

act contrary hereto, being punish'd without any Remission, as Disturbers of the Publick Tranquillity; and the Churches of the *Roman* Religion, Chapels, or other Assemblies, wherein the said Office shall be made Use of for the future, shall be shut up for Six Months.

Secondly, That the said Office shall not be reprinted in our said Country, nor brought into it from Abroad, to be publish'd or sold therein, either separately, or as it is printed at the End of the said *Directorium* of the Mass and other Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church. Neither shall any mention be made of the said Office in any future Edition of the said *Directorium*. The whole, upon the Pain of forfeiting 1000 Florins for him that acts contrary hereto; one half to the Officer, and the other half to the Informer, and the Offender to lose his Trade.

Charging and commanding all Officers, Judges, and Justices of our Country, to execute and cause to be executed this our Placaert and Command; and to proceed and cause to be proceeded against, without any Favour or Affection, such as shall act contrary hereto. And to the End that no Person may plead Ignorance, it is our Pleasure, that it shall be published and affixed wherever it shall be thought necessary. *Done at the Hague, &c. the 20th of September, 1730.*



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

Westminster, January 21.

HIS Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU cannot but be sensible, that the Measures formerly taken, and the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Seville*, have prevented and disappointed the dangerous Consequences that were so justly apprehended from the Treaty

Treaty of *Vienna*; and we do not only see that Union dissolv'd, which had alarm'd all *Europe*, but the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover* strengthened by the additional Power of the Crown of *Spain*.

This Situation of Affairs gave us a reasonable Prospect of a general Pacification, and just Hopes of seeing the Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville* comply'd with, without the Necessity of coming to Extremities; and no Endeavours have been wanting, conformable to my Engagements with my Allies, to obtain that happy End. But this desirable Event having been hitherto delay'd, the Treaty of *Seville* lays an indispensable Obligation upon all the contracting Parties to prepare for the Execution of it; and we must be in a Readiness to perform our Part, and, by continuing to pursue the proper Measures, convince our Allies, that we will faithfully fulfil our Engagements, and, as far as shall depend upon us, procure the Satisfaction due to them, either by such Means as shall be most eligible, or by such as shall be found absolutely necessary.

The present critical Conjuncture seems in a very particular Manner to deserve your Attention, and you need not be told with what Impatience the Resolutions of this Parliament are every where waited for and expected.

I am incapable of attempting to influence your Proceedings by groundless Fears and Apprehensions, and as incapable of amusing you with vain Hopes and Expectations; but as the Transactions, now depending in the several Courts of *Europe*, are upon the Point of being determin'd, the great Event of Peace or War may be very much affected by your first Resolutions. The Continuance of that Zeal and Vigour, which you have hitherto shewn, in Support of me and my Engagements, must, at this Time, be of the greatest Weight and Importance, both with Regard to my Allies, who cannot think their Interest and the Common Cause neglect'd, before the Conditions of their Treaties are accomplish'd; and with Regard to those, who may be disposed, before the Season of Action is come, to prevent, by an Accommodation, the fatal Consequences of a general Rupture, which they will have little Reason to apprehend, if they find the Allies of *Seville* not prepared to do themselves Justice.

The Plan of Operations for the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville* by Force, in Case we shall be driven to that Necessity, is now under Consideration; and until the Proportions of the Confederate Forces, and the proper Dispositions for employing them, shall be finally adjusted and agreed upon, it will not be easy to determine how far the Expences, necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, may, or may not, exceed the Provisions made for the Service of the last Year.

In the mean Time, I am perswaded, you will go on to give all possible Dispatch to the publick Business; and if it shall be necessary, I shall not fail to ask the further Advice and Assistance of my Parliament, according to the Circumstances of publick Affairs, and as soon as any proper Occasion shall require it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper Estimates to be prepared and laid before you; and I can make no Doubt, but that dutiful Regard which you have always shewed to me and my Honour, and your just Concern for the true Interest of your Country, will induce you to grant me the necessary Supplies, and enable me to make good my Engagements with my Allies, with that Chearfulness and Affection, which becomes a *British* House of Commons, tender and jealous of the Honour of the Crown, careful and solicitous for the Glory and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Time draws near, which will admit of no further Delays. If the Tranquillity of *Europe* can be settled without the Effusion of Blood, or the Expence of publick Treasure, that Situation will certainly be most happy and desirable: But if that Blessing cannot be obtain'd, Honour, Justice, and the sacred Faith due to solemn Treaties, will call upon us to exert ourselves, in procuring by Force what cannot be had upon just and reasonable Terms.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty, January 22, 1730.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W^h your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your

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Majesty the Thanks of this House for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The many fatal Consequences attending the Treaty of *Vienna*, which affected all *Europe*, but more particularly this Nation, could only have been obviated by dissolving that dangerous Union: This the Measures formerly taken, and the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Seville*, have not only accomplish'd, but have even join'd one of the great contracting Powers of the Treaty of *Vienna*, to the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover*.

Your Majesty having thus laid a sure Foundation of the publick Tranquillity, if the just Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville* were comply'd with, and having in pursuance of your Engagements with the Allies, used all Endeavours to obtain that happy End; it is highly our Duty to persevere in that Zeal for your Majesty's Honour, and the publick Faith of the Nation, that all the Parties to that Treaty, who are under mutual and indispensable Obligations for the Execution of it, may find nothing wanting on the Part of *Great Britain*.

We therefore humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that the same Zeal and Vigour, which has hitherto appear'd in this House, for the Support of your Majesty and your Engagements, shall continue to be so manifest in all our Proceedings, to the contending Powers Abroad, that there shall as little Doubt remain, to the utmost of our Power, of your Majesty's being fully enabled in all Events to procure Satisfaction to your Allies, if Force should be necessary, as there is of your Majesty's known Inclination, from a Tenderness to your People, and Concern for the Peace of *Europe*, to prevent by any just Accommodation the bad Consequences of a general Rupture.

We shall, in the mean Time, give all possible Dispatch to the publick Business; and whenever your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to ask our farther Advice and Assistance, this House will come to such Resolutions as become dutiful and faithful Subjects, tender of the Effusion of Blood, and the Expence of publick Treasure, but unalterably steady in maintaining the Honour of the Nation, and the sacred Faith due to publick Treaties, ever mindful that we owe the Enjoyment of our happy Constitution to the Settlement of the Crown in your Majesty's Royal Family, and contributing all that is in our Power, that your Majesty may long wear it.

it with Ease and Honour, undisturb'd by Enemies either at Home or Abroad.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The enabling me to fulfil my Engagements with my Allies in all Events, will not only effectually secure and continue to my People the Advantages stipulated for them by Treaties, but may greatly contribute to the obtaining of a general Pacification.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our sincere Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We cannot but in Gratitude acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness in endeavouring to have the Conditions of the Treaty of Seville fulfilled and executed in such Manner as might best secure a general Pacification, and be conformable to your Engagements with your Allies.

And out of a just Sense of the Blessings we enjoy, we think it our Duty to declare our entire Confidence in your Royal Care and Concern for the Honour and Interest of your People, and our perfect Reliance upon your Majesty's Wisdom and Justice, in doing every Thing that shall depend upon you to procure the Satisfaction due to your Allies by such Means as shall be the most desirable; or, if they prove ineffectual, by such as shall be absolutely necessary.

We are firmly resolved to continue our utmost Zeal and Vigour in Support of your Majesty and your Engagements; esteeming this the least Part of our Duty, when we consider, that those Engagements are the Effect of your Vigilance for the Welfare of your Subjects.

We assure your Majesty, that we will give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business as it shall from Time to Time be brought before us: That as your People feel the Happiness of your Reign, so your Majesty may

may feel the Este of it. And from a dutiful Regard to your Honour and Dignity, and a just Concern for the true Interest of our Country, which we shall always look upon as indispensable and inseparable Obligations, we have the greatest Satisfaction in assuring your Majesty, that we will with all Cheerfulness grant such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, and effectually enable your Majesty to make good your Engagements with your Allies.

Your Majesty's Goodness to your People is very apparent in your avoiding to bring any unnecessary Burthens upon them: And it is the least Return we can make for it, to assure your Majesty, That in Case the Circumstances of Publick Affairs shall oblige you to ask any further Advice and Assistance of your faithful Commons, we will, upon every Occasion, discharge our Duty to your Majesty and those we represent, with that Cheerfulness and Affection which become a *British House of Commons*, tender and jealous for the Honour of the Crown, careful and solicitous for the Glory and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. The Zeal and Affection you express for me, and the Assurances you have given me of enabling me to make good my Engagements with my Allies, will, I am persuaded, have a very good Effect at this critical and important Conjunction.

F I N I S.

T H E

Historical Register.

N U M B E R L X I I .

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

Westminster, May 7.



THIS Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act for Raising One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds by Annuities and a Lottery in Manner therein mentioned, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets and Orders lost, burnt or otherwise destroyed.

An Act to continue the Duties for Encouragement of the Coinage of Money.

An Act to prevent Frauds in the Revenue of Excise, with respect to Starch, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.

An Act to explain a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, (for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants) which relates to the Children of the natural born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain.

An Act for importing from his Majesty's Plantations in America, directly into Ireland, Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament.

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An Act to prevent counterfeiting the Passes commonly called Mediterranean Passes.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act made in the Third Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the better Regulation of the Coal Trade, so far as the same relates to the preventing the inhancing the Price of Coals in the River Thames, by the keeping of Turn in delivering of Coals there.

An Act to prevent the stealing of Linnen, Fustian and Cotton Goods and Wares from Fields, Grounds, and other Places used for whitening, bleaching, or drying the same.

An Act for the more effectual punishing Stealers of Lead or Iron Bars fixed to Houses, or any Fences belonging thereunto,

An Act for the more effectual preventing Frauds committed by Tenants, and for the more easy Recovery of Rents and Renewal of Leases.

An Act that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice within that Part of Great Britain called England, and the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, shall be in the English Language.

An Act for granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of British made Gunpowder.

An Act for further encouraging the Manufacture of British Sail-cloth, by taking off the Duties and Drawbacks therein mentioned, and allowing an additional Bounty on British made Sail-cloth exported, and for stamping British made Sail-cloth with the Name and Place of Abode of the Maker.

An Act to explain and amend a Clause in an Act passed in the Second Year of his Majesty's Reign, (for making more effectual several Acts relating to Watermen, Wherry-men and Lightermen rowing on the River Thames) so far as the same relates to Ferry Boats and flat bottomed Boats.

An Act to enable Ideots and Lunatics who are seized or possessed of Estates in Fee or for Lives or Terms of Years, in Trust or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances, Surrenders or Assignments of such Estates.

An Act for obviating a Doubt which has arisen concerning the usual Allowance made upon the Delivery of Letters sent by the Penny-Post to Places out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and the respective Suburbs thereof.

An Act for the further continuing the Duties granted by an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland in the Year 1695, and continued by an Act passed in the Year 1707,

for paying off the Debts of the Town of Aberdeen, and for other publick Uses of the said Town.

An Act for continuing the Duty of Two Pennies Scots or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling upon every Pint of Ale and Beer that shall be vended or sold within the Town of Dundee and Privileges thereof, for paying the publick Debts of the said Town, repairing the Harbour there, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for Repairing and keeping in Repair the Pier and Harbour of Newhaven in the County of Sussex.

An Act for Repairing and keeping in Repair the Pier and Harbour of Ilfordcombe in the County of Devon.

An Act for rebuilding the Parish Church of Gravesend in the County of Kent, as one of the Fifty New Churches directed to be built by two Acts of Parliament, one made in the Ninth, and the other in the Tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne.

An Act for repairing the Road leading from Chappel on the Heath in the County of Oxon, to the Quarry above Bourton on the Hill in the County of Gloucester.

An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for amending the several Roads leading from the City of Bristol.

An Act for making more effectual an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, for repairing, widening, and amending the Roads from Wigan to Preston in the County of Lancaster.

An Act for repairing the Road leading from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, through Fulham-Fields to the great Road near the Pound at Hammersmith in the said County.

An Act for confirming an Agreement lately entered into between the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Worcester, and the Guardians of the Poor of the said City, for continuing the Hop Market of the said City in the Workhouse there, and for vesting the Right of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of keeping a Hop Market in the said City, in the Guardians of the Poor of the said City and their Successors for ever.

And to 20 Private Bills.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious Speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great Pleasure to me, that, at the Close of this Session of Parliament, I am able to acquaint you, that the Hopes I had conceived and given you, of seeing very suddenly a happy Period put to the Troubles and Disorders which had been so long apprehended, are now, by the Treaty signed at *Vienna*, answered and accomplished.

A Project of a Convention betwixt the Emperor and the Maritime Powers, for accommodating the Differences and Disputes that were subsisting, having been formed, the Treaty is concluded and signed by me and the Emperor, and is now under the Consideration of the States General ; the Forms of that Government not admitting a previous Concert in a Negotiation of this Nature : And, as this Treaty principally regards the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, it is likewise communicated to the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, as Parties to the Treaty of *Seville* : And I have just received Advice, that the Ratifications between me and the Emperor are exchanged.

The Conditions and Engagements which I have entered into upon this Occasion, are agreeable to that necessary Concern which this Nation must always have for the Security and Preservation of the Ballance of Power in *Europe* ; and as the uncertain and violent State of Affairs, to which *Europe* was reduced, and the Mischiefs of an immediate general War, which began to be thought unavoidable, are now removed : This happy Turn duly improved, with a just Regard to our former Alliances, which it shall be my Care to preserve, gives us a favourable Prospect of seeing the Publick Tranquillity re-established.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my Thanks for the effectual Supplies which you have granted me for the Service of the present Year, and for the proper Disposition you have made of the Publick Funds, towards lessening and discharging the National Debt ; the remarkable Dispatch and Unanimity which you have shewn at this critical Conjunction, has added very much to the Credit and Weight of your Proceedings ; and you shall find as great a Readiness on my Part to ease the Burthen of my People,

ple, as soon as the Circumstances and Situation of Affairs will admit of it, as you have shewn to raise the Supplies necessary for the Service of the Publick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope at your Return into the Country, you will find all Attempts to raise a Spirit of Discontent among my People, by unjust Clamours and Misrepresentations, vain and ineffectual. All malicious Insinuations to the Prejudice of my Measures must surely vanish, when it shall appear, that my first and principal Care has been for the Interest and Honour of this Kingdom: Let it be your Endeavour to remove all groundless Jealousies and Apprehensions, that the Satisfaction of the Nation may be as general, as it is my earnest Desire that their Happiness may be; let all my People, let all Orders of Men enjoy, quietly and unenvy'd, the Rights, Privileges, and Indulgences, which by Law they are entitled to; let no Innovations disturb any Part of my Subjects in the Possession of their legal Property; let all that are zealous in the Support of me and my Government, partake in common the Benefits of the present happy Establishment; and let your Good-will to one another be as extensive as my Protection, which all my good and faithful Subjects have an equal Right to, and may equally depend upon.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be Prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty seventh Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty seventh Day of July next.

During this Session, a second Pension-Bill was brought into the House of Commons, and passed that House; but was, like the former, rejected by the House of Peers. This Bill being somewhat different from the other, we shall here insert the following Copy of it.

A BILL for making more effectual the Laws in being for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or sitting or voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office holden in Trust for them, by obliging Persons hereafter to be chosen to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,
THAT it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 24th Day of June, 1731, no Person who shall be elected a Member to serve in the House of Commons, shall vote or sit in the said House, during any Debate there, after their Speaker is chosen, until such Member shall from Time to Time, and in Manner following, first take the Oath herein after mentioned, and subscribe the same in a Parchment Roll, to be provided by the Clerk of the House of Commons for that Purpose, viz.

I A. B. do solemnly and sincerely swear, that I have not directly or indirectly, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, from the Crown, nor any Office in Part, or in the Whole, from the Crown, held for me, or for my Benefit, by any Person whatsoever: And I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not receive, accept, or take, directly or indirectly, during the Time of my being a Member of this Parliament, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity or Reward whatsoever, or any Office from the Crown, to be held for me, or for my Benefit, in Part, or in the Whole thereof, by any Person whatsoever, without signifying the same to this House, within Fourteen Days after I have received or accepted the same, if the Parliament be then sitting, or within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting of the Parliament. So help me God.

Which said Oath shall be in this and every succeeding Parliament, solemnly and publicly taken and subscribed by every such Member of the House of Commons, at the Table in the Middle of the said House, at the same Time that he takes the other Oaths by Law directed

directed to be taken, whilst a full House of Commons is there duly sitting with their Speaker in his Chair.

And be it further enacted, that if any Member so taking the Oath, and subscribing as before directed, shall, at the Time of taking the said Oath, have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office from the Crown, in Part, or in the Whole, held in Trust for him, or for his Benefit, or shall, during his being a Member of Parliament, accept, receive, or take any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity or Reward whatsoever, or any Office in Part, or in the Whole, to be held for him, or for his Benefit, from the Crown, without signifying the same to the House, as aforesaid, such Member shall be, and is hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, and being thereof convicted by due Course of Law, shall incur and suffer the Pains and Penalties which by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm are inflicted in Cases of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted, that if any Member elected as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe the Oath as before directed, the Place for which such Member was elected, is hereby, without any other Conviction or Proceeding, declared void to all Intents and Purposes, as if such Member was naturally dead.

And be it further Enacted, That in Case any Member shall presume to sit or vote in the House of Commons, after the Speaker is chosen, without taking and subscribing the Oath herein before mentioned, such Member shall forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds for each Day he shall sit and vote as aforesaid, to be recovered and received, with full Costs of Suit, by him or them who shall sue for the same, and to be prosecuted by any Action, Suit-Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, wherein no Escoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance shall be admitted or allowed; and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office or Employment of Profit or Trust under his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall be made liable to any Disability, Incapacity, Forfeiture or Penalty by this Act laid or imposed, unless Prosecution

secution be commenced within one Year next after the Dissolution, or other Determination of the Parliament, in which such Disability, Incapacity, Forfeiture, or Penalty shall be incurred; or, in Case of a Prosecution, unless the same be carry'd on without wilful Delay, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Upon its being rejected by the Upper House, the following Protest was enter'd.

Die Martis, 2^{da} Martii, 1730.

HO D I E *2da vice lecta est Billa*, An Act for making more effectual the Laws in being, for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices holden in Trust for them, by obliging Persons hereafter to be chosen to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

Proposed to commit the Bill.

After long Debate,

The Question was put, Whether the said Bill should be committed?

It was Resolved in the Negative.

Then the Question was put, Whether the said Bill should be rejected?

It was Resolved in the Affirmative,

Dissentient

BECAUSE the Reasons which were entered on our Journals * last Session for the Commitment, and against the Rejection of this Bill, can, in our Judgment, have nothing of Weight said against them, as we think they want little to be added to them; tho' they seem to us to be strengthened on this Occasion, lest our second Refusal to concur with the House of Commons, in what solely regards their own Members, and without any Arguments offer'd to them in a Parliamentary Way for that Refusal, should be look'd upon by them as unkind, if not an unprecedented Treatment, and should, in the Opinion

* *Vide Hist. Reg. N^o LIX. where those Reasons are found at large.*

pinion of many disinterested Lovers of our ancient Frame of Government, too justly create in them a Resentment that might interrupt the Harmony between the two Houses, which is necessary for carrying on the most important Affairs of the Nation.

2. Because the Commons seem to think this Bill is wanted, and we are perswaded it is earnestly desired by the People, and so wisely contrived, by a solemn and strict Oath of Purgation, to guard against secret Corruption in that Place, where, if ever it should be prevalent, its Consequences would be most pernicious and extensive, that we fear we should be exposed to some uncharitable Suspicions, if we did not in this most authentic Manner the Constitution of Parliament will allow, from a becoming Zeal to hinder the Infection of so mischievous an Evil from spreading among others, give an undeniable Proof that we are untainted with it ourselves.

3. Because a Member of Parliament, who is not ashamed to accept a Gratuity for any Service which he is ashamed publicly to avow, must be conscious to himself (as we fear) that he is guilty of an immoral Action, and therefore we conceive ourselves not only obliged in Policy, but in Conscience, to yield our Assent to a Bill, that, as far as we could apprehend upon the most mature and serious Reflection, contains a proper Expedient in this limited Monarchy, to preserve both the Innocence and Independency of elected Legislators, and that (we had reasonable Hopes) would, in a great Measure, have prevented the Danger of an infamous Breach of a Trust of the highest Nature, reposed in every single Member of the Lower House, for the Benefit of the whole Community, which we think a Crime that ought to be dreaded by us, as *Good Patriots*, and that we are bound to abhor, as *Sincere Christians*.

4. Because we cannot but with Grief of Heart lament the Loss of that Opportunity, which, by enacting this Bill into a Law, we assure ourselves his Majesty would have embraced with particular Satisfaction, of demonstrating to all his Subjects, that he is incapable of suffering an improper Use to be made, by any of his Servants, of that large Revenue, which a Parliament liberal beyond any Example of their Predecessors, so cheerfully gave him, or of entertaining the least Thought himself to the Prejudice of the Liberties or Properties

of his People, by any unjustifiable Influence on their Representatives.

<i>Berkshire,</i>	<i>Willoughby de Br.</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>
<i>Bruce,</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Cadogan,</i>
<i>Plymouth,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>
<i>Bedford,</i>	<i>Thanet,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Warrington,</i>	<i>Bridgwater,</i>
<i>Gainsborough,</i>	<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>
<i>Gorwer,</i>	<i>Abington,</i>	<i>Oxf. and Mortim.</i>
<i>Abergavenny,</i>	<i>Maynard,</i>	<i>Ancafter Gr. Cha.</i>

While this Bill was debated in the House of Lords, a Right Reverend Prelate of very distinguish'd Abilities*, made a Speech against it with remarkable Earnestness; which made a great Noise in the Town, and gave Occasion to so many Reflections thereon, as well ludicrous as serious, that some Friends of the Bishop thought proper to vindicate him, in a Letter publish'd in the *Daily Post-Boy*, May 7, which we have judg'd it not unfitting to insert here, as it naturally belongs to the History of this remarkable Bill, and may be look'd on as a Sort of Counterpart to the Protest of the Lords.

Extract of a LETTER from Cambridge to a Gentleman at London, dated April 27, 1731, relating to the Pension Bill.

IF a great Appearance of Zeal against Bribery and Corruption were a certain Sign of Integrity, I should felicitate you upon our present State of Purity. But he who cries *Stop Thief* loudest, is not always the honestest Man in the Crowd. Knaves dare not, and honest Men will not defend Corruption; and hence comes the general Consent in such Cases.

But the present Question is not, Whether Bribery is a bad Thing, or no? which neither the Honest nor Dishonest Part of the Nation will dispute with you. The single Point is, Whether the Method proposed to stop Bribery, be an *effectual* Method, and *consistent* with our Constitution?

To

* Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor.

To clear this to myself, and to know upon what Grounds some of unblemish'd Characters opposed a late Bill, commonly call'd, a Bill against Bribery and Corruption; I got with some Difficulty one of the printed Bills, with the Blanks filled up. As I had heard that it related to Places, Pensions, and all *Rewards and Gratuities whatever* from the Crown, I read it in full Expectation of finding every Member of the House of Commons made incapable of taking or receiving in his own Name, or in Trust, any Place, Pension, Reward or Gratuity whatever. But to my very great Surprise, I found nothing like it. The Bill creates no new Incapacity; and had it passed into a Law, any Member notwithstanding might have taken any Reward, or any Gratuity from the Crown, which he could obtain. How then are Bribery and Corruption shut out? —

All that I can find in the Bill is this: — Every Member of the House of Commons is to swear to this Effect, 'That he will not directly, nor indirectly, take or receive any Reward or Gratuity' (I will confine myself to this Part of the Bill) 'from the Crown, during the Time of his being a Member: Or, that if he does receive any Gratuity or Reward, he will declare it to the House of Commons within fourteen Days. If any Member neglects or refuses to take this Oath: Or, if taking a Gratuity or Reward afterwards, he does not declare it to the House, he is made subject to the Pains and Penalties of Perjury, &c.' (The same Provision extends to Places and Pensions.)

The WHOLE, you see, comes to THIS: The Members may take what Rewards, what Gratuities they please, provided they declare what they take within 14 Days to the House of Commons.

You, and every Man must naturally ask, What is to be done in Consequence of this Declaration? To this Question I can give no positive Answer; for here the Bill stops short, and gives not the least Intimation of the Use to be made of this Declaration: And yet can it be thought that no Use is to be made of it, and that the whole Bill means nothing?

Consider then, whatever Use is to be made, it must be by the *House of Commons only*. — There the Declaration is to be made. And it would, I suppose, be a Breach of Privilege for any Person in this Kingdom to take Cognizance of what passes there. Besides, the Use

must be *Discretionary and Arbitrary*; for there is nothing in the Bill to direct, much less to limit the Use, to be made of this Declaration. Suppose now any House of Commons hereafter should refer the Consideration of all such *Declarations* to the *Committee of Elections*, there the Merit of the Person who receives, the View and Design of the Crown who gives the Reward, must come in Question; and though they should be judged of there, and determined with the same Honour and Justice (and I make no doubt but they would) that Elections are, yet nevertheless I fear the Consequence of erecting such a *Judicature* would be injurious to the Constitution.

We have had several Laws to render Persons under certain Circumstances incapable of Offices of Trust; but in all such Cases, the Incapacity rests upon the Subject; the Honour and Dignity of the Crown are saved, and not exposed to the Censure and Judgment of the People: I remember no Law that leaves the Crown at Liberty to give, and sets up a *Judicature* to condemn or approve the Gift. I apprehend, *such a Power* in the Subject to be absolutely inconsistent with our *Constitution*; and that it is every where a Branch of the Supreme Power; and that wherever it is placed, it must necessarily draw the Supreme Power to it. We have Instances in our own History, when Powers of this Sort have been assumed; but never, I think, without ending in the Ruin of the Crown. Once too the House of Lords, by this and like Methods, *lost their very Being*; and is it to be wonder'd at, if they are jealous of every Approach, every Tendency to the same Power in the House of Commons?

You may think, perhaps, that I carry this Matter too far; and that the Commons could have no such Meaning as this. I am as willing to think Honourably of the Commons of *Great Britain* as you are. But consider,

Laws are not to be made upon a Presumption that Man will be so honest as not to abuse them; nor is it enough to say, that they who propose the Law, mean no Harm by it. It must be consider'd, not only what is intended by a Law at present, but also what Use may possibly be made of it hereafter. And can any Man pretend to say, that no House of Commons hereafter will ever ground any partial Proceedings on this Bill? And if any House of Commons should, who can hinder them?

It

It will be too late to complain, when the Case happens; which, whenever it happens, will be Remediless. In some Instances it may be right to pass Laws in hopes of good Success, and with a View of repealing them, if they should not answer the End proposed: But in the present Case, where the Consequence to be fear'd is a *new Power* unknown to our Constitution; a *kind of Supreme Judicature* to arise in the House of Commons; if such Consequence should prove real, how shall the Evil be cured? Do you think the Law would be easily repealed? That the Commons would *consent* to give up the *Power*, after they had found what Strength it gave them? I am afraid not: And therefore Bills of this Kind are not to be passed to try Experiments; or upon probable Presumptions *that* they may not be abused: For should the Experiment miscarry, and the Presumption fail, it might prove fatal to the Constitution, and be an Evil never to be removed.

Consider farther, If this *Power* should ever be allowed, how far it will extend. It must go to *all Rewards and Gratuities whatever*, received directly or indirectly, by any Member of the House of Commons. I think there is nothing in the Power of the Crown to give or grant, but may be taken in under these general Words. There are great Offices in the Kingdom, which, as the Law now stands, do not disqualify those who hold them from Sitting in the House of Commons. But if you consider them as *Rewards or Gratuities* given by the Crown, (and what shall hinder their being so considered?) they must be affected by this Bill, and they who hold them, made subject to such Scrutiny and *discretionary* Judgment, as shall at any Time, in Consequence of this Bill, be exercised in the House of Commons.

If the Relation of a Member is advanced to any Office, it may be construed as a Reward, *indirectly* at least, to the Member, and he made answerable to the House under the Suspicion of Bribery. And considering how numerous the Relations of the best Families are, how often the Subject stands in need of the Favour of the Crown for the Pardon of Offences, for the Remitting of Fines or Forfeitures, for Renewing Leases, Grants, Patents, and the like; it will always be in the Power of a Majority to fix the Guilt of Bribery upon those who are not in their Favour, and either to turn such Mem-
bers

bers out as corrupt Men, or by the Terror of such Usage make them subservient to their own Ends.

There is little Difference between a Power to give Places, and a Power to approve or disapprove the Gift of them by another. What must this Power be in the Hands of the Commons, joined to the *Sole Right* they claim of giving Money, to the Right of determining all disputed Elections, to the Right of calling to Account every Minister and Officer in the Kingdom, and to many other Powers now, and anciently exercised by the Commons? Must they not grow too great to be controul'd or checked by the other Branches of the Legislature? And may they not, in such a Plenitude of Power, think the House of Lords to be (what in such Case it probably would be) of no Use? Should a Republican Spirit ever possess a House of Commons, invested with such uncontrollable Power, (and what has been, may be again) how long could our ancient Constitution, on which our Religion, Liberties and Properties depend, subsist?

Upon this View, which I have given you of the Bill, and its Consequences, it will not be hard for you to apply properly the Words of a learned Prelate, (one too long, and too well known in this University, to be suspected here to be a Pleader for Bribery and Corruption) and to see upon what Foundation, the Apprehension therein express'd of an Independency to accrue from this Bill, to the House of Commons, was grounded. As you may not perhaps have the said Words at Hand when you receive this Letter, I have transcribed them for you, from the Paper in which they were lately communicated to the Publick.

For tho' this Bill at first Sight seems to be a self-denying Bill; and to some particular Members may perhaps prove so: Yet the Commons, consider'd as an House of Parliament, will find in it, I suspect, a very great Enlargement of Power. And whatever tends to break the Ballance between the Powers essential to this Constitution, must sooner or later prove the Ruin of the Whole. An independent House of Commons, or an independent House of Lords, is as inconsistent with our Constitution, as an independent, that is, absolute King. And whoever loves the Liberties and Laws of his Country, will no more desire to see one

one than the other. Let Bribery be punished, let Corruption be punished, but not by giving so much Strength to one Power of this Constitution, as shall make it able to overbear the rest.

I am well assured, these were the *very Words* spoken by the Bishop. What think you, Sir, are they *either empty Sounds, or capable of the wicked Construction* that has been put upon them?

I am, &c.

A STATE

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT from the 31st of December 1729, to the 31st of December 1730. With the Produce of the SINKING FOND in the said Years.

	Amount of the National Debt upon Dec. 31, 1729.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1729, & Dec. 31, 1730.	Paid off in the said Time.	Amount of the National Debt upon Dec. 31, 1730.
EXCHEQUER.				
A nnuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea Company.	l. s. d. 1837533 9	l. 1729, & Dec. 31, 1730.	l.	l. s. d. 1837533 9
Annunities for Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed.	108100	l.		108100
Annunities payable upon two and three Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths.	142799 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		3400	139399 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
To the short Annunities at 9 l. per Cent. per Ann.	161108 6 8			161108 6 8
Ditto on Lottery 1710.	109290			109290
Annunities on the Plate Act, 6 Geo. nuper Regis.	312000			312000
Annunities on Nevis and St. Christopher's Debentures at 3 l. per Cent.	37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills on the Viſtuallers Act, 1726, the Sum of	482700		900	481800

Ditto made out of the ~~Act~~. on old Bills exchange'd.
Ditto for the Supply of the Year 1730.

Note, The Land Taxes and Duties on Malt, being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the Million charg'd on the Duties of 6d. per Pound.

EAST-INDIA Company.

By two Acts of Parliament 9 Will. 3. and by } 3200000
two others 6 & 10 Anna.

Bank of ENGLAND.

On the original Fond at 6l. per Cent. 1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. 1. 1500000
Purchased of the South-Sea Company. 4000000
Annuities at 4l. per Cent. charg'd on the Duty } 1750000
of Coals since Lady-Day 1719.
Ditto charg'd on the Surplus of the Fonds for } 1250000
Lottery, Anno 1714.

SOUTH-SEA Company.

On the Capital Stock and Annuities Act, 9 Geo. 1. 33302203 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000000 32302203 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

49795755 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 550000 1043900 49301855 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXCHEQUER.

Dr.

Per Contra.

Cr.

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
TO Cash of the Sinking Fund, Dec. 31, 1729.				178	535	12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Produce of the Sinking Fund, between the 31st of December 1729, and Dec. 31, 1730.						
On the Aggregate Fond	702	426	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
General Fond	350	576	16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
S. S. Comp. Fond	110	600	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Money receiv'd on the Papist Act		86	18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				1164	190	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
				1362	726	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

BY Money issu'd towards discharging the National Debt, between Dec. 31, 1729, and Dec. 31, 1730.

Before Christmas 1716.

Paid the S.S. Company in discharge of so much of their Capital Stock } 1000000

Ditto by *Ja. Whitchurch*, for a Debt due to him on the Bankers Annuities, the Money reserved for the Payment of that Debt being carry'd to the Sinking Fund, by an Act 13 Geo. 1.

Ditto by *Anne Church* the like —

85 5

8 15

Since Christmas 1716.

By Exchequer Bills, 1720, cancell'd

419 16 4

1000513 16 4

Balance on Dec. 31, 1730,

362212 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1362726 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

An ACCOUNT shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1730, hath been disposed of; distinguish'd under the several Heads, until the 5th Day of February 1730-1, and the parts thereof remaining unsatisfy'd, with the Deficiency thereupon.

SERVICES.

NAVY.

FOR Victuals, Wages, and Wear and Tear of the Navy, and the Victualling thereof for 10,000 Men.	l.	s.	d.
For the Ordinary of the Navy, and for half Pay to the Sea Officers	494000		
For the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy	213168	16	5
Towards the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich	120618		
	10000		

ORDNANCE.

For Ordnance Sea Services	26000		
For ditto Land Services	77127	11	3
For extraordinary Expences for Land Services, not provided for by Parliament	17272	18	

Sums paid.			Remains to be paid.		
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
837786	16	5	764793		
			72993	16	5
120400	9	3	70698	14	
			49702	7	11

Q. 2

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for the Year 1731.

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FORCES.

FORCES.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For defraying the Charge of 17709 Men for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, <i>An.</i> 1730.	}	65	14	84	17	1	1			
For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, <i>Minorca</i> , and <i>Gibraltar</i> , <i>Anno</i> 1730.		160	23	5	8	1	1			
For defraying the Expence of 12000 <i>Hessians</i> , taken into his Majesty's Pay, for the Year 1730.	}	24	12	59	1	3				
For one Year's Subsidy to the Duke of <i>Brunswick Lunenburgh Wolfenbuttle</i> .		25	00	0						
Upon Account of Out-Pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> Hospital.	}	23	45	2	26	3				
Upon Account of Half-Pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, <i>Anno</i> 1730.		64	00	0						
For defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incur'd and not provided for by Parliament,	}	28	78	0	12	5	1			
Upon Account of one Year's Pensions, from <i>Dec.</i> 25, 1719, to the Widows of half Pay Officers of Land Forces, marry'd before <i>Christmas</i> 1716.		15	00	0						
		1195712 15 2			1142072 12 6			467 2 8		

DEFICIENCIES.

To make good the Deficiency of the Malt
Duty, *Anno* 1728. } 227457 11 5½

To make good the Deficiency of the Land
Tax, *Anno* 1728. } 82813 15 6

To make good the Deficiency of the General
Fund at *Michaelmas* 1729. } 63344 16 5½

To make good the Deficiency of the Grants,
Anno 1729, (*viz.*)

To the Navy, ———— L. 50000

To the Ordnance, ———— 49244 3 6

To the Forces, ———— 16196 16 9

115446 0 3

Towards the Maintenance of the *British* Forts
and Settlements belonging to the Royal *African*
Company of *England* on the Coast of *Africa*, } 10000

For the Purchase of the Interest of *Dougal*
Cuthbert, Esq; in a Reversionary Grant to him,
during Life, of the Office of Warden of the *Fleet*
Prison, } 2500

489062 7 7½

489062 7 7½

12500

12500

2655462 8 8½

2486026 1 6½

169436 7 0½

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The Grants towards supplying the said Services.

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1000000			By the Land Tax, Anno 1730.
750000			By the Malt Duty, Anno 1730.
200000			By the East-India Company.
550000			By Exchequer Bills to be repaid out of the first Aid granted after the 29th of September, 1730, and 'till then charged on the Surplus of the East India Company's Fond, after the 25th of March 1730.
11655	11	9½	By Arrears of former Land Taxes.
9494	2	3	By Arrears of the Duties on Malt, Anno 1728.
2521149	14	0½	
134312	14	6	Deficiency of the Grants, Anno 1730.
2655467	8	6½	

Residue of the Grants undisposed.

<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Exchequer Bills rest of —	550000	35123	12 6½
Deficiency of the Grants, An. 1730.	—	134312	14 6

An Account of the Produce of the several Land Taxes, for Ten Years last past; with the Charges of Interest, and other Deductions which have been made thereon.

For the Year 1721.

THE Land Tax at 3 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1721, and Feb. 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 336 l. 5 s. od. $\frac{1}{2}$ to rectify Over-Payments made by Receivers upon their Accounts, the Sum of 1489546 3 24
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of 68677 l. 3 s. 10 d.
the same, amounts to

For the Year 1722. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between Lady-day 1722, and Feb. 17, 1730, the Sum of 991729 4 11
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of 64383 l. 7 s. 4 d.
the same, amounts to

For the Year 1723. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1723, and Feb. 17, 1730, the Sum of 992187 14 9
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of 38297 l. 11 s. 8 d.
the same, amounts to

For the Year 1724. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1724, and Feb. 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce, 425 l. 11 s. 8 d. to rectify Over-Payments made by Receivers upon their Accounts, the Sum of 990354 2 104
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the 35311 l. 16 s.
the same, amounts to

	l.	s.	d.
For the Year 1725. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between Lady-day 1725, and Feb. 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 14l. 7s. 10d. to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of	985787	7	7
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	40639l.	19s.	5d.
For the Year 1726. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1726, and Feb. 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 2995l. 11s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of	964481	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	35465l.	6s.	0d. $\frac{1}{2}$
For the Year 1727. The Land Tax at 4 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produc'd into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1727, and Feb. 17, 1730, the Sum of	1980888	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	75786l.	18s.	9d.
For the Year 1728. The Land Tax at 3 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1728, and Feb. 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 788l. 15s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of	1476083	2	
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	37022l.	6s.	3d.
For the Year 1729. The Land Tax at 3 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between Lady-day 1729, and Feb. 17, 1730, the Sum of	1393430	10	7
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	28180l.	3s.	1d.

For the Year 1730. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for the Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between *Lat. 1 day* 1703, and *Feb. 17, 1730*, the Sum of ———— 9796 10 0
 The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charg'd on } 9769 l. 8 s. 7 d.
 the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to ————

Memorandum, The other Deductions out of the several Land Taxes do not appear at the Receipt of Exchequer; but by several Acts granting the same, there is to be allow'd by the Auditors) in passing the Receivers Accounts, the following Deductions, viz.

Two-pence per Pound to Receivers.

Three-pence per Pound to Collectors.

Two-pence Half-penny per Pound to Commissioners Clerks.

As also Moneys discharged by Certificates from the Barons of the Exchequer, to reduce the double Tax to a single one, in Cases where Papists take the Oaths, or their Estates come to Protestants.

And likewise by the Act for Mutiny and Desertion, the Justices of the Peace, by their Warrants, are authorized to charge the Collectors of the Land Tax with the Payment of Twenty Shillings for every Deforter apprehended within their respective Districts or Collections.

The Exchequer to the Sinking Fund

Dr.

T O Surplus Money unapply'd at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1729, as per Account for the Half Year then ended	l.	s.	d.
	77	12	8 2½
To Surplus Money arisen in the Half Year ended at <i>Lady-day</i> 1730, viz.			
Surplus of the Aggregate Fund	268	936	7 1
Surplus of the General Fund, when the Sum of 38100 l. 9 s. 9 d. being the Complement to 362424 l. 13 s. 5 d. shall be made good	155	312	14 8½
Surplus of the South-Sea Company's Fund	24	769	10 4½
	449	018	12 2½
Income by the Tax on Papills, after the Deficiency thereof was made good out of the publick Supplies for the Year 1726, pursuant to an Act 12 <i>Georgii primi</i> , pag. 318. in that Behalf	99	14	5
	449	118	6 7½
	526	246	6 9½

Per Contra

By Principal paid off on Orders for Debentures made forth for the Relief of the Sufferers of Nevis and St. Christopher's, pursuant to a Clause in an Act 1 Georgii secundi, pag. 449, 447, in full of 103272 l. 10 s.

l. s. d.
10561 9 8½

By paid James Whitchurch for an Annuity (call'd Bankers Accounts) on the principal Sum of 100 l. at the Rate of 3 l. per Cent. per Ann. for 11 Years and three Quarters, from the 26th of December 1705, to the 29th of September 1717, the Sum of 35 l. 5 s. and for Redemption of the said Annuity, and Discharge of the said principal Sum of 100 l. the further Sum of 50 l. being one Moiety thereof; in both 85 l. 5 s. pursuant to the Act 13 Georgii primi, pag. 327 and 328. in that Behalf.

85 5 0
10646 14 8½

By Remains at Lady-Day, 1730, viz.

Surplus of the Aggregate Fund 168851 2 1

Surplus of the General Fund, when the Sum of 38100 l. 9 s. 9 d. ½ being the

Deficiency thereof in this Half Year, shall be made good by Parliament 221879 5 2½

Surplus of the South-Sea Company's Fund for their old Capital 24769 10 4½

Income by the Tax on Papills 99 14 5

515599 12 1

526246 6 9½

The Exchequer to the Sinking Fond

Dr.

TO Surplus Money unapplied at Lady-Day, 1730, as per Account, for the Half Year then ended. l. s. d.
515599 12 8
 To Surplus Money arisen in the Half Year ended at Michaelmas, 1730, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Surplus of the Aggregate Fond.	445688	8	7½
Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 1252 l. 15 s. 1 d. ½ being the Complement to 362424 l. 13 s. 5 d. shall be made good.	162482	14	7
Surplus of the South-Sea Company's Fond.	62144	6	6
	671315	9	8½

Income by the Tax on Papists, after the Deficiency thereof was made good out of the publick Supplies for the Year 1716, pursuant to the Act 12 Georgii primi, pag. 318. in that behalf.

86 18 6½	
671402	8 3
1187002	0 4

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Per Contra.

Cr.

By paid the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *South-Sea*, &c. at or soon after *Midsummer*, 1730, towards paying off and redeeming One Million, Part of their remaining Capital Stock, or Principal Sum of 16651101 l. 12 s. 9 ¹/₂ belonging to the said Company in their own Right, commonly called *South-Sea Stock*, and thereby redeeming the Annuity, being after the Rate of 4 l. per Cent. attending thereon, pursuant to the Act 3 *Georgii 2di*, pag. 359. in that behalf. l. 725000

By paid the said Governor and Company at or soon after *Michaelmas*, 1730, in full Redemption of One Million of their said remaining Capital Stock, pursuant to the said Act l. 275000

By paid for Arrears on Annuities (called *Bankers Annuities*) due before *Michaelmas*, 1717, pursuant to a Clause in an Act 13 *Georgii primi*, pag. 327. in that behalf. 8 15 0

By Remains at Michaelmas, 1730, viz.

Surplus of the Aggregate Fond 64877 11 2 ¹/₂

Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 393 l. 4 s. 11 d. the Deficiency thereof *Anno* 1730 shall be made good by Parliament 122115 14 1 ¹/₂

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	1000000	0	0
	8	15	0
	1000000	8	15 0
	186993	5	4
	1187001	0	4

This being the Sixteenth Half-yearly Account made up pursuant to the Act 9^o Georgii primi, pag. 367. is humbly presented this 5th Day of February, 1730-31.

N^o LXII

for the Year 1731.

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GERMANY.

THE Treaty of *Seville* concluded in Nov. 1728 was expected to have put an End to the long Troubles of *Europe*; the four great Powers of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Holland*, being united in it. And tho' the Emperor was thought to be disoblged by it, yet as he was not immediately affected by that Treaty, and besides, could not be supposed to think himself alone a Match for the four other great Powers, it was hoped that he would soon be brought to acquiesce. As he had already consented, by his Accession to the Quadruple Alliance, to the Succession of *Don Carlos* to the Dominions allow'd him by the Treaty of *Seville*, there seem'd no great Room to imagine that he would be very much concern'd about any Methods that should be taken for rendering that Succession more secure. And tho' it was possible enough that he might resent it as a Disrespect that an Alteration should be made without his Privity, in Measures to which he had formerly been a Party; yet it was not expected that he would go to Extremities upon an Occasion so little important; or if he should have a Mind to do so, that he would think himself able to encounter the whole Body of the Allies of *Seville*. Nevertheless, all these strange and unlooked for Things came to pass. The Emperor declared, his Honour and Rights, and those of the Empire † so invaded by the Treaty of *Seville*, that he was resolv'd to hazard a War rather than acquiesce in the introducing the 6000 *Spaniards*, which, by the Treaty of *Seville*, were to be Garrisons in the principal Places of the States of *Italy*, to secure *Don Carlos's* Succession. At the same Time he made his Words good, by sending with great Celerity, and at a vast Expence, strong and numerous Bodies of his own Forces into *Italy* to oppose any Attempts that should be made in pursuance of the Treaty of *Seville*; while all *Europe* stood amazed to find that a Prince, whose Family, in his own Memory, was at the Brink of Ruin by the Arms of *France*, and without the timely Assistance of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, had

* *Vide* Hist. Reg. N^o LVII.

† *Vide* Hist. Reg. N^o LXI. from p. 46. to 63.

had been undone, defy'd now alone all these three Powers united, together with Spain in Confederacy with them; and this, not in a Quarrel that concern'd his Crown or Safety, but upon a Punctilio of Honour.

But while every Body was looking with Surprise at so vast an Expence of Treasure, by a Prince who was always reckon'd so little able to bear it, on an Occasion that seem'd so trivial; and so great an Obstinacy express'd for preserving a mere Point of Honour; on the sudden the agreeable News was brought, that by the Mediation of Great Britain, he has receded from these Pretensions, and consents to all that the Allies of Seville demanded in Favour of Don Carlos; besides which, he has agreed that the *Ostend* Company, which has long been a Bone of Contention, shall now be totally dissolved. All this is done upon the Condition that the Allies of Seville will guaranty the Disposition which the Emperor has made of his Hereditary Dominions, in Case of his Death without Issue Male, which in all probability he never will have, unless he survive the present Empress. This Agreement has produced the following Treaty, which was concluded at Vienna, and is here inserted at large.

COPY of the Treaty concluded at Vienna, between the Emperor and the King of Great Britain.

*In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.
Amen.*

TO all to whom it does, or may any ways appertain:
Be it known, That the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord, Charles VI. Emperor of the Romans, King of Spain, of both the Sicilies, of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, &c. &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord George II. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; together with the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; having taken into Consideration the present unsettled and perplexed State of Affairs in Europe, they seriously bethought themselves of finding proper Methods, not only to prevent those Evils which must naturally arise from the Cavils and Divisions that were daily increasing, but also to establish the Publick Tranquillity upon as sure and lasting a Foundation, and in as easy and speedy a Manner,

ner, as it was possible: For this End, their said Majesties and the said States-General, animated with an ardent and sincere Desire to carry on so wholesome a Work, and to bring the same to Perfection, judg'd it expedient to agree among themselves upon certain general Conditions, which might serve as the Basis for reconciling the Differences of the chief Princes of Europe, and for settling the Disputes, which, as they are heighten'd among themselves, do greatly endanger the Publick Tranquillity.

For which Purpose, on the Part of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, the Most High Prince and Lord Eugene, Prince of Savoy and Piedmont, Actual and Intimate Counsellor to his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, President of the Council of the *Austrian Netherlands* at Vienna, and his Lieutenant-General, Major-General of the Holy Empire, Vicar-General of all the Kingdoms and States of the said Empire in Italy, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Knight of the Golden Fleece; and also the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Philip-Lewis, Hereditary Treasurer of the Holy Empire, Count of Zintzendorff, Free Baron of Ernsthurn, Lord of the Lands of Gfoll, Upper Selowitz, Porlitz, Sabot, Mulfig, Loos Zaan, and Dreskau, Burgrave of Rheineck, Hereditary Master of Horse, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, Actual and Intimate Counsellor, First Chancellor of the Court, &c. and also the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Gundacker-Thomas, Count of the Holy Empire, of Stahremburg, Schaumburg, and Waxenburg, Lord of the Domains of Eschelberg, Liechtenhagen, Rotenegg, Freystadt, Haus, Oberwalse, Senffenberg, Bodendorff, Hattwan, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Intimate and Actual Counsellor to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, Hereditary Marshal of the Archduchy of Upper and Lower Austria: On the Part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Thomas Robinson, Esq; Member of Parliament of Great Britain, and his Minister to his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty: And on the Part of the High and Mighty States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* ———. Who all being well and duly provided with full Powers, after they had held Conferences together, and exchanged their Credential Letters and full Powers, agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions,

ARTICLE I.

THAT there shall be, from this Time forward, between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, both their Majesties Heirs, and between the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, a firm, sincere and inviolable Friendship, for the common Welfare of the Provinces and Subjects belonging to each of the Contracting Princes; and that this Peace be so established, that each of the Contractors shall be obliged to protect and defend the others Territories and Subjects; to maintain the Peace, and procure the Advantages of the other Contractors, all the same as if he did it for himself: In short, to prevent and ward off all the Damage and Injury, of any Sort whatever, which might be done them. For this End, all the former Treaties or Conventions of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, shall have their full Effect, and shall preserve, in all and every Part, their full Force and Virtue, and shall even be look'd upon as renewed and confirmed by Virtue of the present Treaty; excepting only in such Articles, Clauses, and Conditions, from which it has been thought fit to derogate by the present Treaty. And moreover, the said Contracting Parties have expressly obliged themselves, by virtue of the present Article, to a mutual Defence; or, as it is called, a reciprocal *Guaranty* of all the Kingdoms, States and Territories which each of them possesses, and even of the Rights and Immunities each of them enjoys, or ought to enjoy; in such Manner, that they have mutually declared, and the said Contracting Parties have reciprocally promised, that they will oppose with all their Forces the Enterprizes of all and every one, who shall (contrary to Expectation) undertake to disturb any of the Contractors, their Heirs or Successors, in the peaceable Possession of the Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Lands, Rights and Immunities, which each of the Contracting Parties doth or ought to enjoy at the Time of the Conclusion of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II. Moreover, as it hath been frequently remonstrated on the Part of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, that the Publick Tranquillity could not reign or last long, and that no other sure Way could be found out for maintaining the Ballance of *Europe*, than a Defence, an Engagement, an Eviction, or, as it is called; a *general Guaranty* to his Imperial Majesty for the

Order of his Succession, as it is settled by the Imperial Declaration of 1713, and received in the Serene House of *Austria*; his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and the High and Mighty States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, moved thereto by their ardent Desire to secure the Publick Tranquillity, and to preserve the Ballance of *Europe*, as also in Consideration of the Terms agreed upon in the following Articles, which are extremely well adapted to answer both Purposes; Do, by virtue of the present Article, take upon them the general Guaranty of the said Order of Succession, and oblige themselves to maintain it, as often as there shall be Occasion, against all Persons whatsoever; and consequently, they promise in the most authentick Manner that can possibly be, to defend, maintain, and (as it is called) to guaranty with all their Forces, and against all Persons whatsoever, as often as there shall be Occasion, that Order of Succession, which his Imperial Majesty has declared and established by a solemn Act of the 19th of *April*, 1713, in Manner of a perpetual, indivisible, and inseparable *Fideicommiss*, or feoffment of Trust, in Favour of the Eldest, for all his Majesty's Heirs of both Sexes: Of which Act there shall be a Copy annexed at the End of this Treaty. Which said Act was readily received, with common Consent, by all the Orders and Estates of all the Kingdoms, Archduchies, Principalities, Provinces, and Domains, belonging by Right of Inheritance to the Serene House of *Austria*; all which have humbly and thankfully submitted thereto, and transcribed it into their Publick Registers, as having the Force of a Law and *Pragmatick Sanction*, which is to subsist for ever in its full Force. And whereas, according to this Rule and this Order of Succession, in Case it should please God, of his Mercy, to give his Imperial and Catholick Majesty Issue-Male, the Eldest of his Sons, or, he being dead before, the Eldest Son's Eldest Son; and in Case his Imperial Majesty leaves on his Demise no Male Issue, the Eldest of his Daughters, the Serene Archduchesses of *Austria*, by the Order and Right of Seniority, which has always been indivisibly preserved, is to succeed his said Imperial Majesty in all his Kingdoms, Provinces and Domains, in the same Manner as he now possesses them: Nor shall they, at any Time, upon any Account, or for any Reason whatever, be divided or separated in Favour of him or her, who may be of the second, the third, or more distant

stant Branch: And this same Order and indivisible Right of Seniority is to be preserved in all Events, and to be observed for ever, in all Ages, as well in his Imperial Majesty's Male Issue, if God grants him any, as in his Imperial Majesty's Female Issue, after the Extinction of the Male Heirs; or, in short, in all Cases wherein the Succession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Hereditary Domains of the Serene House of *Austria* shall be called in Question. For this Purpose, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* promise and engage to maintain him or her, who ought to succeed, according to the Rule and Order above set forth, in the Kingdoms, Provinces or Domains, of which his Imperial Majesty is now actually in Possession; and they engage to defend the same for ever against all such as may (perhaps) endeavour to disturb that Possession in any Manner whatsoever.

ARTICLE III. And so far as it hath been often represented to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, in Terms full of Friendship on the Part of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, that there was no surer Method for establishing the Publick Tranquillity so long desired, and for accomplishing the same as soon as possible, than by rendering yet more secure the Succession of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Piacenza*, designed for the Most Serene Infante Don *Carlos*, by introducing immediately into the strong Places of the said Dutchies 6000 Men of the *Spanish* Troops; his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, desiring to enter into the Views, and to second the Pacifick Intentions of his *Britannick* Majesty and the High and Mighty States-General of the United Provinces, will by no Means oppose, on his Part, the peaceable Introduction of the said 6000 *Spaniards* into the strong Places of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Piacenza*, in Consequence of the Promises above made by his said *Britannick* Majesty and the States-General. And his Imperial and Catholick Majesty judging it necessary that the Empire should likewise give its Consent thereto, he promises at the same Time, that he will use his utmost Endeavours to obtain that Consent within the Space of two Months, or sooner if it can be done. And to obviate as readily as may be the Troubles which threaten the Publick Peace, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty

farther promises, that as soon as the Ratifications shall be mutually exchanged, he will notify the Consent which he, as Head of the Empire, has given to the said peaceable Introduction, to the Minister of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and to the Minister of *Parma*, both residing at his Court, and where-ever else it shall be thought proper. His said Imperial and Catholick Majesty moreover promises and affirms, that he is so far from raising or causing any Hindrance, directly or indirectly, to the *Spanish* Garrisons being received into the said Places; that on the contrary, he will use his good Offices, and interpose his Authority, for removing all Obstructions, Difficulties, and, in short, every Thing that may oppose the said Introduction, and consequently, that the 6000 Men of the *Spanish* Troops may be introduced quietly and without any Delay into the strong Places, as well of the Great Detchy of *Tuscany*, as of the Duchies of *Parma* and *Piacenza*.

ARTICLE IV. That all the Articles, thus agreed upon with the irrevocable Consent of the Contracting Parties, be so firmly and reciprocally established, and entirely decided, that it shall not be lawful for the Contracting Parties any ways to deviate from them; meaning as well those which ought to be put in Execution without Delay and immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, as those which ought to remain for ever inviolable.

ARTICLE V. Whereas it hath been found necessary, in order to attain the End which the Contracting Parties in this Treaty propose to themselves, to pluck up every the least Root of Division or Dissention; and also that the ancient Friendship, which formerly united the Contracting Parties, be not only renewed, but that the Band thereof be knit closer and closer every Day; therefore his Imperial and Catholick Majesty promises, and by virtue of the present Article binds himself, to cause all Commerce and Navigation to the *East-Indies* in the whole Extent of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and in all the other Countries which in the Time of *Charles II.* Catholick King of *Spain*, were under the Dominion of *Spain*, to cease immediately and for ever; and that he will *bona fide* act in such Manner, that neither the *Ostend* Company, nor any other, either in the *Austrian Netherlands*, or in the Countries which, as is above-said, were under the *Spanish* Dominion in the Time of *Charles II.* formerly Catholick King, shall ever contravene,

travenc, directly or indirectly, this Rule established for ever: Excepting that the said *Ostend* Company may send, for once only, two Ships, which shall sail from the said Port to the *East-Indies*, and from thence return to *Ostend*, where the said Company may, if they think fit, expose to Sale the Merchandizes brought from the *Indies*. And his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces do likewise promise on their Part, and oblige themselves to make a new Treaty with his Imperial Majesty without any Delay, concerning Commerce and Imposts, commonly call'd a *Tariff*, in what relates to the *Austrian Netherlands*, and agreeable to the Intention of the XXVIth Article of the Treaty, commonly call'd the *Barrier Treaty*; and for this Purpose, the Contracting Parties shall immediately name Commissioners, who shall meet at *Antwerp* within the Space of two Months, to be computed from the Day of signing the present Treaty, to agree together upon every Thing that regards the entire Execution of the said *Barrier Treaty*, which was concluded at *Antwerp* the 17th of *November*, 1715, and of the Convention since sign'd at the *Hague* the 22d of *December*, 1718; and particularly to conclude a new Treaty there, as hath been said, concerning Commerce and Imposts, in what relates to the *Austrian Netherlands*, and in the Idea of the XXVIth Article of the said Treaty. It is moreover agreed, and solemnly stipulated, that every Thing, which it hath been thought fit to leave to the Commissioners, who are to meet at *Antwerp*, shall be entirely terminated, with all the Justice and Integrity, as soon as possible, and in such Manner that the last Hand may be put to that Work, at least within the Space of two Years.

ARTICLE VI. The Examination and Discussion of the other Points which remain to be discussed, either between the Contracting Parties, or between any of their Confederates, requiring much more Time than can be spared in this Critical Situation of the Publick Affairs; therefore, to avoid all Delays which might prove prejudicial to the Common Welfare, it is covenanted and agreed, to declare mutually, that all the Treaties and all the Conventions which the said Contracting Powers have made with other Princes or States, shall subsist as they now are, excepting only so far as they may be contrary to any of the Points regulated by the present Treaty; and moreover, that all the Disputes which are actually

actually between the Contracting Parties, or between any of their Allies, shall be amicably adjusted as soon as possible; and for that Purpose the Contracting Parties shall mutually endeavour to prevent any of those who have Differences, from having Recourse to Arms to support their Pretensions.

ARTICLE VII. To take away all Manner of Doubt from the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and those of the Lords the States General, touching their Commerce in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has been pleased to declare, that from this Time forward he will treat them in the same Manner, and upon the same Foot, as they were, or ought to have been treated in the Time of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, of Blessed Memory, and as it is usual to treat a Nation with which one is in strict Friendship.

ARTICLE VIII. There shall be comprehended in this Treaty of Peace, all those, who within the Space of six Months, after its Retification, shall be proposed by either of the Contracting Parties, and by common Consent.

ARTICLE IX. This present Treaty shall be approved and ratified by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and by the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces; and the Letters of Ratification shall be given and exchanged at *Vienna* in the Space of six Weeks, to be computed from the Day of Signing.

In Witness whereof, as well the Imperial Commissioners, in the Quality of Plenipotentiaries-Extraordinary, as the Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, equally furnished with full Powers, have signed this Treaty with their own Hands, and have affixed their Seals thereto.

Done at Vienna in Austria, the 16th Day of March, in the Year of our Lord 1731.

L. S. Eugene of Savoy.

L. S. Philip Lewis of Zintzendorff.

L. S. Gundacker-Thomas of Starrebnberg.

L. S. Thomas Robinson.

Separate ARTICLE.

THOUGH by the First Article of the Treaty concluded this Day between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred *Britannick* Majesty, and the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*,

Netherlands, the Contracting Parties, did mutually promise among other Things, that they would oppose with all their Forces the Enterprizes of any Person or Persons, who should (contrary to Expectation) give Disturbance to any of the Contracting Parties, their Heirs or Successors, in the peaceable Possession of their Kingdoms, States, Countries, Territories, Rights or Immunities, which each of the Contractors doth or ought to enjoy, at the Time of the Conclusion of the present Treaty; the said Contracting Parties have nevertheless agreed among themselves, that in Case it should happen in Process of Time, that his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, should be disturbed by the *Turks* in the peaceable Possession of the Kingdoms, States, Countries, Territories, Rights or Immunities, which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty doth or ought to enjoy, the *Guaranties* stipulated in the said First Article are not to extend to the Case above-mentioned.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force, &c.

A DECLARATION concerning the Spanish Garrisons which are to be introduced into the strong Places of Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza.

FOrasmuch as his Imperial and Catholick Majesty was desirous to have all Manner of Security, before he would consent, on his Part, to the Third Article of the Treaty, concluded this Day, which regulates the immediate Introduction of the *Spanish Garrisons* into the strong Places of *Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza*, agreeably to the real Views and Intentions, contained in the Promises made and signed in the Treaty of *Seville* the 21st of *November*, 1729; his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, have not only exhibited those Promises, such as they are here subjoined, to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, but moreover, they were not afraid to affirm in the strongest Manner, that when they agreed to introduce the *Spanish Garrisons* into the strong Places of *Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza*, they had no Intention to depart in the least from what had been settled in the Fifth Article of the *Quadruple Alliance*, concluded at *London* the 2d of *August* 1718, either with Regard to the Rights of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, or to the Security

rity of the Kingdoms and States, which his Imperial Majesty actually possesses in *Italy*; or lastly, to the Preservation of the Quiet and Dignity of those who were then the lawful Possessors of those Dutchies: For this Purpose, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, have declared, and do declare, that they are entirely disposed and ready to give his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as they do by the present A^{ct}, all the Promises, Evictions, or, as they are called, *Guaranties*, as strong and as solemn as can be desired, as well in relation to the Points above-mentioned; as in relation to all the other Points which are still contained in the said Fifth Article of the Treaty named the *Quadruple Alliance*.

This present Declaration shall have the same Force, &c.

*A DECLARATION concerning the Succession of
Parma.*

IT being apprehended, that the unforeseen Death of the late Serene Prince *Anthony Farnese*, in his Lifetime, Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, may in some Sort retard or obstruct the Conclusion of this Treaty, it having happened at the very Time when it was upon the Point of being concluded; his Imperial and Catholick Majesty doth, by virtue of this present A^{ct}, declare and engage, that in Case the Hopes of the Pregnancy of the Serene Dutcheß, Widow of the said Serene Duke *Anthony*, should happen to be confirmed, and the said Widow Dutcheß should bring a Male Child into the World, all that has been regulated concerning the Introduction of the Garrisons of *Spanish* Troops into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, as well by the Third Article of the Treaty concluded this Day, as by the A^{ct} of *Declaration* above recited, shall take Place, all the same as if the unforeseen Death of the Duke had not happen'd: But that if the Hopes which are conceived of the Pregnancy of the said Widow Dutcheß should prove vain, or she should bring a Posthumous Daughter into the World, in that Case his said Imperial Majesty doth declare and engage, that instead of introducing the *Spanish* Garrisons into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, the Serene Infante of *Spain* Don *Carlos* shall be put in Possession of the said Dutchies, in the same Man-
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ner as was agreed upon with the Court of *Spain*, by Consent of the Empire, and pursuant to the Tenour of the Letters of Eventual Investiture, which Tenour shall be looked upon as repeated and confirmed in all its Articles, Clauses and Conditions; in such Manner, notwithstanding, that the said Infante of *Spain*, as also the Court of *Spain*, shall fulfil all the former Treaties, wherein the Emperor is a Contracting Party with the Consent of the Empire. Moreover, the Imperial Troops not having been put, upon the Death of the said Duke *Anthony Farnese*, into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, with a View to give any Impediment to the Eventual Succession, as it is secured to the Serene Infante *Don Carlos*, by the Treaty of *London*, commonly called the *Quadruple Alliance*, but only to prevent any Enterprize which might have disturbed the Tranquillity of *Italy*; his Imperial and Catholick Majesty seeing that by the Treaty concluded this Day, the Publick Tranquillity is restored and confirmed, so far as is possible, according to his Pacifick Desires, he doth again declare, that in putting his Troops into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, he had no other Intention than to secure, as far as lay in his Power, the Succession of the Serene Infante *Don Carlos*, as it is secured to the said Infante by the Treaty of *London*; and that very far from opposing his said Succession, in Case the Masculine Branch of the House of *Farnese* should be utterly extinct; very far also from designing to oppose the Introduction of the *Spanish* Troops, if the Widow Dutchess should happen to bring a Posthumous Son into the World; his Imperial Majesty doth on the contrary declare and promise, to give express Orders for withdrawing his Troops, either to make Way for the Infante *Don Carlos* to enter into the Possession of the said Dutchies, according to the Tenour of the Letters of Eventual Investiture; or that the *Spanish* Garrisons may be introduced peaceably and without any Resistance whatsoever: But those Garrisons are to serve for no other Use, than to secure the Succession to the Infante *Don Carlos*, in Case the Masculine Branch of the House of *Farnese* should be entirely extinct.

The present Declaration shall have the same Force,
Etc.

A DECLARATION signed by the Ministers of the King of Great Britain and the Lords the States-General, by virtue of their Full Powers.

WHEREAS, among several Articles agreed upon in the Treaty of Seville, signed the 21st of November 1729, in Favour of the Great Duke of Tuscany, as well as of the Dutchies of Parma and Piacenza, it was likewise resolved, that as soon as the Serene Infante of Spain Don Carlos, or the Prince upon whom his Rights may devolve, should be in peaceable Possession of the Succession designed for him, and be secure against any Insults of his Enemies, and against any just Ground of Fear; then his Catholick Majesty should give Orders for withdrawing his own Troops out of the said Dutchies, but not those of the Infante Don Carlos, or of the Prince upon whom, as above-mentioned, his Rights may devolve.

The underwritten Ministers of the King of Great Britain and the Lords the States-General, do, by virtue of the present Act, declare, that his said *Britannick* Majesty and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces are accustomed inviolably to fulfil whatever they have promised: And therefore, they still persist in the Meaning and Intention, that in the Cases aforesaid the *Spanish* Troops shall be immediately withdrawn from the Dutchies of Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza.

This Declaration is to be kept secret, but it is nevertheless to have the same Force, &c.

Separate ARTICLE.

WHEREAS the Treaty concluded this Day between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his *Britannick* Majesty, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, could not be subscribed or signed by the Minister of the said States-General residing at the Imperial Court, because by the Maxims received in his Republick, and by the Nature of her Government, they could neither dispatch to him, nor could the said Minister receive the Full Powers so soon as it would have been necessary; it has been agreed between his Imperial Majesty and his *Britannick* Majesty, that the said States-General (there being several Conditions in the said Treaty, wherein

wherein they are particularly concerned and interested) shall be established and looked upon as a Principal Contracting Party, being indeed expressly so named in the said Treaty, in firm Hope that they will accede thereto as soon as the ordinary Form of their Government will permit: And because the Zeal which that Republick expresses for establishing and securing the Publick Tranquillity, leaves their said Majesties no Room to doubt, but the said Republick is desirous of becoming, as soon as may be, a Principal Contracting Party in the said Treaty, to the End she may enjoy the Advantages that have been stipulated for her therein: Therefore both their Majesties will jointly endeavour to get this Treaty signed and ratified at the *Hague*, on the Part of the said States-General, within the Space of Three Months, to be computed from the Day of the Signing of the present Treaty, or sooner if possible: For it appeared necessary to their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, in order to obtain the End they propose to themselves by the present Treaty, to wit, the Securing of the Common Tranquillity, that the said States-General should be a Party, and enter into Society of the said Conventions.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force, &c.

A DECLARATION concerning East-Friesland, which compleats the new Treaty of Vienna, so far as is come to our Hands.

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* having upon several Occasions assured his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, that in the Endeavours they use to preserve and secure the Peace of their Neighbourhood, and consequently that of *East-Friesland*, which has been disturbed by the Troubles that have broke out there within a few Years last past, it never was their Intention to prejudice in the least the Dependence of the said Province of *East-Friesland* upon the Emperor and the Empire; his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, to give the States-General a new Proof of his Desire to oblige them, so far as Justice will permit him, has been pleased to explain to them his real Sentiments of that Affair, and by that Means to recover them from the Fears they appear to have conceived; In order hereunto, no Hesitation has been made to declare to them on his Part, by the present Act, that his Intention always was, and still is,

I. That the Amnesty which he has most graciously granted to those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, shall have its entire Effect; and therefore, that the several Pains and Penalties pronounced against those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, upon the Score of their *Remitency*, (*Resistance*) shall not be put in Execution: And as for such of them, as have actually been executed since the most gracious Acceptance of the Submission made by those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, that the Whole shall be restored upon the Foot it stood before the said Submission was accepted; that is to say, before the 3d of May 1729; saving what is hereafter mentioned of an Agreement to indemnify those for their Losses, who were plundered during the late Troubles.

II. His Imperial and Catholick Majesty having, by his Resolution of the 12th of September 1729, most graciously permitted those of the Town of *Embsen* and their Adherents, to draw up a fresh Account of their Grievances, or Matters wherein they thought themselves aggrieved by the Decrees of the Years 1721, and following, concerning the Ground of the Affairs upon which they differ'd with the Prince; and the said Grievances having been afterwards exhibited to the Imperial Aulick Council, with all Submission, the — of November the same Year; his said Majesty has already ordained, by his most gracious Resolution of the 31st of August, that those Grievances should be examined as soon as possible; and, as has been often declared, it has been, and still is, his constant Desire, that they should be determined and decided with all the Justice and Dispatch that is possible, according to the Agreements, Conventions and Decisions, which make the particular Law of the Province of *East-Friesland*, and which are referred to in the Prince's Reverfal Letters, passed and sworn to at his Accession to the Regency: Provided, nevertheless, that under the Denomination of those Agreements, Conventions and Decisions, none be comprehended, which were abrogated and annulled by his Imperial Majesty's August Predecessors in the Empire, or which strike at the Supreme Rights of the Emperor and the Empire over the Province of *East-Friesland*. And his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as a farther Proof of his most gracious Intention to cut as short, as Justice will permit him, the Examination of the Grievances of those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, has already ordained, by his Resolution of the 31st of August last Year, that as soon as the

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Account thereof is delivered to those who are properly to take Cognizance of the same, according to the Tenour of the Resolution above-mentioned, these last shall answer it very soon, and once for all; after which, his Imperial Majesty, with the Advice of his Imperial Aulick Council, will redress every Complaint, Article by Article, which shall appear to be grounded in the Agreements above-mentioned.

III. It having been already ordained, pursuant to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's last Resolution of the 31st of *August* 1730, that those of the Town of *Embsen* and their Adherents, ought to be admitted into the Assembly of the States which is to be called together to deliberate freely upon the Affairs that lie before them; his Imperial and Catholick Majesty will take Care that this Resolution shall have its entire Effect, and that none of those who have a Right to assist therein be excluded, contrary to the Tenour thereof.

IV. With regard to the Indemnification, his Imperial Majesty thinks it proper, that an Account be taken of the Damages, which, according to the Tenour of the Amnesty publish'd the ——— in the Year 1728, and of the Resolution of the 12th of *September* 1729, ought to be made good to the Renitents; and that the said Account be communicated to them, that they may make their Objections; after which, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty will cause the Difference to be amicably adjusted, or, in Default of an Accommodation, will fix with the utmost Equity the Sum which shall be paid to make good the Damages sustained.

V. His Imperial and Catholick Majesty persists in the Intention which he always had, to take particular Care of the Payment of the Interest of the Sums which the States of *East-Friesland* and of the Town of *Embsen* have borrowed of the Subjects of the United Provinces; as also of the Reimbursement of the Capital, according to the Tenour of the Obligations made in relation thereunto.

In Consequence of this Treaty, the Emperor has caused the following Decree to be presented to the Diet at *Ratisbon*.

The Imperial DECREE communicated to the Diet the 21st of May, by the Prince of Furstenburg, Principal Commissary of the Emperor.

F*robin-Ferdinand*, Prince and Landgrave of *Furstenburg*, Count of *Huillenburg* and *Werdenburg*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, actual Privy Counsellor of the Emperor, and his Principal Commissary to the General Assembly of the Empire, notifies by these Presents, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, to the Counsellors and Ministers of the Electors, Princes, and States to the Diet, that the respective Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, ought to be sufficiently convinced of all that his Imperial Majesty, according to his Paternal Goodness, has caused to be negotiated and undertaken hitherto, in the dangerous Circumstances and Difficulties wherein Things have been for so long a Time, to the Prejudice even of the Rights of the Archducal House, and with the greatest Expences, that he hath never had any other Design than the fulfilling faithfully the solemn Conventions and Alliances which he has contracted, with the Consent of the Empire, with some Foreign Powers, for re-establishing thereby, as much as possible, and securing for the future a General Peace and Tranquillity in Christendom. As Peace has been always the Aim of his Imperial Majesty, as well by the Conclusion of the Quadruple Alliance, as by the other Treaties concluded since, and that even for attaining it, he had sacrificed, in several Respects, the Rights of the Archducal House, as appears more amply by his Decrees of Commission delivered from Time to Time to the Diet, and particularly by those of the 9th of September 1720, and the 20th of June 1725, and the 27th of March 1730, as also by the Measures taken in Consequence of them; the Electors, Princes, and States might remember, that at the Time he acquainted them with the Reasons why he could not accede to the Treaty of *Seville*, with Regard to what was stipulated therein, contrary to the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and to the Alterations made in that Respect, unknown to, and without the Consent of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire; he declared at the

the same Time, conformable to his Pacifick Intentions, that he did not oppose the further securing, by the most efficacious Means, the Succession designed for Don Carlos; and that he was ready to lend a helping Hand thereto, in order to procure a lasting Peace, provided that Prince and the Court of Spain would execute the preceding Treaty, and give in that Respect to his Imperial Majesty, the Empire, and to the lawful Possessors of the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Piacenza, a suitable Satisfaction. It is sufficiently known, by all that has been negotiated since the Treaty of Seville, and particularly by the Imperial Decree of the 27th of March 1730, what just Reason his Imperial Majesty had to oppose the Alteration of Neutral to Spanish Garrisons; People doubtless will remember, that it was as much a Dispute about the Form, as the Thing itself; and that it was equally endeavour'd to prevent any Thing being done without Consent of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, as to maintain the Rights of the Empire, relating to the said Duchies, to secure the Tranquillity of the lawful Possessors, and to provide for the Security of the Kingdoms and States of his Imperial Majesty in Italy. During these Circumstances, his Imperial Majesty was busy taking Precautions against an Incident so little foreseen, and while he was resolved to maintain the Contents of the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and the Eventual Investiture granted to Don Carlos, Spain on its Side made Movements and Preparations, which obliged his Imperial Majesty to take suitable Measures for sustaining his Rights, and those of the Empire, and, as the Head thereof, to make other Preparations, not without great Expence. In these dangerous Circumstances it happened, that the King of Great Britain, as an ancient Ally of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, knowing, without doubt, the pacifick Designs of his Imperial Majesty, and animated with the same Views, thought fit, in firm Confidence that the States General of the United Provinces will concur in a Design so salutary, to employ, with common Consent, such Means as might extinguish a Fire which was ready to break out, and to establish, as much as possible, a general Peace, in an easy and ready Manner, and upon a Foundation firm and durable for the future. His Imperial Majesty, to finish so desirable a Work, did not hesitate to give his Hand thereto, and in Consequence thereof, signed the 16th of March last, by his Plenipotentiaries,

tentiaries, the Treaty of Pacification herunto annex'd. He hopes that God, who disposes the Hearts of Kings, will dispose the Principal Powers of the Empire to unite, and to re-establish a perfect Harmony among themselves, and to terminate all Disputes and Differences which have for some Time subsisted. It will appear by the Third Article of this Treaty, by the Declarations annex'd, that after his Imperial Majesty had been requested by the King of *Great Britain* to consent to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, he took all necessary Care to maintain his own Rights, and those of the Empire, to secure the Tranquillity and Dignity of the lawful Possessors of the Dutchies afore-mention'd, and to establish a sure and lasting Peace in *Europe*. As the King of *Great Britain* thought fit to come into Measures for attaining so desirable and so just a Prospect, his Imperial Majesty, after a mature Deliberation of the Circumstances of Affairs, out of his Love for Peace, and in order to obviate the Dangers with which *Europe* was threaten'd, has thought proper to give at last his Consent to the Contents of the Third Article of this Treaty, by agreeing to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons stipulated by the said Article, in the Room of Neutral Troops, as mention'd in the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance. His Imperial Majesty reserv'd to himself the obtaining the Consent of the Empire, and hesitated the less to consent thereto, as the Inconveniencies which were to be feared on Account of the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, are removed by the Guarantee specify'd in the Declaration of his *Britannick* Majesty, in relation to the *Spanish* Garrisons annex'd to the said Treaty. His Imperial Majesty hopes, that the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire will send the necessary Instructions to their Ministers at the Diet, for deliberating upon this whole Affair; and particularly, as to what relates to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, in order to give their Consent thereto; and that they will take a Resolution thereupon with the more Readiness, as the Peace and Security of the Empire in Particular, and Christendom in General, depend thereon.

Done at Ratisbon the 19th of May, 1731.

Sign'd,

Froben Ferdinand, &c.

ITALY.

I T A L Y.

R O M E.

A Dispute has happen'd between this Court and that of *Turin*, which is come to great Extremities. This Dispute arose from certain Towns in the Territories of the latter, which the Pope claims as Fiefs of the Church; and the King of *Sardinia* disallow'd. The Difference increased so far, that the Pope forbade the Inhabitants of those Places to obey the Orders of the Court of *Turin*, and the King recall'd the Count *del Grosso*, his Minister at *Rome*. Upon this violent Breach, the Pope summon'd a Consistory of Cardinals, for their Advice in this difficult Conjunction, to whom he made the following Speech.

Venerable Brethren,

IT is with the most piercing Grief, with a wounded Heart, and with weeping Eyes, that immediately after our Advancement to the Apostolical See of *St. Peter's* Successors, God's Providence has so order'd it, that we must be Witnesses of the Decay of Religion, the Triumph of Impiety, and the Contempt of his Holy Commandments, and observe the near Approach of the dismal Times foretold at the End of Christ's Kingdom, when the Faith shall be totally extinguish'd among the Professors of Christianity; and the Reverence, which the Sons of the Church formerly paid to the Possessor of the Apostolical Throne, be quite lost. 'Tis well enough known, Venerable Brethren, with what a Paternal Affection, and kind Admonition, we commanded the Subjects of our Fiefs of *Costanza*, *Costanzone*, *Metafia*, and *Cisterna*, in the Territories of *Piedmont*, not to flinch from their Duty and Fidelity toward us, but be assur'd that the Divine Power would set unsurmountable Bounds to the Powers of the Earth, if these should attempt to raise themselves above it. Notwithstanding which gracious Tender of our singular Favour towards those Rebels against God and the Church, and our absolving them from the Oath of Fealty and Homage, which *Charles Emanuel*, King of *Sardinia*, had extorted from them by Force of Arms, contrary to all Right and Reason; those unworthy People trampled our pious Exhortations under their Feet, despised our Orders, re-

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jected the Standard of Peace offer'd them by us, and set up the Standard of Rebellion, deliver'd to them by a Prince, who has done us the greatest Injury in the World. And what adds to our Tears is, that those Rebels, far from flying to our Fatherly Affection, persist in their impious Behaviour, as if they had perform'd a commendable Action.

Forasmuch, therefore, as we are obliged by our Office to revenge the Wrong and Injury done to the Church, and to defend *St. Peter's* Patrimony to the utmost of our Power, we shall acquit ourself of that Obligation, and of every Thing that is included in the glorious Title of *Christ's* Vicar, Supreme and Arbitrary Judge of the Faith and the Church. For which Purpose, having wiped off our Tears, which are uncapable of melting Hearts so stony and obdurate, invoked the Holy Name of God, and prostrated ourself before his awful Tribunal, we judge it to be convenient, and even indispensably necessary, to have recourse to the Spiritual Weapons which God has put into our Hands, and to inflict Ecclesiastical Penalties upon such disobedient Subjects.

[Here his Holiness stretched forth his Hand, and said, *What think you, Venerable Brethren? give me your Advice freely.* And the Cardinals having declared their Sentiments, which were conformable to those of the Pontiff, his Holiness resum'd his Chair, and went on with his Discourse as follows:]

In pursuance of your Advice, Venerable Brethren, and of our Resolution to curb the Violence of those who have the Audaciousness to lay their Hands upon the Sanctuary of God, and to stand against them like a Wall to defend his Holy Tabernacle; we do hereby, and by Virtue of our Papal Power and Authority, declare the Tenants and Inhabitants of *Costanza*, *Costanzone*, *Metasia*, and *Cisterna*, to be Rebels against God, against the Church, and against our Sacred Person; Invaders of the most awful and inviolable Rights, and unworthy of the very Name of Christians. We cast them out of the Bosom of the Church, as a Pack of vile Incendiaries; We pronounce against them the great Ban and Excommunication, in their full Force, Vigour, and Severity; they having deserv'd this Ghostly Punishment from the very Day that they first 'rose against us, to comply with the unrighteous Homage which the King of *Sardinia* required of them: And we ordain, that this present Declaration shall be a lasting Monument of their being
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cut off from the Ways wherein all the Faithful are to seek their Salvation. For such is our Pleasure.

The Court of *Turin* had soon Notice of this Speech, and being sensible that several Expressions therein, did little agree with the Protestations made by the Pope and his Ministers, of their sincere Intentions to adjust these Differences in an amicable Way; a Courier was sent to the Governor of *Alexandria*, to acquaint him that Signor *Guglielmi* was suddenly to arrive there, in his Way to *Turin*, from the Pope, and order him not to suffer him to proceed any farther, but withal to use him with the usual Civilities. That Gentleman being arrived there, the Governor invited him to Dinner, after which, he acquainted him with his Orders, not to suffer him to proceed farther. Signor *Guglielmi* was very much surprized thereat, and expressed his Surprise in such Terms, that the Governor told him, it was to no Purpose for him to insist on the Liberty of continuing his Journey to *Turin*; and at the same Time forbid the Post-Master and others, who supply Travellers with Horses, Chaises, or other Conveniencies, to furnish this Minister with any; but upon his giving his Parole and Word of Honour, that he would return into the *Milanese*, he was supply'd with Horses. The News of this Usage of Signor *Guglielmi* being come to *Rome*, there was a Congregation held on that Purpose, and the Secretary of State was order'd to signify a Resolution taken on that Subject, to the Count *de Grossi*, Minister of the King of *Sardinia*; but he was already set out on his Return to *Turin*, after having had a long Conference with Cardinal *Alexander Albani*, Protector of the Crown of *Sardinia*; whereby it appears that all manner of Correspondence between the two Courts is broke; which will make it necessary to have Recourse to the Mediation of *France*, or some other Power, to make up this Difference. The Cardinal *de Polignac* has, according to some Letters, offer'd the Most Christian King's good Offices, to prevent the ill Consequences of this Rupture; but we do not hear that his Mediation has yet been offer'd in the usual Form.

The Consultation of the 40 Advocates of the Parliament of *Paris*, and the Memorial presented by them to the Most Christian King, in *December* last, (mention'd *Hist. Reg. N^o LX. p. 294.*) have been again and again

examin'd by the Congregation of the Holy Office; and notwithstanding the Oppositions of Monsieur de Polignac, and the Letters from the Cardinal de Fleury, the Court of Rome thought their Sovereignty and Privileges so highly concern'd in these Writings, that they have declared they could not forbear to resent this Enterprize, and therefore they have made and publish'd the following Decree.

A DECREE of the Congregation of the Holy Office, by which a Writing, sign'd by 40 Advocates, intitled, A Memorial for the Sicurs Sanfon, Curate of Olivet, Couet, Curate of Arvey, Gaucher, a Canon of Jarzeau, in the Diocese of Orleans, and other Ecclesiasticks of several Dioceses, Appellants against the Bishop of Orleans, and other Bishops and Archbishops of other Dioceses, summ'd on the Effect of Arrests of the Parliaments, as well provisional as definitive, in Matters of Abuse of Ecclesiastical Censures, is condemn'd to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman.

THE Sacred Congregation of our Lords, the most Eminent and most Reverend Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, Inquisitors General of the Christian Commonwealth, being assembled in the Monastery of St. Mary of the Minerva, after having heard the Censure of several learned Divines, appointed Commissaries for that Purpose, and the Report they have made to our Holy Father the Pope Clement XII. who has approved the same, and likewise the Suffrage of the Cardinals, who have voted in this Affair, they (the said Congregation) pursuant to the Order of his Holiness, and by and with the Advice of several learned Doctors, and experienc'd Civilians, condemn by the present Decree, the Writing entituled as above, to be burnt by the common Hangman. This is the Fate that Libel ought to undergo, as containing Propositions that are false, seditious, scandalous, rash, injurious to the Supreme Authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, and besides are Schismatical and Heretical. We order likewise this Decree to be affix'd and publish'd at the Gates of the Church of the Prince of the Apostles, the Palace of the Holy Office, and other usual Places, commanding and requiring James Sebastian Vassel to see the same executed. Printed at Rome, in the Printing-House of the Apostolical Chamber, Anno 1731. Sign'd Joseph Bartole, Notary of the Holy and Universal Inquisition.

Pursuant to this Decree, the Memorial aforesaid was torn into Pieces and burnt on the 20th of *February*, in the Place of the Field of *Mars*: But the Memorial presented by the said Advocates, to the most Christian King, has been used with less Ignominy, as appears by the following Decree:

THE Sacred Congregation of our Lords, the most Eminent and most Reverend Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, Inquisitors General of the Christian Commonwealth, being assembled in the Monastery of St. Mary of the *Minerva*, having by the Pope's Order, examin'd a Writing intitl'd, *A Memorial, presented to the most Christian King, by 40 Advocates of the Parliament of Paris*; they have easily and plainly discover'd, that the Design and Scope of that Work, is to attack the first Principles of the Hierarchy, to lessen the Respect due by Christians, to that supreme Authority solely residing in the Person of the Sovereign Pontiff, and cause them to rebel against that Authority. Notwithstanding his Holiness cannot too soon display his Severity against that Writing, yet, if he does not carry it so far as the Importance of the Matter requires, it is only because he cannot doubt, but that the Advocates, who have subscribed that Memorial, acknowledging their Fault, will hasten to repair what they have done, by a formal disowning, or by a prompt Retraction of it, which they ought to consider as the only Means left to them, for moving his Holiness, and to disarm the Severity of his Justice. It being necessary to provide against, and suppress whatsoever may prove an Occasion of Troubles and Confusion in the Church, after having taken the Advice of Persons equally distinguish'd by their Piety and their Doctrine, and invoked the Holy Name of God, we have condemned the Writing aforesaid, and decreed, that it shall remain eternally suppress'd, as containing Maxims and Propositions, false, scandalous, rash, seditious, tending to the Destruction of Hierarchy, and invading the Jurisdiction of the Church, and contrary to the Supreme Authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, favouring and favouring Heresy, erroneous, schismatical, and heretical, forbidding to read and keep the same, upon Pain of the Major Excommunication, that shall be incurr'd *ipso facto*, His Holiness reserving to himself, to whom only it belongs, to absolve from the same, &c.

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They were for some Time exceedingly well pleas'd at *Rome*, with the Civilities of Count *Stampa*, who had suffer'd Signor *Oddi*, the Pope's Commissary, to take Possession of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*; but it appears by the freshest Advices, that that Affair has been misrepresented, and that it has not passed so much to the Advantage of the Holy See, as was at first imagin'd.

Signor *Oddi* being arriv'd at *Parma*, had several Conferences with the Dutchess Dowager, and the Regents appointed by the late Duke, and afterwards with the Imperial General Count *Stampa*, who told him, that having declared upon his March with the Imperial Troops into *Parma*, that he would not concern himself with the Civil Government of that Dutchy, he had nothing to say about what he propos'd to him. Count *Ringhieri*, who was appointed by Cardinal *Spinola*, Legat'e of *Bologna*, did thereupon perform the Ceremony of taking Possession of the Dutchy in the Palace, and the Standard of the Church was set up on the Gate thereof. The Imperial General having taken that Affair into Consideration, did not think fit to oppose that chymical taking Possession; but however, for fear this should be drawn into Consequence, he enter'd a Protestation against this Proceeding, and all the Consequences thereof, contrary to the Rights of the Emperor and the Empire; from whence we may conclude, that what the Papal Commissaries have done on this Occasion at *Parma*, which was very much misrepresented, signifies nothing at all.

The Affairs of *Poland* are likely to give a new Uneasiness to the Pontiff; for it is certain, that the Polish Ministers have declar'd, that the King their Master, can no longer suffer the Incroachments of the Court of *Rome*, on the Liberties of *Poland*, and this is likely to produce an open Quarrel between the two Courts.

The Differences with *Portugal*, are said to be in a fair Way of being accommodated; for the Pope has resolv'd to raise Signor *Bichi* to the Purple; his *Portuguese* Majesty having declar'd, that 'till his Holiness has made that Preliminary Step, he will not receive any Proposals for an Accommodation. That Gentleman is expected at *Sienna*, where he will reside 'till his Promotion.

Cardinal *Coscia* has been sentenced by the Congregation *super nonnullis*, to pay 120,000 Crowns to the Apostolical Chamber, and 80,000 Crowns more into the Treasury, for the Money he drew out of it during the late

late Pontificate. But soon after, he left *Rome* secretly, and got into the Kingdom of *Naples*, almost before he was miss'd. His sudden Flight was attributed to two Causes, 1st, to a new Charge brought against him, to have acquitted himself of which, would have cost him above 150,000 Crowns: 2^{dly}, That he was known to be of so mean Birth, that he might be depriv'd of his Cardinalship, by Virtue of the Papal Constitutions. Upon this, being inform'd by a particular Friend, that the Congregation *super nonnullis* were like to proceed against him with Severity, he got Bills of Exchange upon *Naples*, to the Value of 220,000 Crowns, and went off with them. Mean while he has caus'd a Manifesto to be dispers'd here, making heavy Complaints of the Injustice that has been done him.

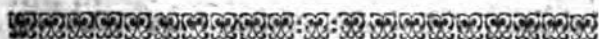


N A P L E S.

Several Shocks of an Earthquake were felt here, on the 20th of *March*, which put the Inhabitants under a dreadful Consternation, but did them no other Harm. It was felt in many other Parts of this Kingdom; but was most fatal at *Foggia*, a City in *Apuglia*; above half the Houses there being thrown down, and the Inhabitants buried under the Ruins, to the Number, as is computed, of above 2000 Persons. Not a Church was left standing; so that those who escaped, were obliged to build an Altar in the open Fields, on which they placed the miraculous Image of the Blessed Virgin, which escaped being damaged; and they celebrated Mass there every Day. The Nuns, whose Monastries have been destroy'd, are re-assembled in the Cloyster of *St. Paschal*, where, to secure them from the Weather, they have built small Cabbins with Boards. Most of the Monks and Fryars are dispers'd in divers Parts of the Country, to see for a Livelihood. The rest of the Inhabitants are in inexpressible Misery, having neither Provisions, nor Mills, nor Ovens; some of 'em have perished by the malignant Vapours which issued from the Openings of the Ground during the Earthquake. The Workmen have not been able to dig out as yet above eight or nine hundred dead Bodies. 'Tis sad to hear the Gries of People who are under the Ruins for Succour

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and Mercy, since People cannot relieve them without hazarding their own Lives by being bury'd under the Ruins of Walls and Foundations, which frequently fall down, or must do so, by digging or disturbing the Ground near them. Don *Vincent del Pozzo*, Auditor Royal of *Foggia*, who was not drawn out from under the Ruins of his House 'till the 23^d past, dy'd the 24th at Night; and all the rest of his Family perish'd. It is remarked with Astonishment, that the Water in the Wells and Cisterns, is in some Places several Foot above the Surface of the Earth, and has overflow'd some of the Gardens and Vineyards thereabout. The same Earthquake was felt at *Barletta*, with very great Violence, but did little Damage. At *Cerignola* almost all the Churches have been overturn'd, and most part of the Houses ruin'd, by 25 Shocks of an Earthquake they had felt there, but only seven Persons perish'd. The Cities of *Canosa* and *Andria* suffer'd also very much. At *Molfetta* three Houses were shook down, and three Persons kill'd. At *Bari* the Shocks have been almost continual, from the 20th to the 21st, but only some Walls, particularly of the Church of St. *Nicholas*, were damaged. Some Buildings of the Convent of the *Carthusians*, near *Marfredonia*, were demolish'd; and Father *Tarno*, Procurator of the House, was kill'd, with 20 other Persons.



F R A N C E.

WE have given an Account in former Registers of the Rejoicings made upon the Birth of the *Dauphin*; but one Ceremony remain'd still behind, which was performed since our last, namely, the presenting to the King the Swaddling-Cloaths consecrated by the Pope for the Use of the *Dauphin*; which is the customary Present that arrives from *Rome* upon such Occasions. As this is perform'd with a wonderful deal of Formality, and is a Thing not often done, it may not be amiss to insert the Order of the Ceremony here.

Paris, April 14. On the 8th Instant, the Abbot *Lansi*, Nuncio Extraordinary of the Pope, made his Publick Entry into this City. The Prince de *Guise*, and the *Sieur Hebert*, Introducer of the Embassadors, went with

with the King's and the Queen's Coaches, to take him up at the Convent of *Piepas*, whence the Procession was made in the following Order. The Introducer's Coach. Those of the Prince *de Guise*, preceded by his Master of the Horse and Pages on Horseback. A *Swiss* of the Nuncio's on Horseback. The Nuncio's Valets on Foot. Four Officers. The Master of the Horse and four Pages on Horseback. The King's Coach, the Prince's Livery Servants and those of the *Sieur Hebert* walking on each Side of it. The Queen's Coach, and that of the *Dutchess-Dowager of Orleans*. Those of the Duke of *Orleans*; the *Dutchess-Dowager of Bourbon*; the Count *de Charolois*; the Count *de Clermont*; the Princess of *Conti*, First Dowager; the Princess of *Conti*, Second Dowager; the Princess of *Conti*, Third Dowager; the Prince of *Conti*; the Duke and *Dutchess du Maine*; the Prince *de Dombes*; the Count *d'Eu*; the Count and Countess *de Toulouse*; that of the *Sieur Chavelin*, Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and at the Distance of 30 or 40 Paces, the Nuncio's Four Coaches. As soon as he was come to his Hotel, he was complimented in the King's Name by the Duke *de Tresmes*, First Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber; on the Part of the Queen, by the Marquis *de Villacerf*, her Great Steward; and on the Part of the *Dutchess of Orleans*, by the Marquis *de Greveœur*, her Master of the Horse.

On the 10th, the Prince *de Guise* and the *Sieur Hebert*, Introducer of the Ambassadors, took up the Nuncio Extraordinary of the Pope at his Hotel, and conducted him in the King's and the Queen's Coaches to *Verfailles*, where he had his first Publick Audience of the King. As he went through the Outer Court Yard before the Castle, he found the Companies of the *French* and *Swiss* Guards under their Arms in a Line, with Drums beating; and in the Inner Court Yard, the Guards of the Door and those of the Provost Marshal likewise under their Arms in a Line, at their ordinary Posts. He was received at the Stairs Foot by the Great Master, and the Master of the Ceremonies, the 100 *Swissers* being upon the Stair-Case in their Habits of Ceremony, with their Halberds in their Hands; and at the Door within the Guard Chamber, by the Duke *de Bethune*, Captain of the Life-Guards, who were under Arms, and ranged in a Line. After the Audience, the King went into his Cabinet, whither he was followed

by the Nuncio, and his Majesty saw the Swaddling Cloaths blessed by the Pope for Monseigneur the Dauphin, which are very rich, and the Workmanship of them is extremely beautiful. Afterwards the Nuncio was conducted to an Audience of the Queen, with the same Ceremonies. His Majesty went to the Dauphin's Apartment, and was followed thither by the Nuncio, who, in an Audience he had of the Dauphin, presented to him, in the Name of the Pope, the Cloaths blessed by his Holiness.

They consist of three Blankets, two of Scarlet Cloth embroider'd with Gold, close wrought on both Sides; and the other of Blue and Silver Mohair embroider'd with Gold, and lined with Cloth of Gold. The Swath-Band is of the same Stuff, and embroider'd with Gold and Pearls. The Shifts, Handkerchiefs, &c. are in Half Dozens, and trimm'd with the finest *English* and *Machlin* Lace. There is, besides all these, a large Coverlet of Blue and Silver Mohair embroider'd with Gold: The Coverlet for the Cradle is of the same Stuff, and embroider'd in like Manner; as are also two large Pillows, the Buttons made of Gold Wire. The Basket for the Linnen is lined with Blue Damask embroider'd with Gold; and the Whole is lock'd up in two great Chests of Crimson Velvet, embroider'd and laced with Gold, the Feet, Handles and Hinges whereof are of massy Silver.

After having been entertain'd by the King's Officers, he was conducted back to his Hotel by the *Sieur Hebert*, in their Majesties Coaches, and with the usual Ceremonies.

There can be no doubt that the Court here is very much offended with the new Treaty of *Vienna*, and employs all the Arts used on such Occasions to defeat the Ends of those who formed it. But as no publick Steps have yet been taken, and the private Negotiations can only be collected from uncertain Reports, we think it better to be silent concerning them, than to fill an *Historical Register*, which ought to contain nothing but undoubted Facts, with Rumours and Stories for which there is no authentick Foundation.

HOLLAND.

THE Treaty of *Vienna* has been communicated to the Deputies of the States-General by the Ministers of the Emperor and *Great Britain*; upon which Occasion Count *Sinzendorff*, the Emperor's Minister, made them the following Speech:

Gentlemen,

IF his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has order'd me to communicate to you the Treaty concluded and signed at *Vienna* the 16th past, between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and to invite the Republick to enter into it, as a *principal Contracting Party*, she is therein named as such, because his Imperial and Catholick Majesty thought it would redound to the Honour of the States-General, and because that Expression is the best Proof of the great Value which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty sets upon the Friendship of your Republick. Her Interests are so well provided for therein, that I hope you will look upon the said Treaty as advantageous, and (I will venture to say) necessary for the common Welfare of both Parties; and that you will not hesitate to enter into reciprocal Engagements with the Emperor.

His Imperial and Catholick Majesty would have been extremely glad to have carry'd on this Negotiation, from the Beginning to the End, with the Republick's Participation; but the Nature of the Thing not admitting it, he has commanded me to assure you, Gentlemen, that he will repose an entire Confidence in you upon all Occasions, and always concert with you whatsoever can promote the Common Good.

I am to add, that the Basis and Foundation of the Treaty which I have the Honour and Satisfaction to communicate to you, and into which I invite you to enter, as a *principal Contracting Party*, is and ought to be the Renewing of the ancient and strict Friendship, Harmony, and good Understanding between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and your Republick, which subsisted so long, and tended to their mutual Advantage.

This Overture has not been comply'd with very readily. All the Opposition *France* could make was not wanting; and the State of this Republick makes the Administrators of its Affairs very unwilling to disoblige that Crown. The States of *Holland* have already desired a further Explication of some Articles of the Treaty, and made some farther Demands to prevent all Doubts and Difficulties upon any future Emergencies. Those Remarks of the States of *Holland* have been under Debate in the Assembly of the States-General, and are as follow:

I. That with Regard to the mutual Guaranty mention'd in the First Article, a Declaration may be made, that it is to be understood only of the Territories now actually possessed by the Contracting Parties; and that Contingent be stipulated, which every one is to furnish, without being obliged to concur *totis viribus*.

II. That for what concerns the *Pragmatick Sanction*, the Emperor should declare, that he will not mrrry the Archdutchess to any Prince that can prejudice the Ballance of *Europe*.

III. That the said Guaranty shall extend only to the Successors of the present Emperor.

IV. That all the Territories which formerly belonged to the King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* and are now under the Dominion of his Imperial Majesty, shall be prohibited Trading not only to the *East* and *West Indies*, (pursuant to the Treaty of *Munster*) but also to *Africa*.

V. That the Number of Tons be specify'd, of the two Ships that are to go once for all to bring home the Company's Effects.

VI. That a Time be fixed for the Return of those two Vessels.

VII. That the said Ships be obliged to return directly to the Port of *Ostend*, without touching at any other.

VIII. That no Ship, of what Nation s'ever she be, coming from the *Indies*, shall be permitted to enter the Harbour of *Ostend*.

IX. With respect to the Tariff of Duties to be settled upon Merchandizes brought by the *Hollanders* into the *Austrian Netherlands*, it shall make a Separate Article of itself, having nothing in Common with the Abolition of the *Ostend* Company; declaring that they shall be independent of each other.

MUSCOVY.

THIS Empire rests with great Tranquillity under the Government of the Czarina; a Princess, who tho' she has spent a great Part of her Life in Privacy, and little taken Notice of, seems to follow as prudent and happy Maxims of State as could have been expected from the longest Experience. The great End pursued under her Government is the cultivating diligently the Arts of Peace; among which her Ministers have particularly under their Care the promoting of Commerce; which the Situation of that vast Empire (bordering on almost all the Northern and Eastern Parts of Asia) gives them peculiar Opportunities for. They have at present under their Consideration the opening a Trade with Persia and China; by which they hope to make their Country the Staple of East-India Commodities for the Northern Parts of Europe. The former they propose to compass by Means of the Rivers, which, from Muscovy on one Side, and from Persia on the other, fall into the Caspian Sea, and make, by that Means, a navigable Communication between the Inland Parts of those great Empires. As they want this Convenience on the Side of China, they propose to supply it by making a convenient Road quite thro' the Dominions of Muscovy, to the very Frontiers of China, which shall be supply'd by the Care of the Government, with every Thing that may render the Passage easy and convenient. For the promoting this Design, Ambassadors have been sent to China; which have been so well received, that the Emperor has return'd the Respect to the Czarina, by sending a formal Embassy to her, which is a Thing very rarely done by those remote Asian Princes, and is always a Token of uncommon Regard for the Prince to whom it is sent. The Chinese Ambassadors have been received with great Pomp, as well by Way of Ostentation of the Czarina's Greatness, as to cultivate a good Correspondence. The Ceremonies of their Reception, Entry, and Publick Audience, we shall here insert.

A particular RELATION of the CÉRÉMONIES with which the Chinese Ambassadors were received at Moscow on the 21st of January last past, and their Audience thereupon, on the 26th of the same Month. Translated from the Russian Language, printed at the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg.

AS soon as News arrived that the Chinese Ambassadors were come to *Wolodimer*, in their Way to *Moscow*, six Stone Houses were fitted and appointed for their Reception.

In many of the Apartments were, according to the Manner of *China*, broad Boards placed, covered with red Cloth, upon which Cushions were laid of Velvet and Shag.

These Preparations being made, their Excellencies approach'd the 9th of *January* in the Evening, within 15 Wurfs, and took their Lodgings at the Imperial Summer Palace *Alexeowski*, which for that Purpose had been magnificently prepar'd and furnish'd.

Here the said Ambassadors rested four Days, during which Time her Imperial Majesty's High Officers neglected not to send all Sorts of Wines and Sweetmeats thither.

On the 11th her Imperial Majesty, out of Regard to the said Ministers, order'd *Peter Kurbatow*, her Counsellor in Chancery, to go to *Alexeowski* to Compliment the said Ambassadors upon their Arrival; and at the same Time to acquaint them how they should be received in *Moscow*.

Two Days after, to wit, the 13th, the said Ambassadors broke up from *Alexeowski*, and came at Night to the City of *Moscow*, where they alighted at the late Privy-Counsellor's *Wassili Fodorowitz Soltikow's* Back-Garden, on the River *Joussa*, where some Time before sufficient Provisions, Sweetmeats, &c. had been sent for their Table; also a great many Persons of Distinction, and her Imperial Majesty's Musicians, who receiv'd the said Ambassadors at their alighting with Musick, and were served up at Table in a Silver Service. They were accompany'd at Table by the Titular Counsellor *Iwan Glasunow*, who was sent to meet them as far as the Confines or Borders of *China*, to receive and conduct them safe to *Moscow*.

The next Day, being the 14th of *January*, the Day appointed for their Publick Entry, about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the commanding Company of Horse and Carofre assembled near the *Krasnye Warota* in *Semljanoi Gorod*, where the Counsellor of State *Siben*, as Director of this Ceremony, was arriv'd, who having view'd every Thing design'd for the Reception of the Ambassadors, went in the Imperial Chariot to the above Back-Garden, where the said Ambassadors had rested.

The March to the said Palace of *Soltikow* began with a Company of Grenadier-Guards, commanded by Captain *Knjaz Repnin*, accompany'd with the Court Trumpeters and Kettle-Drums of Silver.

Next follow'd eight Coaches, with the Chief Ministers and General Officers, all drawn by six Horses, according to the Seniority of the Lords and Gentlemen; before each Coach rode a Gentleman of the Stable and two Livery Servants, and behind came the Lacqueys and Heyducks on Foot.

Then follow'd the Imperial Coach, drawn by six Horses, being preceded by ten Turkey Led-Horses very richly accoutred, guarded by six Grenadier Serjeants of Horse, and attended by as many Lacqueys; and at the Side of the Coach were two Heyducks and two Running-Footmen in their proper Habits.

Next march'd a Company of the Grenadier-Guards, with their Officers at their Head on Horseback; these, as well as the Company that were in the Front, carry'd their Swords naked in their Hands, and all the while the Cavalcade lasted, nothing was heard but the Sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums.

Upon the Arrival of Counsellor *Siben* in the aforesaid Garden of *Soltikow*, he was met at the Stairs-Head by the Ambassadors, who together enter'd into the Apartment with him, when the said Minister acquainted them, That her Imperial Majesty, to shew the great Respect she had for the ancient Friendship of his *Chinese* *Bachlanian* Majesty, had appointed for the Chief of them, her own Body Coach, and for the others, eight others, and had commanded him to conduct them into the City of *Moscow*, to the several Apartments prepared for them: Hereupon the said Ambassadors enter'd the respective Coaches, and then the Cavalcade began in the following Order, viz.

1. A Company of Grenadiers on Horse-back, follow'd by eight Servants of the Ambassadors, with Quivers, Bows and Arrows.

2. An empty Coach belonging to the Privy-Counsellor *Knjasev Jurgei Jurgitz Trubetzkoi*.

3. A Coach belonging to General *Gregorei Petrowitz Tschernischew*, in which was *Tajisni Gungutsh Uwan*, a great Mungalian Lord of Princely Extraction.

4. Another Chief Mungalian Lord, named *Merin Sangin Gambuzirin*, in the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor *Knjasev Alexei Michailowytz Tscherkaskui*.

5. The Coach of the General Count *Paul Iwanowytz Jaguschinski*, in which was *Sangin Aschali*, a Chinese Mandarin.

6. Then follow'd the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor Count *Andrei Iwanowytz Osterman*, in which was *Sangin Mandai*, another Chinese Mandarin.

7. The Coach of the General Field-Marshal *Knjasev Iwan Jurgewytz Trubetzkoi*, and in it *Uzanai*, a Chief Mungale, holding the *Bozdichani's* Credentials in his Hands; and because of the Honour due to that Name, it was, at the Request of the said Ambassadors, that this Coach went at a great Distance from the others; before it rode a Chinese with Bow, Arrows, &c.

8. The three Ambassadors *Dsalin*, *Sangin*, *Wasiaw*, appear'd next in the Coach of General Field-Marshal *Knjasev Waselei Wolodimerytz Dolgorukoi*.

9. In the Coach of the Great Chancellor Count *Gawrila Iwanowytz Gallowskin* sat the second Ambassador *Merin Sangin Gungutsh*, having at his Left Hand Commissary *Glasunow*.

10. Then follow'd the Imperial Body Coach, in which at the Right-Hand sat *Aschani Amba Tufchi*, Chief of the Embassy, and the third Person in the Tribunal for Foreign Affairs in China; having at his Left-Hand the State-Counsellor *Siben*, and over-against them an Interpreter.

At each Side of the three Coaches which carry'd the Ambassadors, a Servant of theirs attended on Horse-back with a yellow Turbant; the rest of the Coaches were attended with the Servants of those Lords that rode in them, for which Purpose 60 Horses out of her Imperial Majesty's Stables were appointed.

11. The Imperial Coach was follow'd by a Company of Grenadiers on Horse-back; after which, under a splendid Convoy, came the Baggage of the Ambassadors.

The

The Cavalcade was made over the Bridge *Jausa*, and thro' the great Street of the *German Slabode* to *Jechalowa*, and thro' the *Basman Slabode*, thro' the *Miasnitzki* Street, towards the *Krasne Worota*, or the Red Gate, where two Regiments were drawn up on the Parade, headed by their proper Officers, with flying Colours, Regimental Musick, and 31 Pieces of Ordnance; and at the Approach of the Chief Ambassador, the Officers saluted them with their Pikes and Colours, the Soldiers presented their Arms, and the 31 Pieces were discharged.

A Company of Soldiers, with their Officers at their Head, were also drawn up on the Parade, in *Bisbi-garad*, near the *Miasnitzki* Gate, and another in *Kitay*, near St. Nicholas Gate, who, upon the Approach of the Chief Ambassador, saluted them likewise with their Drums beating, and Colours flying.

In *Kitay*, near the *Kasani* Church, the Cavalcade turn'd over the *Krasnaja Platzschschol*, which is a large spacious fine Place, where two Regiments were likewise rang'd, who, like the former, with Martial Musick presented their Arms; from thence they turn'd to the Left-Hand, thro' the Streets with Shops, to the Habitation appointed for their Chief, where the two Grenadier Companies appear'd on the Parade, but the Coaches went all to the Court-yard, and when the first of them came to the Inner Court Stairs, they alighted out of their Coaches, and took the same Way as they came back again.

As soon as the Chief Ambassador appear'd in the Court-yard, the Companies of Soldiers which were posted there, and each augmented with 150 Men, (out of which proper Centinels were drawn before their Houses) receiv'd them under Arms, with Martial Musick, which lasted as long as they and the Privy-Counsellor *Siber* were entering into the Palace.

Here the Ambassadors were entertain'd by the said Privy-Counsellor, at her Imperial Majesty's Expence, in a very sumptuous and elegant Manner, with all Sorts of Provisions, Wines, and Sweetmeats, the Court Musick playing all the while.

In this Manner the Ambassadors were entertain'd at *Moscow* for three Days, and attended the first Day by the above Privy-Counsellor of State, and the other two Days by the Commissary Lieutenant Colonel *Lia Tschirikow*.

On the 15th of *January*, being the Day after the Ambassadors arriv'd, the Privy-Counsellor *Waflei Stepanow* was sent to them, by her Imperial Majesty's Order, to bid them heartily welcome, in her Name, and to felicitate them upon their Arrival.

The Chief of the Embassy met the said Privy-Counsellor at the Stairs Foot, and when he had deliver'd his Message, in the Name of her Imperial Majesty, and receiv'd their Compliments in Return, he retir'd, and was conducted again by the said Ambassadors to the Stairs Foot.

CEREMONIALE observ'd at Moscow, January 26, 1731, the Day on which the Chinese Ambassadors made their Publick Entry.

ON the Day appointed for their Excellencies Publick Entrance, the State Coaches design'd for the Ceremoniale assembled together before the *Kremel*, (a large spacious Place) nine in Number; and first, that of her Imperial Majesty, then the eight belonging to the chief Officers of State. Soon after which the Counsellor of State *Alexei Sibi* arriv'd there, and entering into her Imperial Majesty's Coach, went to the House where the chief Ambassador lodg'd, and was receiv'd at the Stairs in the great Hall, and entering their principal Apartment, acquainted their Excellencies, that her Imperial Majesty having graciously resolved to admit them to Audience, she had sent her own and other Coaches to attend them; upon which their Excellencies enter'd the several Coaches, and the Cavalcade proceeded in the following Order:

First march'd a Serjeant of the Guards, a Corporal, and 12 Grenadiers on Horseback.

Then came the Presents of his *Bogdichanian* Majesty to the Empress of *Russia*, consisting of 18 large Chests of Drawers of the finest *China* lacquer'd Ware, adorn'd with Locks and Keys of exquisite Workmanship; each Chest was carry'd by three or four Soldiers, and the Drawers by two Soldiers, guarded by 20 more, headed by their proper Officers.

Next to them came the Ambassadors, to wit, in the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor *Kijas Furgei Furgitz Trutzkoi*, *Mungale Mandarin Sangin Gurusap*.

In the Coach of Field Marshal *Kujas Iwan Jurgitz Trubetzkoi*, the Mungale Uragai, having in his Hand the Letter of his *Bogdickanian* Majesty.

In the Coach of General *Gregoreii Petrowitz Tschernischew*, the Mungale Prince *Taishi Gungutsh Uwan*.

In the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor *Kujas Alexei Michailowitz Tscherkaski*, the Mungale Mandarin *Sangin Gambuzarin*.

In the Coach of General Count *Paul Iwanowjitz Jaguschinski*, the Chinese Mandarin *Sangin Afch Chai*.

In the Coach of the Vice-Chancellor and Privy-Counsellor Count *Andrei Iwanowjitz Osterman*, the Chinese Mandarin *Sangin Mandai*.

In the Coach of General Field-Marshal *Kujas Wasilei Wolodimirytz Dolgorucki*, the third Ambassador, *Djalin Sangin Waisan*, having on his left Lieutenant-Colonel *Ilia Tschirikow*, who all along had defray'd the Charges of this Embassy.

In her Imperial Majesty's Coach, the chief Ambassador *Affchani Amba Tuschi*, having on his left the Counsellor of State *Alexei Sibir*.

In the three Coaches of the other Ambassadors sat those Gentlemen who received them on the Borders or Frontiers, together with Interpreters, to be at Hand to give Answer to any Question they should ask during the Cavalcade.

Before her Imperial Majesty's Coach were led ten fine Turkey Horses, adorn'd with very rich Accoutrements, and as many Grooms led them. Before and after rode a Riding-Master; then again six Grooms belonging to the Court; on the Side of the Coach two Heyducks, two Running Footmen, four Lacqueys, and twelve under Officers of the Guards; behind the said Imperial Coach, one Corporal and twelve Grenadiers of the Guard.

Upon *Kremel* (a spacious Place so call'd) were posted two Battalions of *Butire's* Regiment under Arms, with flying Colours and Martial Musick; besides those from the *Spaski-Gate* to the Castle, a Lane of Soldiers was form'd, thro' which they were to pass. At the Arrival of the principal Ambassadors upon *Kremel*, the Officers paid their Respects with their Pikes, and the Soldiers with their Pieces, Musick playing, Drums beating, &c.

From the Corner of the *Tschudowni Cloister* to the Stairs Foot of the Palace, were ranged on both Sides, two deep, the Grenadiers of the Guard, having at their Head their Major *Wasilei Neuinsh*, and other Officers.

As soon as the Coach approach'd the Gate, which was built on Purpose before the Imperial Palace for the Illuminations, the Ambassadors came out of their respective Coaches, and the Principal of them took the Imperial *Boedichan's* Letter in both his Hands, and holding it before his Forehead, enter'd the Palace, where they met with the following Reception.

1. On the Outer Stairs Foot they were met by Brigadier *Foedor Polibin*.

2. On the Entrance of the Door by the Court Marshal *Schepelov*.

3. At the Door of the Audience Chamber, the Upper Court Marshal Count *Lewenwolde*.

The three Ambassadors were attended in, only by such of the *Chinese* and *Mongals*, that rode in Coaches with them.

In the Anti-Chamber were posted the Grenadiers of the Guard, but in the next Apartment from the Door half-way, the Chevalier Guard, with their proper Arms.

Before the Entrance of the Ambassadors into the Audience Chamber, the Ladies of the Court and Distinction were admitted and ranged according to Order on the right Side of the Throne, and on the left the Field Marshals, Generals, Senators, and the Great Men of Distinction; and the Galleries were fill'd with both Ladies and Gentlemen, who were admitted by Tickets.

Then her Imperial *Russian* Majesty, in her Imperial Robes, with the small Crown on her Head, approached and seated herself, with the usual Ceremony, on the Throne; on the right of which, upon the Table, were placed the Imperial great Crown, Scepter, and Globe.

Behind the Seat of her Imperial Majesty stood the Upper Marshal General *Salticov*, and the Upper Chamberlain Count *von Biron*.

When the Ambassadors enter'd the Audience Chamber, and came in Sight of her Majesty, they stood still. At what Time the Grand Chancellor Count *Gollonkin*, (who, together with the Vice-Chancellor Count *Usterman*, attended on the Right-hand of the Throne) kneel'd before the Empress; and having receiv'd her Imperial Majesty's Commands, descended and went to the Chief of the Ambassadors, who, as well as the above, kneeling, deliver'd to him his *Boedichanian* Majesty's Letter, who carry'd it to the Table next to her Majesty, which was cover'd with *Drab d'Or*, and having laid it thereon, he again descended, and acquainted the Ambassadors, that

that they might approach the Throne. Accordingly they moved a few Paces forward, and then made another Stay; and then the Chief Ambassadors made a Speech to her Imperial Majesty, on the Part of his Boichdichanian Majesty, which the Privy-Counsellor Wasilei Stephanow render'd to the following Effect:

Most Illustrious, most Mighty Empress, and Self-Preserver of all Russia,

TO your Imperial Majesty, hath his Boichdichanian Majesty sent us, his Ambassadors, with express Commands, to congratulate your Majesty on your Accession to your Hereditary Dominions of Russia, and likewise to assure your Majesty of his firm Friendship: As a Token of which, he hath sent by us, out of his Country, some Presents to be deliver'd to your Majesty.

We are order'd, moreover, by his Boichdichanian Majesty, to enquire after your Majesty's Health; and to give Assurance, in his Name, That his Majesty wishes nothing more, than that your Majesty may be always happy; and that your Health, like the Sun, may endure for ever.

Hereupon the Great Chancellor, in the Name of her Majesty, return'd the following Answer:

THAT her Imperial Majesty took the Embassy, &c. of his Boichdichanian Majesty, together with their Compliments, as a particular Mark of his Friendship; and on her Part assur'd his Boichdichanian Majesty, of her unalterable Friendship and Resolution to cultivate a good Harmony with him.

Having receiv'd this Answer by the Great Chancellor, they immediately kneel'd again, and congratulated her Majesty in their own Name, bowing themselves three Times to the Ground, and remain'd kneeling until their Speech of Gratulation had been translated by the Privy-Counsellor Wasilei Stephanow, in Terms to the following Effect:

WE the Ambassadors Affchani Amba Tuschki, and Collegues, prostrate ourselves before your Imperial Majesty's Feet, and in the most humble Manner congratulate your Majesty, thinking it the greatest Felicity that could befall us, to be appointed by his Boichdichanian Majesty to behold the Rays of your High Imperial Majesty's Countenance.

Hereupon