels, Memorials, or other Works on the same Subject, under what Title or Name it may be, upon Pain of being treated as Rebels and Offenders against the King's Orders, as Sowers of Sedition, and Disturbers of the Publick Quiet: His Majesty reserving to himfelf, and to himfelf alone, by the Advice of those he shall judge proper to choose continually into his founcil, and even into the Episcopal Order, to take the leafures which he shall effeem most convenient for preferling always more and more the inviolable Rights of the Two Powers, and to maintain between them the Union which ought to fubfift for the Common Good of the Church and State. His Majesty nevertheless exhorts and enjoins all Archbishops and Bishops of his Kingdom to be watchful, each in his Diocefe, that the Tranquillity therein, by the Ceffation of all Difputes, be charitably and inviolably preferv'd. He enjoins all Judges, each in Right of himfelf, efpecially the Sieur Herault, Counfellor of State, Lieutenant de Police of the City of Paris, as alfo all Lieutenant-Generals and Judges de Police of other Towns, to keep a ffrist Hand in the Execution of the Contents of the prefent Arrest, upon which all Letters Patents shall be expedited.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majefty being therein, held at Versailles, the 10th Day of March,

1731.

Sign'd,

PHELYPEAUK.

HOLLAND.

THE States of Holland and West-Friesland having been informed that the Tranquillity of their Popish Subjects in very much disturbed of late, upon Account of the Office of Pope Gregory VII. and the Constitution Uniquitus, and that the Enterprizes made by the Missionaries from the Court of Rome on that Subject, may be dangerous to the State; they have thought sit to issue the following Placaert, forbidding the Use of the Office

of the faid Gregory VII. if the Churches of the Romifle Communion in their Dominions.

HE States of Holland and West-Friesland, To all to whom these Presents come, Greeting. Forafmuch as we have been given to understand, that our Indulgence in conniving at the Roman Catholick Exercise of their Divine Worship, without putting in Execution, in feveral Respects, the Placaerts formerly iffued against the faid Exercise, is so far abused, that there is publickly printed in our Country of Holland and West-Friefland, for the Use of the Romish Churches, both feprately, and at the End of what they call the Directorial or Breviary, the Office (as it is call'd) of Pope Gragery VII. drawn up at Rome, by Authority of the Pope, the 25th of September, 1728; the' the faid Office extols, as a laudable Action, the Enterprize of that Pope, in excommunicating the Emperor of the Romans, deprived that Prince of his Kingdom, and absolved his Subjects from the Fidelity they had promifed him; and Nobody can be ignorant that feveral Powers of the Romilla Communion look upon that Enterprize of Gregory VII. to be fo feditious. To destructive of the Publick Tran-quillity, and of fo dangerous Consequence, that they do not permit any Use to be made of it in their Kingdoms : And foralmuch as it is notorious, on the other Hand, that feveral Springs have been play'd for introducing the famous Constitution Unigenitus among the Roman Catholick Inhabitants of this Province, and other United Provinces; and that they are continually labouring to oblige them to accept it as a Rule of Faith, without excepting what not only the Protestants, but also several Roman Catholicks, justly believe that Constitution to be contrary to the Foundations of the Common Tranquillity, and to the Safety of the Persons and Government of the Civil Supremacy. For thefe Caules, after mature Deliberation, we have thought fit, for the Preservation of the Common Tranquillity, and for the Safety of the Government and the true Reformed Religion, to ordain and appoint against the Enterprizes and Devices, of the Adherents of the See of Rome, as we de byschefe Prefents ordain and appoint.

First, That there shall not be made the least Use, either in Private or in Publick, of the said Office of Pope Gregory VII. in our Country of Holland and West-Friesland, upon Pain of the Roman Gatholick Priess, who shall