

Hereupon the Great Chancellor descended from the Throne, and gave them for Answer, *That her Imperial Majesty took their Congratulation very kindly, and assured them of her Imperial Favour and Affection.* At the same Time the said Great Chancellor offer'd them her Imperial Majesty's Table. After which, the Ambassadors rose up again, and retir'd backwards, without turning themselves; but when they came to the Spot where his *Bochdichanian* Majesty's Letter was taken from them, they kneel'd again, and bowing themselves three Times with their Faces to the Ground, they retir'd from the Chamber of Audience, being attended back by the same Persons of Distinction as at their coming, and when enter'd into their respective Coaches, proceeded to their Apartments, in the same Order as they came; being immediately follow'd by the Court Marshal *Schepelow*, with her Imperial Majesty's Table, which he carry'd to the Lodgings of the Chief Ambassador, where they were most magnificently entertain'd, being attended by the Council of State, and Court Marshal *Sibin*, and *Specirung*, Commissary of the *Russian* Nation, who had accompany'd them thro' their whole Journey.



GREAT BRITAIN.

IN our last, we inserted his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne at the Opening of the last Session of Parliament: Since the former Part of this Register was printed, we have procured the following Account of the Debates thereon in the two Houses.

In the House of LORDS.

HIS Majesty's Speech being reported by my Lord Chancellor, a Motion was made and seconded, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of that House for his most Gracious Speech from the Throne; to declare, that as his Majesty had used all just Endeavours to obtain a Compliance with the just Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville*, so it was their Duty to persevere in a Zeal for his Majesty's Honour, and the Public Faith of the Nation; and to assure his Majesty, that they would support his Majesty's Engagements, and

and in all Events endeavour to the utmost of their Power, to enable his Majesty to procure Satisfaction to his Allies, and that whenever his Majesty should be graciously pleased to ask their farther Advice and Assistance, they would come to such Resolutions as became 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.

An Amendment was offer'd by the Right Honourable the Lord *Cartaret* to this Motion, and seconded by the Earls of *Winchelsea*, *Stratford*, &c. which was as follows, That they should desire of his Majesty, that in Case a War broke out, his Majesty would take Care that the same should not be carry'd on against the Emperor in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*. This Amendment was opposed by the Dukes of *Newcastle*, *Argyle*, &c. and after long Debates, it was carry'd against the Amendment, and an Address order'd to be drawn up in the Terms first proposed. The Arguments of both Sides were much the same as were made use of in the House of Commons, which therefore need not be here related particularly. For the Address, see *Hist. Reg.* N^o LXI. p. 81. with his Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

In the House of COMMONS.

MR. Speaker, with the Commons, being return'd to their own House, in order to constitute a Session of Parliament, a Bill for the more effectual preventing of *Clandestine Outlawries* was read, and order'd to be read a second Time. Then Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had attended his Majesty in the House of Peers, that he had obtain'd a Copy of his Majesty's Speech, which he read to the House; and thereupon a Motion was made and seconded, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for his most Gracious Speech from the Throne, to acknowledge his 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 with his Engagements with his Allies; to declare their entire Confidence in his Majesty's Care and Concern for the Honour and Interests of his People, and their perfect Reliance upon his Wisdom and Justice, in doing every Thing that shall depend upon him, to procure the Satisfaction

tisfaction to his Allies, by such Means as shall be most desirable, or absolutely necessary; to express their firm Resolution to continue their utmost Zeal and Vigour, in support of his Majesty and his Engagements, and to assure his Majesty, that they would give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business, as it should from Time to Time be brought before them; and that from a dutiful Regard to his Majesty's Honour and Dignity, and a just Concern for the true Interest of their Country, which they should always look upon as *indispensable* and *inseparable Obligations*, they would grant to his Majesty such Supplies as should be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year; and effectually enable his Majesty to make good his Engagements with his Allies: And in return to his Majesty's Goodness, in avoiding to bring any unnecessary Burthens upon his People, to assure his Majesty, that in Case the Circumstances of Affairs should oblige his Majesty to ask the further Advice and Assistance of that House, they would, upon every Occasion, discharge their Duty to his Majesty and those they represent, with that Chearfulness and Affection which became a *British* House of Commons, tender and jealous of the Honour of the Crown, and careful and solicitous for the Glory of the Kingdom.

Hereupon a Motion was made in the House, and seconded, for the following Amendment to the first Motion, *viz.* To leave out most Part of the first Motion in order to make the Address General, and to desire that his Majesty would take a Care, that no War should be carry'd on in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*.

This Amendment was supported by the two Mr. *Pulteney's*, Sir *William Wyndham*, &c. and opposed by Sir *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Lord *Harvey*, Sir *William Yonge*, &c. the Arguments offer'd in Support of the Amendment were, That every Gentleman in that House knew very well the great Expence of Blood and Treasure it had cost this Nation to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, which by the impolitick Measures of former Times had been allow'd to rise to such a Height, that it began to threaten the Liberties of all *Europe*: That our joining with *France*, and attacking the Emperor in *Flanders*, or upon the *Rhine*, would naturally throw *Flanders*, and perhaps a Part of *Germany*, into the Hands of the *French*; by which that Monarchy would again become terrible to *Europe*, and the whole Fruits of a ten Years successful War would be entirely destroy'd.

That

That *French Alliances*, thro' the Unfaithfulness of that People, and their inveterate Malice to us, had always proved destructive to the Interest and Trade of this Nation, that the Use they had always made of a Correspondence with us, was to encourage arbitrary Designs in our Princes, and that therefore it had generally proved fatal for any King, or Ministry of *England*, to enter cordially into any Friendship or Correspondence with them: That we might learn from the Histories of former Times, what Faith could be given to *French Promises* or *French Engagements*; even at present we may see, that they have taken Advantage of the late precarious Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, and of the Confidence we have reposed in them, and from thence have presumed to clear and restore the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, and to incroach upon our Settlements in the *West-Indies*: From their present Management we may judge, how much their Friendship is to be depended on, we may see that we must pay dear for any superficial Favours they are pleased to vouchsafe to us, or to any of our Allies.

That prosecuting a War either in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine* in Conjunction with the *French*, could tend to nothing but the ruining of that Ballance of Power in *Europe*, which with Difficulty we had at last establish'd, after a ten Years bloody and expensive War, crown'd with many glorious Victories, and attended with a most surprizing Success: That in the present Conjunction of the Affairs of *Europe*, the Ballance of Power by our being beaten might suffer, by our being victorious, it would be entirely destroy'd, and lost perhaps for ever.

That according to the ancient Parliamentary Method, all Addresses were General; that our Ancestors never were so complaisant to declare their Sense of Things, 'till the Particulars came regularly before them: That the making of an Address in Terms so particular as those now proposed, look like an immediate Determination of all the Points likely to come before them, which was in Effect bringing the Business of the whole Session into the Resolves of one Day, and proceeding to determine without either Proofs or Reasons for such Determinations: As for Example, the promising now to Support his Majesty in all his Engagements, without knowing what those Engagements were, seem'd to be a determining, that they would Support him before any Reason could be offer'd for such a Determination; for no other Reason could be offer'd, than that they were all just

and reasonable, which no Man could say before he knew what they were.

In Answer to this it was urg'd, That the making of the Address in Terms so very General, seem'd to be shewing a Sort of Diffidence in his Majesty's Conduct and Management; that his Majesty, ever since he came to the Throne, had always been so careful of the Interests of the Nation, that no Member of the House had any Reason to harbour the least Suspicion of his Majesty's Measures: That as to the other Part of the Amendment relating to the War in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, they agreed, that it was not for the Interest of *Europe*, that any Part of those Countries should fall into the Hands of the *French*; that his Majesty would without doubt, according to his wonted Prudence, take all proper Care to prevent any such Consequence; and that the putting of such Words in the Address would look like an In-croachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown, and a directing of the Operations of the future War, if any should happen, which they hoped would not, for that they had good Reason to believe, that the Measures already concerted would produce a Pacification.

That the principal Design of the great Alliance form'd against the Emperor was to convince him, that if he did not come into the peaceable Measures propos'd, he would be so powerfully attack'd upon all Sides, that it would be impossible for him to resist; which Design would be entirely frustrated, if they should declare at the Beginning, that he was not to be attack'd in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, these being the only two Places in which he was vulnerable; for that in *Italy* he could make himself Superior to the whole Alliance, since he was already in Possession of that Country, and could pour in what Troops he pleas'd by unexpensive Land Marches, whereby he might fill the whole Country with his numerous Body of Horse, which, being Master of the open Country, as well as of all the fortify'd Places, he might easily subsist, whilst the Troops sent by the Allies to attack him in *Italy*, in order to force him to a Compliance with the Terms of the Treaty of *Seville*, must be both transported, and supported by Sea; it being well known to all who understand any Thing of the Geography of *Italy*, that it is impossible to force a Passage by Land into that Country, when it is provided with a powerful and well disciplin'd Army to oppose the Entry of an Enemy. That therefore it would be very impolitick to

put any such Words in their Address, because it would persuade the Emperor, that the Allies had come to a Resolution not to attack him in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, which, by taking away all Grounds of Fear from the Court of *Vienna*, would make them persevere in refusing to enter into any peaceable Measures, whereby those Alliances, which had been procured with so much Expence and Labour, would be render'd fruitless and of no Effect, and consequently a Pacification would become altogether impracticable.

Another Amendment was offer'd by *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, in these Words, viz. *That they would support his Majesty's Engagements, in so far as they related to the Interest of Great Britain.* This Motion was seconded by *Mr. Pulteney* and several others, and opposed by *Sir Robert Walpole, &c.* In Support of the Amendment it was said, That it was agreeable to the Act of Settlement, whereby it is expressly provided, that this Nation shall not be obliged to enter into a War for the Defence of any Dominion not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*; that by virtue of this Act his Majesty held the Crown of these Realms, and that therefore every Clause and Provision thereof was to be exactly observ'd, except in so far as they had been, or should be alter'd by Parliament; and that therefore the House could not well, by Way of Address, go any further, than to say, that they would Support his Majesty's Engagements, in so far as they related to the Interest of *Great Britain*.

In Answer to this it was alledg'd, that such an Expression in their Address would seem to insinuate, that his Majesty had enter'd into Engagements that did not relate to the Interests of *Great Britain*, which would be the greatest Ingratitude that could be imagin'd towards his Majesty, who, in all his Measures, had never shew'd the least Regard to any Thing but the Interest of *Great Britain*, and the Ease and Security of the People thereof, as all those who had the Honour to serve him could testify, and upon their Honour declare; that they hoped every Member of that House was convinc'd, that his Majesty never would enter into any Engagement that was not absolutely necessary for procuring the Happiness and insuring the Safety of his People, and therefore it was quite unnecessary to confine the Words of their Address, to such Engagements as related to the Interest of *Great Britain*.

In this Debate *George Heathcote*, Esq; Member for *Hindon* in *Wiltshire*, spoke to the Effect following, viz. That with Respect to the Prerogative, he did not think, that the giving of Advice to his Majesty could ever be call'd an interfering with the Prerogative of the Crown, since it was the proper Business of Parliament, which was the King's great Council, to advise the Crown in all Matters of Importance; that it was what many Parliaments had done, and what they were always obliged to do.

That the acting against the Emperor in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine* was absolutely destructive to the Interest of *England*, and inconsistent with that Political Maxim of maintaining a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, as had been acknowledg'd by all the Gentlemen who had spoke in the Debate; therefore he thought he had good Reason to believe, that no Minister would dare to advise his Majesty to concur in such a Measure; for which Reason there was no need of advising his Majesty against a Measure, which it could not be supposed he would take.

That in order to procure the long wish'd for Peace, it was necessary to convince the World, that they would join heartily with his Majesty in all proper Measures for that End, which they could not more effectually do, than by shewing an Unanimity in their Resolves at the Beginning of the Session of Parliament; such an Unanimity would certainly have its Weight Abroad, it would encourage our Allies, it would terrify our Enemies, and make both attentive to such Proposals as his Majesty should think proper to make to them; and it would testify to the World their Zeal for the Support of the present happy Establishment.

That for his Part, he look'd upon all Addresses to be in their own Nature General, and that no Words which could be put into an Address could any Ways influence the future Resolutions of Parliament; he look'd upon them only as Words of Course, and no more Obligatory than the penal Words of a Bond, which every one knows obliges the Debtor to the Payment of nothing more than the principal Sum borrow'd, with Interest and Costs of Suit: That the declaring in the Address, that they would Support the King's Engagements, necessarily implies, that such Engagements do relate to the Interest of *England*; and if afterwards it should appear, that any one of them did not, he would not at all think himself obliged

obliged by the general Words of the Address to approve of, or support any such Engagement.

That he believ'd he should Vote for an Address in the Terms as at first propos'd, but that his Voting in that Way might not be construed so as to anticipate his Assent to any Thing thereafter propos'd, he thought it proper to declare, That by Supporting his Majesty's Engagements, he neither meant to agree to the continuing of the *Hessians* in the Pay of *Great Britain*, nor to approve of submitting tamely to the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, nor of allowing them to Blockade *Gibraltar*; nor did he approve of submitting passively to the Incroachments of the *French* in the *West-Indies*, or to the opening the Port and Harbour of *Dunkirk*; nor would he from thence think himself obliged to approve of any Measure, which he should not at the Time of proposing think expedient, and consistent with the real and true Interest of *Great Britain*: That by assuring his Majesty, that the House would Support his Engagements, he meant to Support no other Engagements, than such as the House should judge to be for the Advantage of the Nation; that for his Part, he was very sure that his Majesty would enter into none but such as were so, and if it should appear, that any other Sort of Engagement had been enter'd into, he would take it to be an Engagement of the Ministers, and not an Engagement of the King's, and consequently, that the Words of the Address did not oblige the House, or any Member of the House, to Support the same in any Manner of Way. For these and many other Reasons, he was of Opinion, that the Address ought to be in the Terms first propos'd. And the Master of the Rolls, and several other Members declaring, that they were of his Opinion, and that they understood Addresses in the same Manner as he did, the Question was put, and it pass'd without a Division, to Address his Majesty in the Terms first propos'd without any Amendment.

Whereupon a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address accordingly, and the same being drawn up, and reported next Day to the House, it was agreed to, and presented the Day following to his Majesty by the whole House. See the Address, *Hist. Reg.* N^o LXI. p. 83, 84. with his Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

WEST-INDIES.

BARBADOES.

THERE has been a violent Misunderstanding here between the Governor and the Assembly of this Island here, which has been carry'd to great Heights. In the present Scarcity of European Occurrences, the following Pieces may not be unacceptable to the Readers.

Notes and Proceedings of the Honourable Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes.

AT a Meeting of the General Assembly, at the House of Robert Warren, Esq; in the Town of St. Michael, on Saturday the 13th of February, 1730.

Present, the Hon. Henry Peers, Esq; Speaker.

The Speaker having attended 'till past Twelve o'Clock, and there being no Likelihood of making a House this Day, he then adjourn'd the House to next Monday, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Willoughby Duffey, Gent. in the Parish of St. Michael.

At a Meeting of the General Assembly, at the House of Willoughby Duffey, Gent. in the Parish of St. Michael, on Monday the 15th of February, 1730.

Present, the Hon. Henry Peers, Esq; Speaker.

The Hon. Thomas Maycok, Esq;	George Worrall, Esq;
John Pickering, Esq;	John Brathwaite, Esq;
Gelasius Mas Mahon, Esq;	Hurdis Jordan, Esq;
Samuel Palmer, Esq;	Philip Scott, Esq;
Othniel Haggatt, Esq;	Francis Ford, Esq;
James Thorne, Esq;	John Bignall, Esq;
John Wallcott, Esq;	John Cobham, Esq;
	James Bruce, Esq;

The House being late, a Member from the Committee appointed to prepare a Representation of the Grievances of this Island, laid the Report of the said Committee touching the same before the House.

Ordered, That the same be read; and the same was read accordingly, and is in the Words following, viz.

Barbadoes.

Barbadoes.

To the Honourable the Speaker, and other the Honourable and Worshipful Members of the General Assembly.

The REPORT of the Committee appointed to prepare a Representation of the Grievances of this Island.

THE said Committee report, That the Clerk of this House, according to Order, laid before them, a Copy of the Petition of the General Assembly of this Island to his Majesty, which pass'd the House on the 25th Day of July, 1728, and at the same Time assured them, that he had not, nor ever had, in his Custody, any Papers or Proceedings whatever relating thereto; and the said Committee say, that they cannot learn whether the said Petition was ever preferred, or not: But they are inform'd, that it was transmitted to *Great Britain*, in order to be preferred to his Majesty, and miscarried for Want of proper Agents to solicit the same.

The Committee beg Leave to represent to the House, that the said Petition set forth, That in the Year 1722, when his Excellency *Henry Worsley, Esq;* took the Administration of this Government upon him, and for many Years before, the Gentlemen of the Island having been harass'd with Parties and Divisions, in hopes to put an End to the same, and to obtain the Redress of several Grievances, were wrought upon to submit to a Settlement of 6000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* on the said Governor during his Residence here, in the Quality of his late Majesty's Governor; a Settlement so very extravagant, and so much more than what the Country could afford, that the Inhabitants could not long support themselves under the same; but which, however, they had cheerfully submitted to for several Years; and yet notwithstanding that the Island had been so far from reaping any Advantage from their indiscreet Generosity, that, on the contrary, the Publick Good had been entirely neglected, and no Measures taken to redress the Grievances of the Island: But his Excellency and his Creatures had thereby been the better enabled, and more at Leisure to oppress the Inhabitants; the Militia had been totally neglected, the Forts, Breast Works and Batteries were gone to Ruin, the Publick Stores were embezzled and wasted, and all Persons in Office under his Excellency busy'd in nothing but how to raise Fortunes from

from the Ruins of the People, by inventing new Fees and Perquisites, and encreasing the former Fees and Emoluments of their several Offices. And the said Petition further set forth, That the Freeholders of the Island, moved at last with a just Sense of their Danger and ill Usage, had, in the Month of *July*, 1727, chosen such Persons to represent them in the Assembly as might enquire into, and attempt to procure Redress of some of their most crying Grievances; and that when the said Assembly were Sitting about that Affair, with all the Calmness and Moderation imaginable, and with due Deference and Regard to his Excellency, he had sought all Occasions to exasperate, mal-treat, insult and abuse the Assembly, who, however, resolved to overlook all Indignities for the Good of their Country; and that the said Governor, finding that he could not provoke them to return the ill Treatment they met with from him, had, on the 5th Day of *October* then last past, commanded them to adjourn for four Weeks; and tho' upon the Application of the Assembly (who upon that Occasion humbly represented to him, that several Bills and other Affairs of great Consequence to the Publick were then depending before the House, and therefore pray'd the Adjournment might not be for so long a Time) he had been pleased to shorten the Adjournment by the Space of two Days only; yet before the Time of their Meeting came, he had prorogued them to the 9th of *December*, and from thence by the several repeated Prorogations, to the Month of *June*, 1728, and then dissolved them, apparently to prevent any Enquiry into, or Representation of his Mal-Administration.

(To be continued in our next.)

F I N I S

T H E
Historical Register.

N U M B E R L X I I I .

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

B A R B A D O E S .

Continuation of the Report of the Committee of the General Assembly, from p. 164, of the last Register.

AND the said Petition further set forth, that the aforefaid Representation of the Grievances the Island then labour'd under, and of the Mal-Administration of the said Governor, would appear from many Instances; but particularly from the following.

1st, The said Governor had not hitherto review'd the Militia, nor any of the Forts, or other Fortifications of the Island, (*Needham's Fort* only excepted, situate a short Mile from his House) and had suffer'd several of the Regiments to be without Officers ever since his Arrival here; and on the common exercising Days, such of the Militia as met, had not been exercised for Years together.

2^{dly}, The said Governor had permitted the Powder, without which there was no defending the Island, to be imbezil'd and wasted; and Money to be accepted in lieu thereof; so that, instead of 800 Barrels, which was wont to be the usual Quantity of Powder in the Grand Magazine, there was found there about eight Months before, (at which Time the Person who had long held the Office of Store-keeper under his Excellency was turn'd out, and a new one chosen by the Assembly) no more than 87 Barrels; and what made that Charge the

more heinous and heavy, was, that the Trust, Care and Custody of the Magazine, had been notoriously known for four Years then last past, to have been in the Hands of one of his Excellency's Domesticks, *William Webster*, Esq; Deputy Publick Secretary of this Island, and also his Excellency's Secretary and principal Agent, on whom he had moreover bestow'd the following Places and Offices, *viz.* those of Major of the Guards, Master of the Guards, Master in Chancery, Captain and Chief Gunner of the principal Fortifications in the Island, Supervisor of the Fortifications, Surveyor General, and Captain and Commander of the Magazine Guard; and the Petitioners begged Leave to observe on that Head, that the Offices of Store-keeper and Publick Secretary were incompatible to be held by one and the same Person, the Secretary being the only Check and Comptroller of the Store-keeper; and that in Case of a War, there was no Possibility of purchasing in this, or any other his Majesty's *West-India* Colonies, Powder sufficient for the Defence of this Island.

The said Governor had encouraged and countenanc'd, and continu'd to encourage and countenance several of the Officers in the Island, and particularly the Deputy Secretary, and Deputy and Provost-Marshal, in taking most exorbitant and illegal Fees, to the great Oppression and Impoverishing of the Inhabitants of this Island, who had hitherto complain'd thereof in vain.

And the said Petition further set forth, that the said Grievances, and many others, tending to the Impoverishment and Ruin of the Island, were still the more insupportable from the dismal Apprehensions his Majesty's Subjects here lie under, in Case of a War, the Forts and other Fortifications of the Island having gone to Ruin, the Breast-Works and Batteries being broken down, the great Guns dismounted, and without Carriages, Warlike Stores of all Kinds necessary for the Defence of the Island being wholly wanted, and there being no Possibility, in Case of a War, of purchasing in this, or other his Majesty's *West-India* Colonies, a sufficient Quantity of Powder or other Stores, and the Inhabitants not in a Condition of bearing the necessary Charges either of buying Powder sufficient on any Occasion (were the same to be purchased) or repairing the ruinous Condition the Forts and Fortifications were then in, while the heavy Tax which they had for so many Years paid, chiefly for his Excellency's Use, was continu'd;

tinu'd; by which Tax, almost all the current Cash of this Island was annually brought together, and hoarded in his Excellency's Coffers, Trade was stagnated, and the Value of the Produce of the Island was very considerably lower'd, to the vast Damage of the distress'd Inhabitants, who were forced to part with their Goods at any Price, to raise their *Quota* of a Tax, not only heavy in itself, but much more so in Regard of the ill Effects it had upon Trade, and the Markets in the Colony.

And the said Petition further set forth, that the Petitioners were ready to prove the Truth of the Allegations of the said Petition, on any Enquiry which his Majesty shall please to direct.

And therefore they most humbly pray'd his Majesty, to take the miserable State of this Colony into this Royal Consideration, and to do what to his Majesty in his great Wisdom should seem proper for the Relief thereof.

And the said Committee say, that they have seriously consider'd the said Petition, and on the strictest Enquiry are humbly of Opinion that the Allegations thereof were true.

And they observe, with much Satisfaction, that tho' the said Petition miscarry'd, as to any Redress being granted thereon in *Great Britain*, yet it was not without some good Effects here, since his Excellency has since been pleas'd to get together, from *Curaço*, and elsewhere, Powder to supply the Place of what was wanting in the Magazine, and to take the Office of Chief Gunner out of the Hands of the Secretary, whose Office of Secretary was incompatible with it, as his Excellency seems to have thought; tho' his Council resolv'd otherwise.

Thus some of the Grievances complain'd of by that Petition have in some Measure ceased; but the rest still remain, and particularly the heavy Tax for his Excellency's Use.

The Committee cannot but take Notice, that the Gentlemen who submitted to that pernicious Settlement, besides the Inducements thereto set forth in the recited Petition, had this further Inducement, *viz.* his Excellency's Promise that he would be satisfy'd with that Settlement, and make no other Demands upon the Publick during his Government here; but instead thereof the Committee find that his Excellency (far from being content with that Settlement) has all along had not only his House-Rent paid for him by the Publick, and

his Wines Duty free, (as other Governors who had far less Appointments have on that Consideration usually had) but demanded from the Publick, and had actually paid him at once, upwards of two thousand Pounds, for supposed Repairs of his House and Garden, a Sum sufficient to have bought them. And no Arts or Means have been omitted, that might any wise improve his Excellency's Advantages over the Publick: Considerable Sums of Money have been demanded and paid under Colour of the Gardner's and Cooper's Salaries, and very lately a Demand has been made upon the Publick of no less a Sum than 950*l.* 3*s.* as due to the Deputy Secretary, *William Webster*, Esq; for Services pretended to be done by him for the Publick; and at the same Time his Excellency has refused to let the House (who humbly address'd to him to have a Copy of the said *Webster's* Account laid before them) know what those Services are. This the Committee the rather mention, because it is generally agreed, that *Mr. Webster* holds his Office under *Francis Whitworth*, Esq; the Patentee at a certain Rent, in Trust for, and to the Use of, his Excellency.

The Committee now proceed to represent to the House some other Grievances that the Island now lies under, such, indeed, as apparently tend not only to the impoverishing, but the utter Destruction of this Colony, *viz.* the late prodigious Increase of the *French* Sugar Colonies, and the vast Trade they now carry on to our Northern Colonies, and *Ireland*, while our Power and Trade daily decrease.

The exorbitant Power of the *French*, at our very Doors, threatens us with instant Destruction in Case of a War; for not only *Martinique*, and the other Islands belonging to the *French*, are now full of Men, Arms, and Money; but they possess, and have considerable Bodies of Men on *Dominique*, *St. Vincent*, and even *Sancta Lucia*, all of them within his Excellency's Government, by the express Words of his Majesty's Commission; who has however, under Pretence of some Political Reasons, however destructive to his Majesty's Subjects in the *British* Colonies, thought fit of late, to disclaim his being Governor of the last mention'd Island, and utterly refused, in the Case of *Mr. Bath*, a Merchant of this Island, to grant a Register for a Vessel built there by him, tho' that Gentleman produced to his Excellency the Opinion of his Majesty's Attorney-General in *Great Britain*, that such Register ought to be granted by him.

Thus

Thus the *French Power* in the *West Indies* increases, while ours daily decreases, and their Trade flourishes, while ours languishes, and they have Vents for their Sugars, while ours confined to *Great Britain*, lie there perishing in the Warehouses.

But these are Grievances for which no Remedy can be had but from his Sacred Majesty, whose paternal Care extends to all his Dominions, and will not suffer the least of them to perish, if a right and timely Application be made for Relief; but such is the unhappy Fate of this Colony at present, that we only of all his Majesty's Colonies are not permitted to have Agents in *Great Britain* to represent our Grievances to the best of Princes.

His Excellency indeed was pleas'd some Time since to let the Assembly know, that he was extremely sorry to hear that the Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies to the *French* and *Dutch* Plantations was so very prejudicial to the Sale of the Product of this Island, and that it was necessary a Law should be made to appoint Agents to be employ'd at the Publick Expence for the negotiating of all the Publick Affairs of this Island in *Great Britain*; and that he would not be backward in relation thereto, whenever it was propos'd in a Way agreeable to the usual Practice, and consistent with the just Privileges of every Branch of the Legislature.

The House relying on this Assurance, lately pass'd an Agent's Bill every Way agreeable to the usual Practice, and consistent with the just Privileges of every Branch of the Legislature, and sent it up to the Council for their Concurrence; but the Fate of that Bill is too well known: The Council instantly upon the first Reading flung it out, and that without giving any Reason whatever for so doing: But this the Committee are not at a Loss to account for: His Excellency (though the World is to believe that he takes no Notice of any Bill 'till it pass'd the Council, and comes to him for his Allowance or Disallowance) presides in the Council when any Bill comes to be read there, and rules the Debate; and hardly must the Man be, who dares vote contrary to his declar'd Sentiments.

The Committee find themselves upon this Occasion under a Necessity of representing to the House, though with much Pain and Reluctance, the avowed Behaviour of some of the Gentlemen of the Council, who, far from making the Laws of the Land, and the Good of their Country the Rules of their Conduct, have acted of late

as if they looked upon themselves indispensably obliged to concur with his Excellency, in every Attempt of his on our Liberties and Properties. Those Gentlemen therefore act as they are directed by his Excellency, sign whatever Addresses he procures to be ready drawn for them, endeavour by all Ways and Means to get his Creatures return'd Assembly Men, and Vestry Men, and upon these Occasions they menace, terrify and mal-treat the sober and substantial Freeholders, many of whom are denied their Votes, whilst others no wise qualified are encouraged and suffered to Poll; and this notorious Partiality appears not only upon Elections of Assembly Men and Vestry Men, but also in their returning of Juries for the Grand Sessions, consisting of the meanest of the People, and out of these are prick'd by his Excellencies Favourite Judges, occasionally made for the Purpose, such Grand Juries as twice a Year, in their Panegyricks on his Excellency, rail at all those that happen to be of Sentiments different to theirs.

But this Evil will continue as long as Gentlemen of little visible Interests of their own, and who are of no other Consideration than what his Excellency's Recommendations would seem to entitle them to, compose the Majority of that Body, and the Fear of an immediate Suspension in Case of Non-compliance with his Excellency's Interests or Passions, frequently influences them all to the meanest Submission.

The Committee beg Leave to offer it as their Opinion to the House, that of all the several enumerated Grievances and Dangers that this Island feels or fears (though all of them require a due Regard) that of the Increase of the *French* Power and Trade, and the Decrease of our own seems to demand the most serious Consideration and the most immediate Care of this House, and that it will be proper forthwith to prefer an humble Address to his Most Gracious Majesty for Relief therein.

The Committee know, that a Petition of many of the principal Inhabitants of this Island to his Majesty, representing the present unhappy State of this Island, and praying Redress, has been some Time since transmitted, and presented to her Majesty, and that the same is carried on by them at their private Expence; and the Committee know too, that that Petition has been opposed at the Board of Trade by his Excellency, and that his Agent Mr. *Sharpe* now opposes the same.

The Committee cannot but approve of those Petitioners laudable Zeal to serve, or rather to save their Country; but at the same Time are of Opinion, that an Application from the whole Legislature here (if that may be obtained) or otherwise from this House alone, may have more Weight than can possibly be supposed to be had from any private Application.

Order'd, Thereupon, that *John Pickering, Francis Ford, Samuel Palmer, John Walcott* and *John Brathwaite*, Esqrs. or any three of them, be a Committee to prepare an Address from this House to his Majesty upon the Subject Matter of the said Report, and that they lay the same before the House at the next Sitting.

Order'd, That *James Bruce* and *Francis Ford* Esquires, attend his Excellency to know his Excellency's pleasure to what time his House shall adjourn, and they accordingly went to attend his Excellency.

Then *John Brathwait* and *John Walcott* Esquires, withdrew with the Leave of the House.

Then the Members appointed to attend his Excellency, return'd and acquainted the House, that they had attended his Excellency according to Order, and that it is his Excellency's Pleasure that the House do adjourn to next Friday four Weeks.

And then the House (about Six o'Clock in the Afternoon) adjourn'd to next Friday four Weeks, by Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of *Willoughby Duffoy*, Gent. in the Parill of *St. Michael*.

Vera Copia examinat. per

Robert Warren, Clerk of the Assembly.

To enable the Reader to form the better Judgment of this Difference, it is proper to add the two following Pieces on the other Side.

The Speech of his Excellency Henry Worley, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of Barbados, and the rest of the Caribbee Islands to Windward of Guardaloupe, &c.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Assembly,

AS I am at present to apply to you in your Legislative Capacity, I know nothing more suitable to the Occasion, than to observe the Advantage you enjoy, in having so great a Share in making Laws for the good to Government of this Island, and thereby put you in Mind of

of the Duty you always owe your Sovereign, in the Exercise of that Power, which is derived merely from the Royal Favour.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

As the Excise Bill will soon expire, I must recommend it to you, not to lose any time in the preparing a new one; it is unnecessary for me to tell you, that the Support of this Government chiefly depends upon it. I must likewise recommend to you, the ruinous Condition of the Fortifications and Guard Houses, and that some Provision may be made for the repairing them.

I am now to inform you, that I have receiv'd an Order of Council, dated the 15th of *August* 1728, in relation to *Francis Whitworth*, Esq; his Majesty's Secretary of this Island, that Gentlemen having, by Petition to the King, with an Account annex'd, represented, that the Government here is considerably indebted to him, for making Copies and Duplicates of the Minutes of Council, and Acts of Assembly, for his Majesty's Secretary of State, and for the Lords Commissioners for Trade, as likewise for other publick Services, from the Second of *April* 1719, to the 1st of *March* 1726. His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to order, that the Governor or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Island of *Barbados*, for the Time being, do, with the Council, examine and settle the said Account; and that his Majesty's said Governor do earnestly recommend to the assembly of the said Island, the immediate Payment of what should be found due to him, upon proper Vouchers, according to the usual and accusom'd Fees given upon the like Occasions; and also the taking Care to pay for the future, whatever shall become due to the Secretary for such Services as shall be perform'd by him or his Deputy for the Publick. In Pursuance to this Order, I have caus'd the said Account to be strictly examin'd before me in Council, and find, by the proper Vouchers and other legal Evidence, there was justly due to the said *Francis Whitworth*, on the 1st Day of *March* 1726, the Sum of 1080 *l.* 10 *s.* according to the usual and accusom'd Fees.

I have also receiv'd another Order of Council, of the same Nature, and with the like Directions, dated the 18 of *August* 1729, in Favour of the Lord Viscount *Mickelthwait*, whose Account, from the 24th of *April* 1714, to the 1st of *April* 1719, has been examin'd, as the former was, and on which there appears to be due to him the Sum of 793 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

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I have jointly with the Council, in Obedience to the said Orders, in the same Manner examin'd what is due to Mr. *Whitworth*, for Services done the Publick by *William Webster*, Esq; the present Deputy Secretary of the Island, from the 1st of *March* 1726, to the 26th of *March* 1729, and do find the Sum amounts to 95 l. 3 s.

As the Money is manifestly owing for Business actually done for the publick, after having told you his Majesty had commanded me earnestly to recommend to you the immediate Payment of what should be found due, I need no further Arguments to persuade you to make speedy Provision for the Payment of it.

I must not forget to observe, what is but too notorious to every body, That the Royal Order, touching the Act for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government, has not hitherto had the due Effect, which so sacred an Authority ought to have produc'd; and altho' some Doubts were formerly started, with respect to the Validity thereof; they are now, you are sensible, intirely remov'd by the said Order, which in explicit Terms declares it to be in full Force.

As for what is past, I am willing to believe that Mistakes and Misapprehensions (to which every Body is subject) may have been the Occasion of it; and therefore, to rectify the Errors that may have been committed in the Execution of the Laws, I would not reject or oppose any Thing that may be proper for me to lay before his Majesty, for his most gracious Commands thereon.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Assembly,

By what I have just now said, I would not have it understood, that I presume to dispence with the Execution of this Law, for in the mean while, I must do my Duty, the Law must take its Course, and all Persons concerned therein, must yield due Obedience thereto, as they will answer the contrary.

To his Excellency Henry Worley, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of Barbadoes, and the rest of the Charibbee Islands to Windward of Guardaloupe, &c.

The humble Address of the Members of his Majesty's Council in this Island.

May it please your Excellency,
YOUR Excellency's Speech at the first Meeting of the present General Assembly, being directed to us, as well as to them, we think it a Duty incumbent on us to acknowledge our entire Concurrence with your Excellency in what was so candidly and so justly offer'd on that Occasion; and at the same time we humbly presume to declare our Opinion, that nothing but the most perverse Spirit of Opposition can ever be capable of misconstruing it so far as to infer any Intention that is not perfectly consistent with the true Interest of this Island.

We are fully sensible of the Advantage we enjoy in having a Share in making Laws; and as that Power is solely deriv'd from his most Sacred Majesty, we, for our Parts, shall be particularly careful in the Exercise of it, that nothing derogatory of the Royal Authority do pass this Board, altho' colour'd with the most plausible Pretences, or back'd in the most popular Manner; being well satisfied, that the only Way to protect the People in their just Privileges, is inviolably to support the Prince in his undoubted Rights: According to this Rule it is that we have hitherto constantly rejected any Bill that has come before us, or amended such Clauses in it, as in our humble Apprehensions, had the least Tendency to encroach on the Prerogative of the Crown; and we beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that our future Conduct shall be inflexibly the same in all Instances of the like Nature.

As the Support of this Government does in a great Measure depend upon the Excise Act, which long Experience has found the easiest Method to raise Money for that End, it must appear to every one that wishes well to his Country, highly necessary that the same should be renewed in due time; which being accordingly done, we could heartily have wish'd too, that all proper and accustomed Uses had been mentioned therein; and we confess it seems somewhat extraordinary to us, that altho'

tho' the ruinous Condition of our Fortifications and Guard Houses (so often recommended by your Excellency) is universally known, yet no Provision at all has been made for the repairing them, while the Want of it has notwithstanding been for some Years past made the trite Subject of Complaint.

This brings us to take Notice of the Royal Orders in Favour of *Francis Whitworth*, Esq; and the Lord Viscount *Micklethwait*, with relation to Money due to them from the Government here, for making Copies and Duplicates of the Minutes of Council, and Acts of the Assembly, for his Majesty's Secretary of State, and for the Lords-Commissioners for Trade and other Publick Services, the Accounts whereof were directed to be examin'd and settled by the Governor and Council. As we are Witnesses of the Care and Circumspection with which your Excellency caus'd those Accounts to be examin'd, by insisting on the strictest Proof, both in regard to the Business done, and the *Quantum* of the several Charges, it is the greater Surprize to us, that any Objection should possibly be made to the immediate Payment of what is due thereon. Nothing surely is more reasonable, than that Services done the Publick should be rewarded by the Publick, since no private Person is oblig'd to do it; and as this has been always used, and is now constantly practised, even with respect to the Officers of the General Assembly, who are annually paid out of the Treasury for their Services, we think it equally just that such as are of the Nature of those above specified, should be also punctually discharg'd out of the same Fund: To which purpose we entreat your Excellency to believe that we shall always be ready, with the greatest Chearfulness, to do our Duty in that Particular, as well as in Behalf of *William Wehster*, Esq; the present Deputy Secretary; and we are also willing to hope, that on further Consideration it cannot meet with any Obstacle elsewhere.

The Contempt of Laws is a Crime of a very heinous Nature, and of the most dangerous Consequence; but when to that is added Disobedience to the immediate Commands of the Supreme Lord of this Place, and our most gracious Sovereign, grounded too on a Law of our own making, we tremble at the Thoughts of it. 'Tis with unspeakable Concern, therefore, that we find the Royal Order touching the Act for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government, has not had the due Effect which so sacred an Authority ought to have

duced, and which might well have been expected from it: We must, however, in Justice to the generality of the Inhabitants, acknowledge, that till some superficial Doubts concerning the Validity of the said Act were artfully raised, and with no less Industry dispers'd by a few of superiour Rank, they freely and honestly complied with the Duties thereby requir'd, as they would otherwise unquestionably have done to this Day: And 'tis a sad Reflection to us, that notwithstanding those Doubts are now entirely remov'd, the like Arts and Industry should be still employ'd to evade, and, as far as may be, render ineffectual the same Law, which they were not able at once to destroy, while yet the levying the Penalties and Forfeitures by that Means voluntarily and obstinately incurr'd, is very gravely represented as an Intolerable Grievance. But we have the Satisfaction to observe, that those Penalties and Forfeitures (when they come to be levied) will justly fall on such only as are well able to bear them, and not on the poorer Sort of People, who are plainly discharg'd by the express Words of the Law it self, tho' it has been speciously insinuated as if they were to be the unhappy Sufferers on that Account.

The Willingness your Excellency has shewn to impute (what we fear may be too truly call'd) past Faults and Miscarriages to mere Mistakes and Misapprehensions, is altogether agreeable to the humane and generous Principles you so often practise on other Occasions; and we sincerely wish it may have the Influence it deserves. But be that as it will, we cannot conclude this Address, without declaring our unanimous Resolution (whatever may have been taken by others to the contrary) to exert the utmost of our Power towards rendering the future Part of your Government as advantageous as the Law which was pass'd on your first coming to it manifestly intended it should be, during the whole Time of your Residence amongst us: And this we are necessarily prompted to, from a thorough Persuasion that your Excellency will continue to do every Thing on your Part, that may conduce to the real Happiness of our Country.

*Read and agreed to, Nemine Contradicente, the
7th of December, 1730.*

William Webster, Deputy Clerk of the Council.

To which Address his Excellency was pleas'd to give the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I Thank you for this Address. It is the greatest Satisfaction to me, to find that my Sentiments are supported by yours. Your just Regard to his Majesty's Orders in Council, and the Zeal you express for the due Observance of a Law of this Island, by which the Duties imposed are granted to his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, tho' appropriated to particular Uses, and which has been enforc'd by her Majesty's Order in Council, is highly commendable.

As to my self, I am extremely oblig'd to you for your unanimous Resolution, to exert your utmost Power to make my Government as advantageous to me, as it was intended it should be; and I do assure you, how different soever the Conduct of others may be, as it is my Duty, so it is my Inclination and Resolution, to do every Thing that is in my Power to promote the true Happiness of this Island.

In the Address of the Assembly it being mention'd, that the Sugar Plantations of the French are in a very flourishing Condition, while our own are in a declining State; it may not be amiss to give some more particular Account of that Matter, from a Treatise lately publish'd, entitled, *the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain consider'd*.

The Sugar Trade was originally in the Hands of the Portuguese, who supply'd most part of Europe with their Brazil Sugars; which were at first sold (that is the white Sugars) from seven to Eight Pounds per Hundred. But as the English Plantations increas'd in making Sugars, they brought the Price of those of the Brazils to Fifty Shillings or Three Pounds per Hundred; and since that Time we have beat them out of almost all that Trade on this Side the Streights Mouth. But before this could be done, our Planters of Barbadoes and other Islands, were forc'd to sell theirs at Six, Seven, or Eight Shillings per Hundred; by which the Portuguese in Brazil being discourag'd from going on, the Trade was left in our Hands, in good Measure; and the Consumption of Sugars increasing, gave us an Opportunity of raising ours exceedingly.

The late King of France, among his other Schemes for making himself Sovereign of Europe, was very attentive

to the Affair of Commerce, as knowing that to be the surest Way of bringing in that Wealth which is call'd the Sinews of War. He gave all imaginable Assistance to those who were capable, and disposed to carry it on; and being possess'd of *Martinico*, *Guadalupe*, and other Islands in the Gulph of *Mexico*, he set the People at work to raise Sugars there; and from those Places *France* had not only a sufficient supply for their own Consumption, but brought a considerable Treasure into that Kingdom. This success put the *French* upon seizing Part of the Island of *Hispaniola*, which being very fertile, and proper for Sugar, inclined the Planters to settle there; but wanting Stocks to transport themselves, and to erect Works, the King, as 'tis said, paid the Passage of all such as were willing to settle themselves and Families in those Colonies, with an Allowance for Provisions, and other Necessaries for maintaining them a whole Year after their Arrival, besides other large Encouragements; this soon put them upon making such Quantities of Sugar, that they have of late Years generally undersold us in the Markets of *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, &c. which about 35 or 40 Years ago were chiefly supplied by us. Besides this, the Island of *Barbados* is very much worn out, and does not afford the same Quantity of Sugars it did heretofore; yet the Planters live in great Splendor, and at a vast Expence; while the *French* in the Island of *Hispaniola* live very frugally; which, with other Advantages, enables them to undersell us.

Thus far the Substance of what that penetrating Writer says upon this Subject.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Speech of his Excellency Robert Johnson, Esq; Governor of South Carolina, at his first Meeting the General Assembly there.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

THE King our Royal Master having been pleas'd to appoint me his Governor of this his Province, I took the first Opportunity (after receiving his Royal Commands) to repair hither; where, on my Arrival, finding an Assembly newly elected which had never sat to do any Business, considering how short a Time there will be for a Session before the Season of the Year will make you desire to be at your several Plantations; and

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how much Time a new Election would require, and trusting entirely in the good Disposition you would meet in, to do what should be found necessary for settling and promoting the good of the Province, I chose rather to meet you at this time, not in the least doubting but you will confirm my good Opinion of you, by cheerfully and unanimously proceeding, in Conjunction with his Majesty's Council, to concert such Measures as may effectually put this Province in a flourishing Condition, which is capable of being, under his Majesty's Influence and Protection, one of the most Considerable on the Main Land.

Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly,

His Majesty, out of his great Goodness and Fatherly Care of you, and at the earnest Request and Solicitations of yourselves, has been graciously pleased at a great Expence to purchase Seven Eighths of the late Lords Proprietors Charter, whereby you are become under his immediate Government; a Blessing and Security we have been long praying for, and solicitous of; the good Effects of which we daily experience by the Safety we enjoy, as well in our Trade, by the Protection of his Ships of War, as by Land, by an independent Company maintain'd purely for our Safety and Encouragement. The taking off the Enumeration of Rice, is a peculiar Favour, therefore if we obstruct not our own Interest, we may be a happy People, and which, I am persuaded, you will think obliges us to a cheerful and ready Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, which are only calculated to improve this Colony, and you will return your humble and unfeigned Thanks for his particular Care and Concern for you.

His Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to grant me sufficient Powers to join with you, and consent to such Laws as may best contribute to this good End, and I doubt not but that as I am very well known to you all, you will have so just an Opinion of me, as not to doubt but I shall so do, though it were not my own Interest by so great a Part of my private Fortune being here; which, though it may very reasonably be thought some Engagement, yet I take this Opportunity to assure you, is the least Motive to induce me to do all in my Power to further the Prosperity of a Province in which I have passed so great a Part of my Life, and which, in my private Capacity, I have always done both by my self

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and Friends whom I happily engaged, and did interest themselves in a very particular and distinguishing Manner, in procuring the Good and Interest thereof; and if any Persons desire to oblige me, the most effectual Way will be by doing what in them lies to promote the Publick Welfare, establish the Publick Credit, paying the Provincial Debts, now near four Years in Arrears, and in the best Manner provide for its future Welfare and Security, and (if any do still subsist) forget all former Animositities, and contend only for the future who shall shew themselves the best and most grateful Subjects to his Majesty, the best Patriots, and the most disinterested in any thing but the Peace, Good and Prosperity of the Province.

As I have his Majesty's Royal Commands, so I must enjoin you in your several Stations, to see that all the Laws now in Force against Immorality and Impiety, be strictly put in Execution, and if there be any Defect in the Laws already made for this Purpose, you shall not want my Assistance to enact such others as may best conduce to this desirable End. And that Principles of this Nature may be inculcated and transmitted to our Posterity, I cannot omit putting you in Mind of taking particular Care to promote and encourage the Publick Schools of this Province, particularly that near *Charles Town*, for the Edification of our Youth. I am desirous to give you the earliest Assurances, that I shall be always ready to lend my helping Hand to any Encouragement you shall think necessary for such laudable Foundations.

Gentlemen of the Lower House,

I have order'd the King's Treasurer to lay before you a State of the Debts of this Province, as far as they are come to his Knowledge, the Payment of which I must now again recommend to you to provide for, and I shall be ready to concur with you in the most effectual Way of so doing: I must also desire you to provide for the ordinary and contingent Expences of the Current Year.

I have given Directions to the Clerk of his Majesty's Council, to lay before you an Authentick Copy of the 32 and 33d Articles of the Instructions I have had the Honour to receive from his Majesty, to be communicated to you at your first Meeting, relating to the Support of his Governors and other Officers in this Province. From the entire Confidence I have in your Loyalty

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and Gratitude to his most Sacred Majesty, I doubt not but it will have its due Weight with you, and therefore I hope I have no manner of Occasion to say any thing more to enforce it.

The ruinous Condition of the Fortifications of *Charles-Town* and *Johnson's Fort* and others, require your immediate Attention to put in Repair: I was not wanting in my Applications to his Majesty, to be supply'd with necessary Stores of War for this Province, and such Progress was made in it before I departed, that I have Reason to believe his Majesty will add that Favour, to the many others he has in a particular and expensive Manner bestow'd upon *Carolina*.

His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to order the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade, &c. on his Behalf to settle Articles of Peace and Friendship with the *Cherokee Indians* in Behalf of the whole Nation, whom by his Majesty's Order I brought safe back, with a considerable Present to engage them in Friendship and Obedience to this Government; they are on their Way home with the Present, and protected in the Manner they themselves desired; the Treaty shall be laid before you, we cannot be too careful to keep the *Indians* our Friends.

I have further to add to you, that his Majesty has been pleas'd to instruct me to encourage, as much as in me lies, the Improvement of such Manufactures as may be advantageous to this Province, and useful to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*: The Parliament has given a Bounty on Hemp already, and I should think by some additional Encouragement by a Law of this Place, it might be brought to good Perfection, as might also Silk; if any thing else may be found necessary for the Advantage of this Province, you shall not want my Assistance and Concurrence.

January 22, 1730.*

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Mention being made in this Speech of the raising Hemp and Silk in this Colony, it may not be unpleasant to the Reader, to give him the Thoughts of the above Author* on the great Benefits that may arise to our Coun-

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* *The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain consider'd, &c.*

try from a due Care had of the Cultivation of those useful Commodities in our Plantations, and the Advantages we are possessed of for that Purpose; the rather, since his Work has been well receiv'd by the Publick, and had the Honour to engage the Attention and Regard of their Majesties in particular.

As to Silk, he says,

‘ If Care was taken to cultivate and improve the raising of Silk in our Plantations, *Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania*, they would produce the best of Silk, and as fit for Organzine as any in the World; for these Countries produce vast Numbers of white and other Mulberry Trees, which grow wild, and spring up almost every where in great Abundance, which looks as if Nature had called us thither to propagate that Manufacture; and if put on Foot, would in Time be of as great Advantage to this Nation, as any Employment in the Plantations; for, as I have already observ'd, the Manufacture of Silk is a most profitable Undertaking, where the Land and Air is proper for raising it.

‘ The vast Riches of *China* by this Manufacture is sufficient to demonstrate the great Advantage thereof; and the extraordinary Treasure the Duke of *Savoy* draws into his Country by Silk, which is made in that little Principality of *Piedmont*, as I have already observ'd, is also another Instance; we may judge, if he draws above Two hundred thousand Pounds a Year from *England*, what his Profits are which he draws from *Holland*, and other Places where the Manufacture is carried on to a very great Degree.

‘ We are inform'd, the very Land for planting of Mulberry-Trees in many Parts of *Italy*, is worth from three to five Pounds an Acre; and Gentlemen there, as well as in *Sicily*, sell their Mulberry Leaves to the Poor, for half the Silk they make, and the Money is equally divided between them upon Sale of the Silk; and that the Leaves of a Tree there hath yielded three or four Pounds. Now, if the Manufacture of Silk, and the planting of Mulberry-Trees have rais'd the Land to be so valuable, and some Gentlemen receive such considerable Revenues from their Crops of Leaves, very great Things may be expected by our encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of Silk in our Colonies, where as much Land may be had for Sixpence, as in *Italy* for Five Pounds. And if great Numbers

Numbers of Mulberry-Trees were planted among the Indian Nations bordering on our Settlements, and some skilful good Temper'd Persons employ'd to instruct them in the proper Seasons for gathering Leaves, and feeding the Worms, and rewarding them bountifully for their Pains, those People might be brought to be very profitable Subjects to this Nation.

And again,

It may be noted, that very few Places are agreeable to the Silk Worm, and no Part of the World better than in our Colonies; no Silk clearer, more glossy, of a better Body, nor fitter to answer the Use of fine Thrown Silk we have from *Italy*, than the small Quantity of Silk that has been imported from thence.

It is generally observ'd, that all those Countries that produce the best Silk, border upon the Sea, and lie pretty near the same Latitude; our Plantations, the Province of *Gilon* and *Nanking*, and *Chekiam* in *China*, all border upon the Sea, and are pretty near the same Latitude. Those Places in *Turkey* that produce Silk, border upon the Sea, and *Italy* and *Sicily* are in a Manner environ'd by the Sea; and the Provinces of *Granada*, *Murgia*, and *Valencia* in *Spain*, the Places that produce the best Silk, as well as *Languedoc* and *Provence* in *France*, all lie upon the Sea; *Canton* in *China*, and *Bengal* in *India*, lie Ten Degrees more to the Southward, the Air of which Countries being hotter, is supposed to be the Reason why the Silk is of a baser Sort.

As the great Advantages that arise to *Portugal* and *Spain*, as well as to us in our Sugar and Tobacco Plantations, is by the cheap Labour of Negroes or Slaves, the same Cheapness of Labour might be of most prodigious Advantage to us, if employ'd in our Colonies, in producing and making of Silk; and when that is over, may turn their Hands to raising and dressing of Hemp and Flax, the Charge being little more than their Cloathing from *England*; for the Earth there produces Provisions in Abundance.

We are told by Gentlemen of good Intelligence, the whole Charge of making a Pound of Silk in *China* does not stand in above Five Shillings, and almost any Person, Man, Woman, or Child, may work at it; and a Man or Woman, with a Child to assist in directing the Thread of the Silk, may, with a proper Machine, reel from the Cocoon or Silk Bag, one Pound in a Day.

Where they have Land for little or nothing, and Labour perform'd as above, it is not reasonable to suppose that Silk can stand in so much. Now a Manufacture of this Kind might be brought in a little Time to so great a Degree of Perfection, and such Quantities rais'd, that I should think the Labour of Slaves employ'd in this Work, would produce above twice as much as those that are employ'd in planting either Sugar or Tobacco; and as this Nation very much inclines to the wearing Silk Garments in Imitation of the *French*, to the great Discouragement of our Woollen Manufacture, the Manufacture of Silk from our Plantations would not only enable us to supply ourselves, but to be capable of exporting very great Quantities of Silk fully manufactured.

We now go on to what he says on the other Article.

Hemp and Flax are so useful in Navigation and Trade, that we cannot possibly do without them; the first for Cordage of all Sorts, the latter for making Sail Cloth, as well as for the Linnen Manufactures that are carried on in this Kingdom; and the *Czar of Muscovy* being sensible we must have our Supply of Hemp, &c. from him, has, in a Manner, made a Monopoly of it; and what he sells, will have his Price for, in ready Money or Bills of Exchange, and the rest in such Goods as he thinks fit. The Necessity we are under for those Commodities, ought to put us upon all imaginable Care and Study how to provide them, lest we should happen to be under the same Necessity for them, that we were in the Year 1703, for Pitch and Tar, when the Government of *Sweden* absolutely refused to let us have them for our ready Money, otherwise than in their own Shipping from their Tar Company here, at their own Price, and only in such Quantities as they thought fit. Upon that Disappointment, the Government, by allowing a considerable Encouragement for carrying on the Manufactures of Pitch and Tar, had sufficient Quantities from our own Plantations; and it is greatly to be desired the like Encouragement was given for raising Hemp and Flax; for since we have Plantations where Hemp and Flax, and all Sorts of Naval Stores may be rais'd, with so many and so great Advantages to this Kingdom, it would be unaccountable to leave us dependent and at an Uncertainty for them, and to be supplied only by a Prince that will be paid for them just as he pleases.

‘ It is very well known, that our Land is too dear
‘ for raising Hemp and Flax, and what is grown here
‘ (though it is tough and makes strong Linnen) neither
‘ dresses so kindly nor whittens so well as that which
‘ grows in warmer Climates. In *Russia* the best Hemp
‘ and Flax grow in the Southermost Parts of the King-
‘ dom, where the Summer is hot and the Air clear,
‘ and yet the Flax is not accounted so good as that
‘ which grows in *Egypt* or *Italy*.

‘ *Egypt* has always been esteem’d for its Linnen,
‘ and now supplies *Leghorne* with Quantities, and the
‘ Coast of *Syria*, *Asia Minor*, *Smirna*, *Constantinople*, and
‘ other great Cities have a Supply of Hemp and Flax
‘ from thence. All our Colonies (which run twelve or
‘ fourteen Hundred Miles in Length, and all the Way
‘ border upon the Sea) have very hot Summers, the
‘ Southermost Parts of them lie near the same Latitude
‘ with *Egypt*, and the North Part much about the same
‘ with *Ancona*, or *Bologna* in *Italy*, where excellent Hemp
‘ and Flax grow; therefore we have the greatest Prospect
‘ to receive mighty Supplies of Hemp and Flax from
‘ them. Part of the Land in the Colonies is very rich,
‘ and of so small Value, that there will be Opportuni-
‘ ty of breaking up, fresh as often as there is Occasion
‘ to change the Ground, which if laid down, will re-
‘ cover itself again without the Charge of manuring, as
‘ we do here, to the very great Damage of our ploughing
‘ Lands. Nothing impoverishes Land more than Hemp
‘ and Flax, and though it is manur’d, that alone will
‘ not do so well, for the Land ought to be changed after
‘ three or four Crops, and generally the finest and fat-
‘ test Pieces are converted to that Use.

‘ Those great Conveniencies of having Land so very
‘ cheap, and so fine a Climate, which we know pro-
‘ duces excellent Hemp and Flax, so commodiously situ-
‘ ated along the Sea Coast, with such Numbers of large
‘ Rivers running up the Country to the most inland
‘ Settlements, where Provisions may be raised at so small
‘ a Charge, and where Work may be done by the La-
‘ bour of Slaves, almost as cheap as it is in *India*, give
‘ Ground to hope that we may manufacture Linnen
‘ here cheaper than any Part of *Europe* can import
‘ them upon us; and the Colonies be as profitable to
‘ us, by raising rough Materials to carry on the Lin-
‘ nen Manufacture, as the *Suffex* and other Downs are
‘ for supplying Wool for that Manufacture.

‘ Now

Now as the Woollen Manufacture, especially the coarse Part, has spread itself of late into several Parts of the Kingdom, which has exceeded the Demand, and caused great Stocks to lie by, if those rough Materials of Hemp and Flax were prepared in our Plantations, the People in *North-Britain, &c.* would soon find the Advantage of falling upon that Manufacture, the laborious and coarse Part being perform'd abroad, the rest would invite not only the Poor and Neccessitous, but People of better Circumstances to employ their Time in it.

If these Propositions are heartily put in Practice, we may hope, that by providing the aforesaid rough Materials, we should have the delightful Prospect of seeing Trade flourish; for as the Silk and Linnen Manufactures, where brought to Perfection, are altogether as profitable to those Nations, as the Woollen now is to us; and as we increase in our Linnen Manufactures, those of *Silesia*, and all the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, from whence we take such Quantities, must abate of Course; their People will also resort to us, and help to carry them on; for it has always been observ'd, where new Manufactures are set up, and take away Part from another Country, the Manufacturers will likewise remove, this was the Case of the *Flemmings* when Queen *Elizabeth* gave such great Encouragement to have the Woollen Manufacture removed hither, and ours, when we had that Inundation of *China* and *India* wrought Silks, our Weavers were to *Holland, Flanders, France, &c.* and several Streets in *Spittlefields* were almost desolate; and when those Silks were prohibited, the Manufacturers return'd again.

It is supposed the *Russians* export to *England* and all other Parts, in Hemp and Flax, above the Value of a Million a Year. If Hemp and Flax be so valuable a Product for Merchandize with them, there seems to be a much greater Prospect of enriching ourselves by raising them in our Plantations.

1. Because they will not be subject to any Land Carriage, but shipp'd immediately from the Place of Growth.

2. Because Land is much cheaper in our Plantations than in the South Parts of *Russia*.

3. The Climate being equal with that in *Egypt* and *Italy*, is supposed to produce Hemp and Flax preferable to theirs.

“ Sir *Josiah Child* says, That in the Plantations of Sugar and Tobacco, every white Man there employs four Persons at home; he means, we suppose, in providing Cloaths, Part of their Food, and all Sorts of Utensils for carrying on their Business. If Sugar and Tobacco employ such a Number of Hands at home, certainly every Person employ’d in the Plantations in raising and dressing Hemp and Flax, must by his Labour there return more than twice the Advantage that can be produc’d by Sugar and Tobacco, for they are manufactur’d in the Plantations, the refining the Sugar, and cutting Tobacco, with the little Quantity that is rolled, excepted; whereas Flax and Hemp are Materials for employing all idle Hands; and of Consequence the Poor’s Rate will soon be abated, and the Nation will find in a little Time what they save yearly thereby will be more than sufficient to encourage the People to begin that Employment.

“ I mention Part of the Poor’s Rate, because they must be maintain’d by our Lands if Employment is not provided for them; and Abundance are thrown upon the Parishes for want of Work; others make that a Pretext for their begging from Place to Place: But where Workhouses have been built, tho’ Materials for employing the Poor are scarce, yet some publick spirited Men have there maintain’d them for half the Expence they were at before those Workhouses were erected: This shews what good Economy can do, and the Happiness it is to those Places who have such Gentlemen to direct and assist them.

“ And if once we come to be supplied with Hemp and Flax by the aforesaid Methods, every Place will be filled with Flax-Dressers, and the Overseers of the Poor of every Parish, where the Wooll Spinning Trade is not carried on, may very easily come at Hemp and Flax, which they will find as profitable to them, as the Woollen is to the other; and the more distinct the Employment is, the better, for many Inconveniences have attended one Manufacture interfering with another; besides, there will be an Intercourse of Trade created by one Part of the Kingdom supplying the other with their distinct Manufactures; this will give full Employment to the whole Kingdom, and an universal Chearfulness to every Body: For the Poor are never happier, nor their Minds easier, than
“ when

when they have full Employment; and when they are employ'd, Riches are diffus'd over the Nation.

It is a common Opinion, that we have above a Million of People in the three Nations destitute of Work; but if those rough Materials (*so often mention'd in this Discourse*) should come to be rais'd in our Plantations, there need not be one idle Person. Now suppose that One Million of People were put upon manufacturing those rough Materials, and each Person earn'd but one Penny a Day, and allowing but three hundred working Days in a Year, it would amount to 1,250,000*l*. Now since as I have already said, the Importation of foreign Linnen, *Flanders* Lace, and Naval Stores, amount to more than all our Woollens exported, it is astonishing, that so wise a Nation as this does not take Care to regulate those Matters, and have the greatest Part of those Linnens made in the three Kingdoms. All other Nations of *Europe* are so wise as to make Linnen enough for their own Use, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and what is imported into *Italy* excepted; and if the Government does not take Care to put those poor People into proper Regulations and Employments, they must continue in Misery and Want.

He farther observes, That Silt, Hemp, and Flax, may be carried on by the same Hands, and not interfere one with another; for after the sowing of Hemp and Flax, the Mulberry-Leaves come to be in Perfection for feeding the Silk-Worms; and the Silk Harvest (as it is called) is over before Hemp and Flax are ripe; thus the Persons employ'd in the Silk, may turn their Hands to that of Hemp and Flax, the breaking and dressing of which may be Work for them all the rest of the Year. The Stocks and Utensils to be employ'd in them, will cost but a small Matter; but the Care of the Government to supply them with Flax and Hemp-Seed, at their first Beginning, as well as Seed for producing Silk-Worms, to be deliver'd to the Planters at the proper Seasons, will be absolutely necessary, and to renew the same if there should be Occasion; and when once got into proper Methods, the Charge will be over. If such a publick Spirit prevailed now for promoting the general Interest of the Nation, as did in our Nobility and Gentry upon the first settling of our Plantations, we may raise sufficient Quantities of rough Materials for carrying on all our Home Manufactures.

NEW ENGLAND.

IN the *Historical Register* N^o LXI, we gave an Account of the Assembly's standing out against a fixed Salary on the Governor, and of their Dissolution. Another Assembly was summon'd to meet on Feb. 10, at which Time, the Governor made the following Speech.

The Speech of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England;

To the General Assembly of the said Province, met at Boston on Wednesday the 10th Day of February, 1730.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

AT my last Meeting of the late Assembly, I suggested to them those Things which I judg'd would most of all advance the Publick Weal: But the unhappy Temper they manifested, with respect to his Majesty's Royal Instruction for fixing a Salary on me and my Successors, brought me under an indispensible Necessity of dissolving them, and so prevented their deliberating on those Things, which, I believe, might lay a Foundation for some Laws, that would greatly promote the Happiness of this People, and of which, you will now have Opportunity to consider.

By the late Dissolution, I have given the whole Country the Opportunity of sending such to represent them, as may put an End to the Broils and Confusions in which you have been so long and so unhappily involv'd; and I hope you are now come together, to be the happy Deliverers of your Country from the Troubles and Difficulties that still hang over it. I must desire you to look back on all I said to the last Assembly; upon the King's easy and reasonable Demand for the Support of his Governor, and then your true Love to your Country will discover itself in nothing more, than by acting in this critical Juncture, with great Calmness and Caution; for, upon your present Determinations depends much of the future Peace and Welfare of this People. I can't help repeating, how vast has been the Charge, and what a Loss this Province has suffer'd in
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their Disputes with the Crown: It has been with Indignation, that I have sometimes heard without Doors, That we must act as is we had a bad King and a bad Governor. How great is such Ingratitude, while we are happy under the Government of the best Monarch upon Earth, in the full Enjoyment of all our Liberties Religious and Civil! And for the little Time I have had the Honour to be the Representative of the King's Royal Person among you, I flatter myself the worst of my Enemies can't tax me with the least Mal-Administration.

Again, consider the King's Grace and Favour to you, in his Officers absolutely reserved to his own Appointment in the Royal Charter, and all those he has given you from among yourselves. What could be more kind and indulgent? Certainly then there must be some Return of Duty and Obedience to so much Goodness.

I doubt not but you will act above the Insinuations of those, who would fill you with Fears of what may happen hereafter from evil Governors; for you can't forget the recent Instance of speedy Redress from the King, upon your humble Application.

As it is one of his Majesty's shining Characters to protect his Subjects in all their just Rights and Liberties, you may most sacredly depend he will never suffer any of his Governors to prostitute his Authority and Honour, by making their arbitrary Will and Pleasure a Rule of Government for his Subjects.

Should you oblige me to put in Practice that Part of my Duty to the King, of making another Voyage to *Great Britain*, there to represent to his Majesty and his Ministers your final refusing to support his Governor in the Manner he has requir'd, it must produce such Consequences to this People, as I am sure they will wish you had prevented.

I must further observe to you, that the longer you delay this Matter, the heavier it grows; for most of you must remember, that in the Course of a few Years past, the Support of your Governors is got from 500 to 3000 l. a Year; that doubtless, the sooner you fix a Salary, the better; for I don't suppose there is a single Instance in all the Plantations, of its being augmented by any further Orders from the Crown, where they have once settled it in Obedience thereto.

I therefore hope, Gentlemen, upon your wise and sedate Consideration of this Matter, in its present Situation

tion and Circumstances, you will at last chearfully answer the King's just Expectation ; and how happy shall I think myself, to be the Instrument of putting an End to this long Strife and Contention, and of thereby restoring you to his Majesty's Favour and good Opinion,

*Gentlemen of the Council and House
of Representatives,*

If upon our Meeting in general Assembly from time to time, any Laws may be projected for the better Supporting and countenancing Piety and true Religion among us, I shall look upon it as an Omen of the best Good to this Country, and shall always gladly give my Consent thereto.

If we have still any Captives among the *French* or *Indians* that are recoverable, methinks a Christian Compassion to their Souls, as well as good Policy, Justice, and Honour, should oblige us to endeavour their Redemption and Return to their native Country and Friends.

And while, as a Fruit of his Majesty's great Wisdom and steady Government, we are in a perfect Peace and Tranquillity with all the World around us, would it not be wise and prudent to be gaining the Knowledge of our own Country ? I mean to employ a Number of capable active Men (at a good Encouragement from the Government) to traverse the Wilderness, and make themselves well acquainted with the more remote and distant Parts of the Province, as well as to lay out and make commodious Roads on the whole Length of the Frontiers ?

As the Establishment at *Castle William* is near expiring, I shall depend on your speedy Care and Encouragement for a new and larger Inlistment.

I am sorry to tell you, that I have lately had Complaints of unreasonable Extortion practised by those who let their Money at Interest ; I therefore think it will well become the Wisdom of this Legislature, to bring forward some stricter Law, in Addition to that already made, restraining the taking excessive Usury.

As the advancing Year will require a more immediate and constant Attendance on your Husbandry and Trade, I hope it will put you upon proceeding in the publick Affairs with good Agreement and Unanimity, from which you will find the best Dispatch and Success, and you will always be sure of my doing every thing in my Power that may contribute to his Ma-

Majesty's Honour, and to the Welfare and Prosperity of this Country.

Feb. 10, 1730-31.

J. BELCHER.

But the Assembly continu'd as inflexible as before ; which is no Wonder, as being compos'd of almost the same Persons ; the Stream of the People running violently against such Compliance. They pass'd several Acts ; not necessary to be here particularly specified, as relating only to the private Concerns of the Province ; but nothing was done on that great Article. This universal Stiffness seems to have wrought on the Governor, who when he came to give his Assent to the Bills prepar'd for him, touch'd that Matter more lightly than he formerly us'd ; as appears by the following Speech.

Boston, in New-England, April 11.

The Speech of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; to the General Assembly April 2. 1731.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

THE Reason of my calling you together at this Time, was that the whole Legislature might be present at the giving my Assent to several Bills pass'd by you in this Session.

And I have thought fit at the same time, to say to you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, that it is with Concern I find the present Session run out to such a Length, while you have done nothing to answer the main End of your coming together.

I am fully persuaded your Proceedings in this Session can never turn out to your Advantage, or persuade the King into a favourable Opinion of your repeated Professions of Duty to him, while he finds them in the Event to be only Words of Course and which you yourselves seem to think no Obligation upon you, and that you may at Pleasure go from your own Votes and solemn Assurances.

And (among others) one plain Instance of this, which I think myself once more oblig'd to mention to you, is your Denial of Justice, in withholding from Governor Burnet's Children what you have been so long indebted to them.

I also take this Opportunity to tell you, that I shall always be ready to give my Consent to what may be for the Good and Welfare of this Province; and am at the same time firmly resolv'd most cautiously and strictly to conform myself to my Royal Master's Instructions; and what I now say, arises from the Difficulty you make in the Supply of the Treasury, and in the Establishments of his Majesty's Garrisons in this Province. All your Attempts to do these things otherwise than may be conformable to the King's Royal Instructions, which I have communicated to you, will be vain and fruitless.

And to give you the plainest Understanding of them, I must inform you, that for the future, All accompts of Service done for this Province, are to be brought directly to the Governor and Council, and to them only, for passing and paying.

And as to the Bills of Credit now out on this Province, they must be call'd in and sunk, according to the Periods and Provisions of the respective Acts, by which they were issued, so that by the End of the Year 1741, all the Bills of Credit now out standing must be paid into the Publick Treasury, and what are emitted for the future, it will be best to lay upon those Years that have the least Burden; and the Matter must be so order'd from Time to Time, as to answer the good End I have told you, and upon the Expiration of the Year 1741, if then the Support and Service, or the Government shall so require, there may be an Emission of Thirty Thousand Pounds without any Breach upon the present Instruction.

I now expect you will take speedy Care to make a proper and sufficient Supply of the Treasury for the necessary Support of the King's Government in this Province, and for the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants within the same. You are sensible there has been no Money in the Treasury for many Weeks past, and that it is not possible for the Government to subsist without.

The Establishment of the King's Forts and Garrisons is also of absolute Necessity, and in a particular Manner that of *Castle William*, the last Indistment thereof be- (as you well know) now expir'd.

After what I have said, I think no Blame can lie at my Door as to these things, which are of the highest Importance to his Majesty's Government and the safety of this People.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

Upon the whole, I heartily recommend to you Harmony and Unanimity in what still remains to be done in this Session, and that you would study to approve yourselves to the King, in advancing his Honour and Service, and the true Welfare and Happiness of your Country,

April 2, 1731.

J. BELCHER.

On the 17th of April the Assembly dissolv'd, and a new one call'd to meet on the 5th of May.



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

Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament continu'd.

UPON the 22d Day of January, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, by several Inhabitants, Traders, and Proprietors of Land within the Town of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, setting forth, that the said Town was ~~very~~ large and populous, and the Poor thereof very numerous and burthenfome; that the chief Inhabitants Traders and Proprietors of Land there, had agreed to contribute and give 2000*l.* towards erecting a Publick Workhouse for the better Maintenance and Employment of their Poor, which would very much tend to the lessening the Poor Rates within the said Town, and to the making the Labour of the Poor more beneficial to the Trade thereof; and therefore praying that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for the erecting a publick Workhouse in the said Town, for the Purposes aforesaid, with such Provisions, Powers and Authorities as to the House should seem meet.

This Petition was referr'd to a Committee, and a Bill was brought into the House, which we shall give an Account of in its proper Place.

Upon the 26th, the House agreed, *Nemine Contradicente*, with the Resolution of the Committee, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty. After which they order'd the proper Estimates and Accounts to be laid before the House; the most important of which (being a State of the National Debt) may be found in our last Register.

Upon

Upon the first Day of *February*, the House order'd that Leave be given to bring in 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 held in Trust for them. In pursuance of this Order a Bill was next Day accordingly brought in, which was so favourably receiv'd by the Members within Doors, and so universally applauded and desired by the Voice of the People without, that it passed the House of Commons without any Opposition.

Upon the 2d of *February*, two Petitions sign'd by many of the principal Inhabitants, Traders, and Land Owners in the Town of *Manchester* were presented to the House, setting forth, that there was already a convenient Workhouse hired for the Maintenance and Employment of the Poor, in pursuance of the present Laws, by common Consent, at a publick Town Meeting: That there was no Occasion for any other, and that a Workhouse as intended by the Petition depending in the House (praying a Bill for that Purpose) would prejudice the Trade and Interest of the Town, and render the Rights and Properties of the Inhabitants precarious and uncertain, and that the Terms proposed for building the Workhouse petitioned for, were disagreeable to the Town in General, and had been rejected at a publick Meeting; wherefore they prayed to be heard by themselves or their Council before any Bill be brought in; which two Petitions were referr'd to the Committee, to whom the first Petition was referr'd, and it was order'd, that both Parties be admitted to be heard by themselves or Council.

Upon the same Day the House was (according to Order) call'd over, and the Names of such Members as made Default were taken down, and order'd to be again called over, which was accordingly begun, but before they were called over a Motion was made for adjourning the Call till that Day Fortnight; this Motion was warmly opposed by the Members who are so virtuous as to think, that every Man, in every Station, ought to attend his Duty, more especially when his Absence may happen to be the Occasion of the Ruin of his Country; and their Arguments were so strong, and the House so thin, that upon the Question's being put, it passed in the Negative, whereupon the House went thro'

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the List of Defaulters, and order'd such of them as were not excus'd to attend again certain Days then respectively appointed, or otherwise to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House.

Upon the 3^d Day of *February* the House (according to Order) resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and the Estimate of the Charge of the *Hessian* Troops being referr'd to the said Committee, there ensu'd a hot Debate, whether or no those Troops should be continu'd in the Pay of *Great Britain*. The Party in the House generally known by the Name of the *Country Party*, were against the continuing of those Troops in our Pay, because they could not, as they said, be of any Service to *Great Britain*, for that as we were surrounded by the Sea, our Fleet was our only real and proper Security; and therefore we had no Use for the maintaining of standing Armies either at Home or Abroad, more particularly at a Time of perfect Tranquillity: They said, that if the Apprehension of a War being speedily to break out should be made an Argument for keeping Foreign Troops in our Pay, we could never be without them; for *Europe* never was, nor ever could be in such Circumstances, as that it could be said, there was no Reason for having any Apprehension of a War: That many Wars might happen upon the Continent with which we had nothing to do; and if we should at any Time have the Misfortune of being involv'd in any War, it was then time enough to take Foreign Troops into our Pay, but 'till then there was no Necessity for it, for we would always find Troops enough in *Europe* to hire, whenever we had Occasion for them; therefore the keeping of such Troops in Pay at present, when we had no Occasion for them, was a wasting of the Publick Money, which every Man who has any Regard to the Interest and Welfare of his Native Country, ought to prevent as far as lies in his Power. This was the principal Scope of all the Arguments made use of by that Party.

The other Party, call'd the *Court Party*, said in Answer to this, that tho' we were disjoin'd by the Sea from the Continent of *Europe*, yet as long as we had any Trade or Communication with any of the Countries upon the Continent, we could not help being involv'd in some of their Quarrels, as well as having Quarrels of our own with some of them: That by
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Means of our Influence upon the Affairs of the Continent we had got a great many Advantages in Trade, and in order to maintain those Advantages we had got, we were obliged from Time to Time to interfere in the Quarrels among Foreign Princes: That some of the Countries of *Europe* had so little Communication with the Sea, that they were entirely out of the reach of our Fleet, and therefore, in Case they laid the Trade of our Subjects in their Dominions under any Hardships or Inconveniencies, or offer'd us any other Injury or Indignity, we had no other way of righting or revenging ourselves, but by getting some of their powerful Neighbours and Rivals upon the Continent to engage in our Quarrel, which we could never procure without engaging in some of theirs: That this Consideration first brought on the Treaty of *Hanover*, and obliged us to take the *Hessian* Troops into our Pay: That such Measures prevented the fatal Effects of the Treaty of *Vienna* between the Emperor and *Spain*, and at last brought about the Treaty of *Seville*, by which *Spain* was effectually disunited from the Emperor; but that in order to do this, we were obliged to enter into some new Engagements with *Spain*, by which we had bound ourselves to see 6000 *Spanish* Troops introduc'd into *Italy*, to secure the eventual Succession of the Infante Don *Carlos* to the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*: That the Emperor not only refused to consent amicably to the Introduction of those *Spanish* Troops, but had fill'd *Italy* with his Troops, in order to repel the *Spaniards* by Force, in Case we and our Allies offer'd to introduce them without his Consent: That we had already seen the good Effects of having those *Hessian* Troops in our Pay; and the continuing of them might probably have such an Influence upon the Emperor, as at last to induce him to agree to reasonable Terms; whereas, if we should now dismiss them, it would free the Emperor from all Fears of being attack'd upon that Side; thereupon he would become more obstinate; and his Obstinacy would certainly involve *Europe* in a general War, which would cost us a great many Millions; so that they could not but look upon dismissing the *Hessian* Troops at that Time as a very unreasonable and foolish Piece of Thrift, because we thereby run the great Risk of losing Millions, for the Sake of saving a Year's Subsidy to those Troops.

At last the Committee agreed to the continuing of the *Hessian Troops* in the Pay of *Great Britain*, and resolv'd, that a Sum not exceeding 241,259 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Expence of 12,000 *Hessians* taken into his Majesty's Pay for the Service of the Year 1731.

Upon the 10th Day of *February*, the House resolv'd itself again into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty, when a great Debate arose about the Subsidy payable to the Duke of *Wolfenbittel*. The Country Party insisted strongly upon it, that all those Subsidies were of no Service to *Great Britain*; and that they were paid only for the Sake of protecting his Majesty's Foreign Dominions, which (as some of them insinuated) was contrary to the Act of Settlement; one Clause of which is in the Words following: *In Case the Crown shall come to any Person not being a Native of England, this Nation shall not be obliged to War for Defence of Dominions not belonging to this Crown.*

To this the Court Party answer'd, that all the Quarrel we had with the Emperor was upon Account of the Interest and Trade of *England*, and not at all on Account of any of his Majesty's Foreign Dominions; so that if they should be involv'd in a War, it would be so far from involving *Britain* in any War upon Account of them, that the Case would be directly the contrary, they would be involved in a War for Defence of the Trade and Commerce of *Great Britain*: That since we had a Quarrel with the Emperor, who was a very powerful Prince upon the Continent, we had no Way of revenging this Quarrel, but by engaging as many Princes upon the Continent as we could on our Side; and that therefore it was necessary to continue those Subsidies 'till we could bring the Emperor to our Terms.

The Committee likewise agreed to the continuing of this Subsidy, and resolv'd, that the Sum of 25,000 *l.* be granted to his Majesty, for one Year's Subsidy to the Duke of *Brunswick Lunenburgh Wolfenbittel*, pursuant to a Treaty dated the 15th of *November*, 1727.

Upon the 11th Day of *February*, two Petitions were presented to the House, from the Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the East and the North Ridings of *Yorkshire*, complaining, that the obliging Grand Jury Men at the Sessions of the Peace to make their Presentments in a Language, which few of them understood, and the suffering in any of the

the Proceedings of the Courts of Justice, or in any of the Transactions of the Law, (whereby the Person or Property of the Subject may be affected) the Use of a Language not intelligible, and of a Character not legible, but by the Learned in the Law, were great Occasions of the Delay of Justice, and gave Room to most dangerous Frauds; That Special Pleadings, by their Intricacy and Dilatoriness, render'd the Prosecution of the Rights of the Subject difficult and expensive; and that the Recovery of small Debts, as the Law then stood, was impracticable, and the Number of Attornies excessive; and praying the House to take these Grievances into Consideration, and to give such Remedy as to the House should seem meet.

These Petitions were severally order'd to be referr'd to a Committee; and a Committee being appointed for that Purpose, they brought in a Bill accordingly for remedying those Inconveniencies, which, with some Amendments being pass'd into a Law last Session of Parliament and printed, we need not therefore insert any Account of it here.

While this Bill was depending in the House, some Opposition was made to it within Doors, and a great deal by the Lawyers without. The principal Arguments insisted on both within and without against it were, that if the Language and Writing of the Law should be alter'd, and made according to the Modern Way of Speaking and Writing, no Man would ever be at the Pains to study that ancient Language and Writing which most of our old valuable Records are wrote in, so that the use of them would in a few Years be entirely lost.

That the Method of distributing Justice was now establish'd according to a most concise and regular Form, which must be entirely alter'd, if the Language and Methods of pleading should be chang'd; and this they said would necessarily produce such a Confusion, that it would cost many Years painful and troublesome Application, before the new Forms could be settled in a certain and regular Course of Proceeding; so that the making of these Alterations would occasion greater Delay of Justice, give more Room to dangerous Frauds, render the Prosecution of the Rights of the Subject more difficult and expensive the Recovery of small Debts more impracticable, and the Number of Attornies more excessive than heretofore.

To this it was answer'd by the Gentlemen who were for the Bill, that tho' both the Language and Writing of the Law should be alter'd, there would be no Danger of losing the Use of our ancient Records; because, as long as we have any such, there always will be some Men, who either out of Curiosity, or for the Sake of Gain, will make it both their Business to understand both the Language and Character in which they are wrote, in the same Manner as we find among us now, several Gentlemen who make it their Business to learn to understand the Language and Character of Manuscripts, much antienter than any of our Records: That a very few of such Law Antiquarians will suffice, considering the little Occasion we have in any Law Proceedings to have Recourse to any very ancient Records; and that when they are made use of, they often do more Harm than Good; it being necessary for every Nation to have private Property determined and ascertained by a continued Possession for a moderate Term of Years.

As to the set Forms of the Law, they said we had already too many of them, and that they were of Opinion that nothing so much perplex'd and retarded the Proceedings of the Courts of Justice, as a too nice Observance of the establish'd Forms: That such Forms are generally brought, for the Sake of new Fees, to such a Bulk by the Lawyers of all Countries, that every Country have found it necessary from Time to Time to curtail and abridge them: Justice they said was generally the most speedily, and the most impartially distributed in those Places where the fewest Forms were observ'd; and therefore they thought that the Destruction of our Law-Forms was a good Argument for the Bill, in Place of being one against it; because it would take up a considerable Time, before the Lawyers could again perplex the Course of Justice, with a Number of useless Forms and Ceremonies.

On the 15th of February, the *Royal African Company* presented a Petition to the House setting forth, that the House having in the last Session upon full Examination and Consideration of the State of the Trade to *Africa*, granted the Sum of 10,000 *l.* towards the Maintenance of the *British* Forts and Settlements there, belonging to the Petitioners, the said Sum had been applied accordingly: And it having appear'd to the House that the said Forts and Settlements cannot be supported, and the Trade preserv'd without the Aid of Parliament, the Petitioners

tioners therefore pray'd, that such further Provision might be made in the Premises as to the House should seem meet.

And his Majesty having consider'd the great Advantages that may accrue to this Nation by the Increase and Improvement of that Trade, did by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommend it to the Consideration of the House to make further Provision in the Premises as to the House should seem fit.

The Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, and the Company were order'd to lay before the House, the Establishment for their several Forts and Settlements on the Coasts of *Africa*, with the Charges thereof for the Year 1730; distinguishing how much of the same is on Account of Trade, and how much was for the Maintenance and Defence of the said Forts and Settlements; and also an Account how the Money granted in the then last Session of Parliament, towards the Maintenance of the said Forts and Settlements, had been disposed of. Which Establishment the Company presented to the House the next Day; and the Members being all thereby convinc'd, that the Company had faithfully discharg'd their Trust, and employ'd the Money they had before receiv'd for the Support of our Trade to *Africa*, the like Sum was in the Course of Proceedings granted to them for this Year without any Dispute.

But on the 6th, a Petition was presented which occasion'd much warmth and high Debates, which was a Petition of the Merchants and others of the City of *Bristol*, trading to and from his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*, complaining of the great Interruptions of their Trade to the said Colonies, and Depredations of the *Spaniards* for several Years past, who, notwithstanding the Resolutions of that House, and his Majesty's most gracious Endeavours to obtain for his Subjects just and reasonable Satisfaction, still continu'd their Depredations, and had lately taken and plunder'd several Ships and Vessels belonging to *Bristol* and other *British* Ports, and had treated such as had fallen into their Hands in a very barbarous and cruel Manner, and therefore the Petitioners pray'd the Consideration of the House, and such timely and adequate Remedy as to the House would seem fit.

This Petition was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House, and that Day Fortnight was appointed for the House, to resolve itself into a Committee thereupon.

On

On the 17th it was order'd, that the proper Officers should lay before the House 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 thereout. This Account was accordingly laid before the House, and is to be found in our last Register.

SCOTLAND.

Journal of the Proceedings of the last General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.

Edinburgh, May 6.

THE General Assembly met this Day, and after choosing of Mr. *Smith* one of the Ministers at *Edinburgh*, as their Moderator, the King's Commission to the Earl of *London*, also his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly, together with his Royal Warrant for 1000 *l.* Sterling for Maintenance of Itinerant Missionaries, Preachers and Catechists in the Highlands, were read, and Committees for Overtures and Bills as usual were named, and then adjourn'd 'till To-morrow for Prayer.

May 8. The Assembly met this Day, and unanimously approv'd of a Draught of an Answer to his Majesty's Letter, which was formerly prepar'd by a Committee appointed for that Purpose, and transmitted by the Committee for Overtures.

An Overture from the late Commission for securing the Presbyterian Church of *New York* in *America* to Posterity, was read in Assembly, and a Deed of Conveyance of the Fabrick of that Church by the Congregation there, to a Committee of the Assembly, was order'd to be recorded in the Books of Assembly, and a Declaration of Trust by them to the *foresaid* Congregation was appointed to be drawn up and register'd for Preservation, and an Extract to be sent to *New York*, the said Fabrick being built by a late Collection through *Scotland* for that Effect.

Processes for Transportation of Mr. *Andrew Robinson* from *Far*, to be Minister of *Kiltearn*, and of Mr. *John Robertson* from *Contane* to *Killearnan* were tabled, and a Hearing appointed against Monday next.

Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, May 10.

His Majesty's most Gracious Letter to the General Assembly.

GEORGE REX.

RIGHT Reverend and Well beloved, we greet you well. We do most willingly countenance this your present Meeting, with our Royal Approbation and Authority; being fully persuaded that you come together with the same good Dispositions, that have so eminently appeared in former Assemblies, to direct all your Consultations to the Honour of God, the Advancement of true Religion and Virtue, the suppressing of Prophaneness and Vice, and preventing the Growth of Popery: And as we are perfectly satisfy'd of your Zeal, Loyalty and Affection, for our Person and Government, and for our Royal Family, so you may be entirely assur'd of our fix'd Resolution to maintain the Church of Scotland, establish'd by Law, in the full and free Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges.

You may also depend upon our Concurrence in any Measures that may effectually answer the great and good Ends for which you are convened; and as your Success will, under God, chiefly depend upon the Wisdom, Moderation and Charity, with which your Debates will be conducted; we must earnestly recommend it to you to proceed upon the Business proper for your Consideration, with that Unanimity and Brotherly Love, which may with the greatest Reason be expected from so venerable a Body.

We have again appointed our Right Trusty and entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *Hugh Earl of London*, to represent our Royal Person in your Assembly, who being perfectly well qualified for the Discharge of so great a Trust, by his Zeal for our Service, his affectionate Concern for the Church of Scotland, his Abilities and long Experience, we doubt not but our Choice of him will be very acceptable to you, and that he will have your most hearty cheerful Assistance in bringing this your Meeting to a happy Conclusion. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 30th Day of March, 1731, in the fourth Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

Thursday

Thursday last his Grace the Commissioner to the General Assembly, after his Speech to them, gave in his Majesty's Letter to that Venerable Body, with an Order for Payment of 1000 *l.* Sterling towards the Maintenance of Itinerant Preachers and Catechists: And after a Speech by the Moderator to his Grace and appointing Committees, *Friday* was order'd to be spent in Prayer.

Edinburgh, May 11.

Proceedings of the General Assembly.

THIS Day the Process for Transportation of Mr. *John Robertson* Minister from the Parish of *Constance* to that of *Killearnan* was called, and after hearing Parties, the Assembly did unanimously transport him to *Killearnan*, and appointed his Admission there to be some Time betwixt this and the first Sabbath of *August* next.

The Assembly also took under Consideration the Affair of *Cushney*, and by a Vote affirm'd the Settlement of Mr. *Alexander Orem* as Minister there.

A Competition of Calls by the Heritors, &c. of *Teal-line*, to two Candidates for the Ministry in that Parish, was tabled, and, of Consent of Parties, the Cause was refer'd to be decided by the Commission in *August*.

May 13. This Day died Mr. *John Dundas* of *Philpston*, Advocate, Procurator for the Church of Scotland, principal Clerk to the General Assembly thereof, a Gentleman of exemplary Piety and great Virtue; he was chosen Clerk in *Anno* 1703, and did officiate with great Diligence, and the Approbation of the Church, and Mr. *William Grant*, Advocate, Son to the late Lord *Collen*, is elected for these Offices: He is a Gentleman of good Accomplishments, and who it is thought will sufficiently supply that Post.

The Assembly upon hearing Parties in a Process against Mr. *John Cuming* Minister at *Humbie*, at the Instance of the Laird of *Humbie*, and others, assolzied Mr. *Cuming* from the Accusation, and affirm'd the Interlocutor of the Presbyterie of *Haddington*, anent some Points of Relevancy in the Libel brought against Mr. *Cuming*.

An Appeal from the Sentence of the Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*, settling *Thomas Findlater* Minister at *Lintoun* was moved, and after hearing Parties, the Assembly affirm'd the Settlement.

Processes for planting of the Parishes of *Kinross* and *Kettle*, now tabled, and resolv'd to be heard with first Convenience.

May 14. References are made to the Commission, empowering them to judge and finally determine in any References or Appeals that may be made to them, anent planting a Vacancy in *Edinburgh*, another in *Dundee*, and a third at *Markinch*.

The Assembly by a Vote approv'd of the late Commissions Proceedings, with a Reservation of their Decisions settling *Balfrane* Parish, and reponing Mr. *Francis Archibald* to his Ministry.

The General Assembly approv'd of an Overture transmitted to them from the Committee of Overtures, with relation to the planting of vacant Parishes, viz. That the Heritors and Elders being Protestants, shall have the Right of electing a Minister (when the *jus devolutum* falls in the Hands of the Presbytery) and that the Congregation are to approve or disapprove of the Person elected, and the Disapprovers to offer their Reasons to the Presbytery of the Bounds to be judged by them; and the Call and Election in Royal Burghs is to be by the Magistrates, Town Council and Kirk Session only, except when a Part thereof is Landward, in which Case the Heritors are to join therein; and when Application is made within six Months after the Vacancy, for supplying thereof by the Consent of the Patron and others concern'd, Presbyteries are ordain'd forthwith to proceed to plant the Vacancy in the Manner above specified: And it is recommended to all Members of that Church, not to encourage any Method in planting Parishes contrary to this Rule.

The above Overture is transmitted to the several Presbyteries for their Opinion, as to the Expediency of passing it into a standing Act of Assembly, and it is appointed in the mean Time to be observ'd as such.

May 17. The Assembly resolv'd the Processes for Settlement of the Parishes of *Kinross* and *Kettle*, in the Synod of *Fife*, to be judg'd by the Commission at their Meeting in *August* next.

The Complaints of the late Commission's Sentence, settling Mr. *George Sinclair* in that Parish, was heard; and some Steps of the Commissioner's Conduct in that Affair were disproven, but the Settlement was allow'd to subsist.

The Complaint of the Synod of *Angus* and *Mearns* against the late Commission's Sentence, reponing Mr. *Francis Archibald* late Minister at *Gutherie* to the Ministry, was discours'd of and the Grand Assembly for want of Time, left that whole Matter as it now stands, and remitted to their Commission to give the foresaid Synod Advice, anent Mr. *Archibald's* disorderly Practices since the foresaid Sentence, and for the future.

May 20. On Tuesday last, the Venerable General Assembly rose, having remitted the planting of the Parish Kirk of *Kinross*, (which has been vacant above these five Years, through the Stubbornness of some of the Parishioners) and that of the *West Kirk*, to their Commission.

The following exact List of the Royal Navy being publish'd lately, we believe it will not be unacceptable to our Readers, if we add it to this Article.

A List of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy, with their Rates, Tonnage and respective Complements of Men and Guns, made up by Authority, and dated Nov. 1. 1730.

	Ships Names.	Tonnage.	Complement of Men.		
			High.	Low.	Guns.
1 st Rate.	Royal Anne.	1870	780	680	100
	Britannia.	1900			
	Royal George.	1801			
	London.	1711			
	Royal Sovereign.	1883			
	Victory.	1870			
	Royal William.	1918			
2 ^d Rate.	Barfleur.	1565	680	585	90
	Blenheim.	1557			
	Duke.	1551			
	St. George.	1567			
	Prince George.	1586			
	Marlborough.	1567			
	Namure.	1567			
	Neptune.	1572			

2^d Rate.

	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Complement of Men.</i>		
			<i>High.</i>	<i>Low.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
2d Rate.	Prince.	1482	680	585	90
	Princess Royal.	1570			
	Ramillies.	1396			
	Sandwich.	1573			
	Union.	1578			
3d Rate.	Princess Amelia.	1353	520	440	80
	Boyne	1301			
	Princess Carolina	1350			
	Cambridge	1286			
	Chichester	1278			
	Cornwall	1350			
	Cumberland	1308			
	Devonshire	1305			
	Dorsetshire	1283			
	Lancaster	1366			
	Newarke	1283			
	Norfolk	1393			
	Ruffel	1350			
	Shrewsbury	1314			
	Somerfet	1350			
	Torbay	1296			
	Berwick	1147	440	380	70
	Bedford	1073			
	Bredah	1128			
	Burford	1147			
	Buckingham	1128			
	Captain	1131			
	Elizabeth	1104			
	Essex	1090			
	Edinburgh	1119			
	Prince Frederick	1111			
	Grafton	1133			
	Hampton Court	1137			
	Ipswich	1142			
	Kent	1130			
	Lenox	1128			
	Monmouth	1115			
	Nassau	1104			

	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Complement of Men.</i>		
			<i>H^{gh}est.</i>	<i>Lowest.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
3d Rate.	Northumberland	1133	440	380	70
	Royal Oak	1106			
	Orford	1099			
	Revenge	1104			
	Suffolk	1129			
	Sterling Castle	1138			
	Yarmouth	1111			
4th Rate.	Canterbury	964	365	320	60
	Centurion	1001			
	Deptford	951			
	Dunkirk	951			
	Dreadnought	938			
	Defiance	949			
	Exeter	949			
	Kingston	919			
	Lyon	914			
	Princess Mary	914			
	Medway	914			
	Montague	920			
	Nottingham	928			
	Pembroke	951			
	Plymouth	954			
	Rupert	930			
	Rippon	1023			
	Sunderland	951			
	Swallow	951			
	Superbe	1023			
	Tilbury	951			
	Windfor	951			
	Warwick	951			
	York	987			
	Advice	714	280	240	50
	Affiance	750			
	St. Albans	687			
	Antelope	684			
	Argyle	764			
	Burlington	756			
	Bristol	704			

4th Rate;

		Complement of		
		Tonnage.	Men.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
4th Rate.	<i>Ships Names.</i>			<i>Guns.</i>
	Chatham	756	280	240
	Colchester	756		
	Chester	704		
	Dartmouth	712		
	Dragon	704		
	Faulkland	776		
	Falmouth	761		
	Greenwich	756		
	Gloucester	756		
	Guernsey	707		
	Hampshire	690		
	Jersey	677		
	Litchfield	756		
	Leopard	762		
	New Castle	756		
	Nonfuch	687		
	Norwich	703		
	Oxford	767		
	Portland	772		
	Preston	682		
	Panther	716		
	Ruby	707		
	Romney	756		
	Rochester	719		
	Salisbury	756		
	Severne	683		
	Strafford	756		
	Sutherland	676		
	Tyger	712		
	Weymouth	714		
	Woolwich	760		
	Winchester	711		
	Worcester.	719		
5th Rate.	Anglesea	601	200	180
	Adventure	598		
	Diamond	595		
	Dover	604		
	Enterprise	531		
	Folkstone	525		

6th Rate.

		Complement of Men.			
		Tonnage.	Highest.	Lowest.	Gun.
5th Rate.	Fowey	528	200	180	40
	Feversham	595			
	Gosport	530			
	Hastings	534			
	Hector	607			
	Kinsale	607			
	Ludlow Castle	595			
	Looe	553			
	Larke	598			
	Princess Louisa	603			
	Lynn	554			
	Mary Galley	595			
	Pearle	595			
	Portsmouth	595			
	Roebuck	595			
	Saphire	534			
	South Sea Castle	553			
	Torrington	595			
	Mermaid	421	155	135	30
6th Rate.	Tartar	420	140	130	20
	Aldborough	373	130	120	20
	Blandford	375			
	Biddeford	372			
	Deal Castle	375			
	Dursley Galley	372			
	Dolphin	375			
	Flamborough	377			
	Fox	379			
	Gibraltar	375			
	Greyhound	371			
	Garland	375			
	Lowestoff	378			
	Lime	376			
	Phoenix	375			
	Rose	377			
	Rye	372			
	Scarborough	376			

6th Rate.

		Complement of Men.			
	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Hitch.</i>	<i>Loose.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
6th Rate	Sea-Horse	375	130	120	20
	Shoram	379			
	Squirrel	377			
	Seaford	375			
	Sheerness	375			
	Winchelsea	415			
Fireships	Lively	279	115	110	20
	Port-Mahon	282			
	Solebay	272			
	Success	275			
	Bridgwater	411	55		8
	Griffin	264	45		8
	Pool	382	55		8
Bombs	Salamander	283	40	Car. 6 Swiv. 3 Mort. 2	
	Terrible	263	40	Car. 6 Swiv. 3 Mort. 2	
	Thunder	254	40	Car. 4 Mort. 1	
Store-Ship.	Success	547	90		20
Sloops.	Bonetta	6	40	Car. 4 Swiv. 4	
		6			
	Cruizer	100	45	Car. 6 Swiv. 4	
	Drake	207	100	Car. 4 Swiv. 10	
	Ferret	67	40	Car. 4 Swiv. 4	
	Happy	114	80	Car. 10 Swiv. 16	
	Hawke	100	45	Car. 6 Swiv. 4	
Sloops.					

	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Sloops.	Otter	91	45	{ Car. 4 Swiv. 4
	Sharke	124	80	{ Car. 10 Swiv. 4
	Spye	103	45	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
	Swift	93	45	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
	Spence	207	80	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 10
	Tryal	142	100	{ Car. 8 Swiv. 6
	Weazle	102	45	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
Yatchts.	Carolina	195	50	16
	Charlott	153	30	8
	Dublin	148	40	12
	Fubbs	151	40	8
	Katharine	161	30	8
	Mary	160	30	8
	William and Mary	151	40	10
Small Yts.	Bolton	43	7	6
	Chatham	60	6	4
	Drake	68	4	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
	Pertsmouth	50	5	4
	Queenborough	46	7	6
Hoys.	Forrester	125	7	
	Heyling	117	7	
	Lyon	108	11	4
	Navy Transport	109	11	
	Plymouth Transp.	110	12	4
	Supply	122	10	{ Car. 2 Swiv. 2
	Sheerneys Water Bo.	94	5	
	True Love	76	7	
	Old True Love	58	3	
	Unity	130	7	
	Woolwich Transp.	65	7	3
				Smacks.

	<i>Ship's Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Smacks.	Royal Escape	39	4
	Mary	38	
Long-boat.	Sheernefs	27	2
	Buoy Boat	13	
Lighters.	Deptford	71	3
	Woolwich N ^o 1.	86	
	Ditto N ^o 2.	57	
	Good Will	74	
Hulks.	Berwick	1090	6
	Buckingham	1065	43
	Chatham	714	7
	Gloucester	896	15
	Plymouth	556	28
	Somerset	1262	19
	Sunderland	915	6
	Southampton	636	30
	Thunderbolt Pr.	530	5

An A B S T R A C T.

Rate.	N ^o	Tonnage.	Complement of Men.		Carriage Guns.	Swivel Guns.	Mortars.
			Highst.	Lowst.			
1st	7	12953	5460	4760	700		
2d	13	20131	8840	7605	1170		
3d	40	16	21166	8320	7040	1280	
		24	26887	10560	9120	1680	
4th	64	24	22829	8760	7680	1440	
		40	29086	11200	9600	2000	
5th	25	24	13890	4800	4320	960	
		1	421	155	135	30	
6th	29	1	420	140	130	22	
		28	10250	3580	3320	560	
Fireship.	3	1057	155		24		
Bombs	3	780	120		16	16	5
Storesh.	1	547	90		20		
Sloops	13	1516	990		78	78	
Yatchts	7	1119	260		64		
dit. small	5	267	29		26	6	
Hoys	11	1114	87		12	2	
Smacks	2	77	4				
Long-Boat	1	27	2				
Buoy-Boat	1	13					
Lighters	4	288	3				
Hulks	9	7664	159				
Total	238	174502	64514	55409	10082	102	5

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.

We took notice in our last, that the Accession of the States to the Treaty of *Vienna*, met with Opposition. To remove this, some Persons, who were Friends to it, publish'd the following Letter, which, as it gives an Account of the Reasons on which that Treaty is founded, will be, perhaps, not unwelcome to our Readers.

A LETTER from a Gentleman at Utrecht to his Friend at the Hague, concerning the Treaty concluded at Vienna, the 16th of March, 1731.

SIR,

I Am very much obliged to you, for being so good as to communicate to me the Treaty of Peace signed at *Vienna*, between the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*; and I heartily thank you for the *Remarks* and *Objections* you was pleased to subjoin thereto, desiring my Sentiments of that Matter.

You seem to me not free from Apprehensions, that the Engagement proposed to their High-Mightinesses to enter into, to guaranty the Succession of the Emperor's Territories in favour of the Eldest Arch-dutchess, may be attended with dangerous and troublesome Consequences for the Republick.

I own to you, *Sir*, that I cannot conceive the Ground of your Apprehensions, and that I cannot excuse them in any but such as consider the Engagement in question only in a superficial Manner, or such as regarding nothing but the present Situation of the Republick, forget all past Dangers, and do not concern themselves about those it may be exposed to for the future.

But if you compare the Engagement proposed to us, with the constant Maxims which the Republick has always observ'd, and with the different Situations in which she has found her self, and in which she may again find her self; I am persuaded, you will agree with me, that there is nothing in it, which ought to give us the least Uneasiness; but that on the contrary, it will procure us such real Advantages, that we ought to come into it without Loss of Time.

1. Because it is so far from being dangerous to enter into this Engagement, that it is very necessary for our own Safety.

2. Because we are thereby offer'd an easy Method of extricating our selves out of the anxious and uncertain State, in which we have been involv'd for some Years.

3. Because, of all the Measures that can possibly be taken, none will be found so proper to prevent a War after the Emperor's Death.

I flatter myself, that it will be no difficult matter to prove all this.

1. As considerable as this Republick is in herself, it cannot be deny'd but she owes her Peace and Tranquillity principally to the Maintenance of a sort of *Equilibrium* between the Two Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. She was so well persuaded of this, and so apprehensive that the Ruin of either of those Powers would inevitably lead to her's at the long Run, that she neglected nothing in her Power to preserve that *Equilibrium*. The Three last Wars, which she maintain'd at so great an Expence, and with so much Success and Reputation, are manifest Proofs of what I say. If you consult History, you will find, that most of the Wars, for these Two Centuries and more, owe their Original to the too great Power of one or other of those two Houses, and to the Necessity of keeping them within due Bounds. This a judicious * Author has so clearly explain'd in few Words, that you will not be displeased with me for communicating to you a Passage, which will serve to recall to your Mind, and to illustrate several Ideas, which you will acknowledge to be *a propos* to the Subject we are upon. It is this:

The Revolution which happen'd in *Spain* towards the Close of the XVII. Century, just now ended, furnishes Plenty of Materials for the History of the new Century we are now entering upon. Those that come after us, will see the Consequences of that great Event, which was brought on by several Degrees to the Point in which we now view it. We cannot help casting our Eyes back upon what went before. We have already taken Notice of some Occurrences in the Year they happen'd. We will now go a little higher with regard to the Century, to point

* *Monsieur T. Du Breuil, in his Extraordinary News from Amsterdam, of Jan. 3, 1710.*

point out the Rise and Progress of them. Every Age is a Lesson for that which succeeds it.

Though the Dismembering of the Roman Empire sap'd the Foundation of a new Monarchy, it nevertheless in process of Time occasion'd the Elevation of Two great Powers in the West, which were look'd upon, as the Duke de Rohan said, *as the Two Poles, from which descend the Influences of Peace and War upon the other States.* And by this Maxim the Interests of Princes have hitherto been regulated, for keeping the Ballance equal between those two great Monarchies.

That of Spain, like a great River, had spread itself far and wide, quite to the new World, under the specious Pretence of spreading the Catholick Faith, according to the Concession of Pope Alexander VI. A Source of immense Riches this, and at the same time of the most abominable Villanies and Cruelties, through the Avarice of those to whom that Expedition was committed. Whereupon the famous Bishop Don B. de las Casas presented to the King a Wise and Christian Remonstrance, which may be seen in his History; wherein, after having told his Majesty, how the Cries of the Poor and Unfortunate draw down God's Wrath upon Prince and People, and that such horrible Cruelties could not but bring Calamities upon the whole Monarchy, he adds, *that those who come after us, will see this Prophecy too truly verified.*

The Emulation of the House of Valois, assisted by the common Interest of some other Powers, was a Dam to the Valour and Progress of the Emperor Charles V. who inherited those vast Dominions: But the Lustre of that House, so fruitful in Princes, one of whom she gave to Poland, was tarnish'd by bloody Tragedies, and at last became suddenly Extinct, to make Room for the House of Bourbon, which mounted the Throne, though remote to the 10th or 11th Degree, of which they had never had an Example in France.

Henry the Great was a Protestant when he came to the Crown; but he ceas'd to be so, to maintain it against the Designs of the famous Catholick League. He put an End to the Horror of the Civil Wars, the Remains of which he gather'd together; and being mindful of those who had supported him, he restor'd Peace at Home and Abroad, put the Kingdom in a few Years into a flourishing State, and was capable in his turn of rendering himself formidable to his Enemies,

History has preserv'd the great Projects he had formed in the Beginning of the last Century, under the specious Pretence of *reducing the House of Austria within the Bounds of Spain and its Hereditary Dominions*: But just as this great Project was upon the Point of breaking forth into Action, it was quash'd all at once by a deplorable Accident, which put a Period to that great Prince's Life.

Louis XIII. his Son, could not immediately resume that Design, by reason of his Minority, cross'd by the Ambition of the Grandees and Favourites. Every thing was suspended by the Conclusion of a double Marriage between the Two Crowns. *Spain*, where the *Salique Law* does not prevail, requir'd a Renunciation of the *Infanta Anne of Austria*, to keep up the *Equilibrium* between those two Rival and incompatible Crowns; a feeble Rampart, as the Consequences proved. The Cardinal *de Richlieu*, being fix'd in the Ministry, soon shew'd what a great Genius was capable of undertaking and executing. He humbled the Grandees, rais'd the Royal Authority; and then turning his Views against the House of *Austria*, he excited that great Motion which was then seen throughout *Europe*, and notwithstanding the Briars that obstructed his Passage at Court, he clear'd the Way to all that we now behold. But his Death, follow'd by that of the King, changed the Face of Affairs for a Time.

Louis le Grand, coming to the Crown very young, under the Regency of the Queen his Mother, and the Ministry of Cardinal *Mazarin*, the early Auspices of a Glorious Reign were nipp'd in the Bud, and interrupted by a Civil War, which endanger'd his Crown, and gave the Protestants an Opportunity of signalizing their Fidelity, tho' in the End it could not preserve them from Ruin. The Peace of *Munster*, which put an End to the Troubles of *Germany*, and strengthen'd the United Provinces, was follow'd a few Years after by that of the *Pyrenees*, and the Marriage of the Most Christian King with the *Infanta Maria-Teresa*; a Source of new Pretensions, and of new Broils, of which we cannot yet see the End. *Spain* then believ'd she had shut the Door with the Seal of a solemn Renunciation; but she soon saw it open again upon the Death of *Philip IV.* *France* had had Time to gather new Strength; the Face of Affairs in *England* was chang'd by the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* after a terrible Catastrophe: The most Christian King's Power

Power in his own Dominions had no Bounds but his Will and Pleasure; and the Conjecture favour'd on all Hands the Execution of his Grandfather's great Designs. Thus nothing appear'd impossible to the Grand Monarch; no, not even the making all *France* Catholics; a Reunion, which, in the Judgment of Monsieur Talon in the *Arret* of Jan. 23, 1688, appear'd not only to the Politicians, but even to Persons of the greatest Piety and Zeal, a Project equally dangerous and chimerical, and which had indeed deserv'd immortal Praise, had the Spirit of the Gospel directed the Plan and Execution of it, in those who were entrusted with it, instead of the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, and so many crying Methods, as were practis'd to make Conversions which at this Day have nothing but the Name.

The Consequences have shewn, in the Course of almost 40 Years, what have been the Effects, of which that great Power has made the others sensible, and how many Efforts, they were oblig'd to multiply, in proportion to the Delay, to restore the *Equilibrium*. The Storm was no sooner dispersed in one Place, but it gather'd in another, &c. [Thus far M. T. Du Breuil: Now the Letter-Writer proceeds.]

I come now to examine the Situation in which the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon* find themselves at this Instant. Is there that Equality of Strength and Power betwixt them, which can establish the Safety and Tranquillity of the Republick?

I see, on the one Hand, *France* equally formidable, both for the Extent of her Commerce, the Fertility and Riches of Country, and for her Situation and Form of Government, absolutely Despotick: She has above 200,000 Men on foot, and upwards of 200 Millions of *Livres* Revenue: She is the only Power that has any Ways improv'd the Peace we have enjoy'd these 17 Years, by redressing her Finances, which she has done to so good purpose, that the Annuities upon the *Hotel de Ville*, and all her Expences for the Maintenance of her Troops, her Navy, &c. are punctually paid, and several Millions sav'd every Year. Add to this, that the present King's Age, who is already provided with Successors, (morally speaking) secures this Kingdom from the Troubles that generally attend a Minority.

I see on the other Hand, that the House of *Austria* is indeed possess'd of a vast Extent of Countries, but without any Commerce or Shipping, and so little Wealth, that the

the Revenues of them are hardly sufficient to maintain the Troops necessary for their Defence. Nay, their very Situation renders the keeping of them Difficult, because they are at a great Distance from each other, and besides, one Part of them is continually exposed to an Invasion of the *Turks*. I agree, that the Emperor has now 120,000 Men on Foot; but do you not know, *Sir*, how dear such an Effort has cost him? how many Millions he has been forc'd to borrow? and the Impossibility of his continuing that Expence?

I could say a great deal more to make you sensible of the great Disproportion of Power between those Two Houses. [*Austria and Bourbon.*] How many Miracles were wanted, at the Beginning of the last War, to save the House of *Austria*, though the Two Maritime Powers had join'd all their Forces with hers and the Empire's: This is enough to convince you, that far from contributing to lessen the House of *Austria*, already so inferior to her Rival, it is our Interest to fall in with all proper Measures to establish and maintain the Succession to his Imperial Majesty's Dominions entire in one and the same Person. Can you then think it dangerous for the Republick, *Sir*, to enter into an Engagement of this Nature? Is it not, on the contrary, absolutely necessary for her Security? Have I not often heard you say, it would be the greatest Happiness that could befall *Europe*, for the Emperor to have an Archduke? Now this Want is supplied; and we obtain the same Advantage in some measure, by preventing the Partition of the Emperor's Dominions.

2. But supposing our Safety did not so much depend upon it, the Guaranty proposed opens to us an *easy Way to extricate ourselves out of a fluctuating and painful Situation*. It must be said with some Sort of Reason, that since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, we have had a Peace without Quiet, and a War without a Rupture: In what a Condition are we, in particular, since the Treaty of *Seville*? Obligated on the one Hand to put that Treaty in Execution, upon Forfeiture of the Friendship of *Spain*, and consequently the Advantages of our Commerce; we found ourselves, on the other Hand, under an Impossibility of executing it, by Reason of the Difficulties and Inconveniencies which are very well known, and with which no Person is better acquainted than yourself, *Sir*, who have seen the Plans which were proposed, and which would inevitably have engaged us in a general War.

Happy

Happy is it for us, therefore, that the Emperor has the Guaranty of the Succession to his Dominions so much at Heart, that he condescends, for the sake of an Engagement every way conducive to our own safety, to remove such substantial Difficulties, and to give us by that Means an Opportunity of extricating ourselves out of the Tails in which we find ourselves entangled.

To make this appear yet plainer, let us for once suppose the Emperor to be dead. Should we look, like indifferent Spectators, upon the Wars that would arise between the Pretenders to the Succession of his Imperial Majesty's Territories? Should we not hastily run in to hinder the Dismembering of a Power, which has already much ado to maintain the Balance of *Europe*? What do we grant now by the Guaranty demanded of us? Nothing but what (whenever the Case happens) we should give without any Engagement, and for our own Interest; Do not you perceive this remarkable Difference? What we should then do out of Necessity, and without any Certainty of reaping the great Advantages that are offer'd us, we can now do very serviceably for our selves in particular, and attain at the same time all the Ends of the Alliance of *Hanover* and of the Treaty of *Seville*.

The Republick, no doubt, foresaw, according to her usual Wisdom, the Advantages that would accrue from the Guaranty proposed; for when the Emperor first demanded it, and it was rejected by *France*, she order'd her Ministers at *Paris* to declare, that she thought that Proposition was not at all out of the Way, but that they ought to treat upon that Foot. Soon after, she offer'd to the Emperor, in Conjunction with *England* and *France*, the Guaranty of all his Territories in *Italy*; a Guaranty in which, of all others, we are the least concern'd. Since we would engage, therefore, to guaranty that Part of his Imperial Majesty's Dominions, have we not certainly much stronger Reasons to guaranty the other, which comes nearer Home to us?

3. I alledged in the third Place, that the Engagement in question was one of the properest Methods of preventing a War after the Emperor's Demise.

And in Effect, is it not reasonable to suppose, that those who upon the Demise of his Imperial Majesty, would be for appropriating his Territories to themselves, or for dividing them at least, will not take a little Time to consider before they recur to Force of Arms, when they know that they shall thereby draw upon themselves

the immediate Resentment of the Maritime Power? But put the Case, that it were impossible to avoid a War, must we look upon it as the Effect of our Guaranty? By no means, because we should be engag'd therein by stronger Ties than those of a simple Contract, ^{scilicet} by our own Preservation, as I have sufficiently prov'd.

You offer two Objections to this Guaranty, Sir. The first, ^{scilicet} seem to you to have a great deal of Weight, The first is, that *France* will take it in Dudgeon: The second, that we cannot enter into it without disgusting the Princes of the Empire.

As to the first, I entreat you to consider, that the Engagement propos'd to us is not contrary to those we have enter'd into with *France*: That we are at Liberty to enter into this: That no Injury is thereby done to that Crown; and that she has the less Reason to take Exception at it, because by the III. Article of the Quadruple Alliance she her self guaranty'd to his Imperial Majesty, and to all his Descendants, without Distinction of Sex, all his Countries and States, &c. The Firmness of the Court of *Vienna*, and the Forces she sent into *Italy*, rais'd the outward Idea of her Power to a great Pitch; but it is very well known, she was encouraged thereto by the Inconveniencies the Allies found to act on their Side as they might have done. The Emperor and the King of *Great Britain* were at last tired with the Prospect of being the only Powers exhausted by their great Preparations for War, whilst *France* lay still, and contented herself with the Way of Negotiation, to procure for *Spain* the Execution of the Engagements entered into by the Treaty of *Seville*: Now, as *Spain* has every thing she can ask for in that of *Vienna*, why should I not conclude that *France* ought to be content, unless she had conceiv'd other Views than to procure Satisfaction for *Spain*? And if *France* be not content, will she not give ground to believe she has really had other Views, which she did not care to own? The bare Suspicion of which, I am persuaded, she would take as an Affront.

With regard to the second Objection; there are only the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, that can pretend to find Fault with our Guaranty: Nor can they do it with any Reason, since they have, in the most solemn Manner, renounc'd all Pretensions to the Emperor's Succession, and have since guaranty'd to his Imperial Majesty all the Hereditary Countries, &c. For what concerns the other Princes of the Empire, they ought to be very glad of this

this Guaranty, because it tends altogether to the Support of the Dignity of the Empire.

The other Difficulties you make, are rather, give me leave to say, the Refinements of a Critick, than the Objections of a Politician. Do you think it possible to draw up any Treaty in such Terms, that a Rigid Critick cannot find any thing to say against it? Has it not been always a Rule, that in Affairs of Importance, Regard ought principally to be had to the great Points on both Sides, and real and substantial Interests ought not to be postpon'd, much less sacrific'd to Trifles, or Things of no Account. An ancient Historian relates, that the scrupulous Bigottry of the *Egyptians* made them erect a Fly into a Deity, and to sacrifice Oxen to it. Let us not follow their Example.

I conclude, Sir, with ballancing the Account of what we shall gain by this Treaty on the one Hand, and what we shall lose on the other, by engaging in it.

We obtain all the Ends of the Alliance of *Hanover*, and avoid the Dangers of it at the same time.

The *Ostend* Company is abolished for ever: The Affairs of *East Friezeland* are terminated to our Satisfaction. The perillous Execution of the Treaty of *Seville* is made quietly; and we avoid a War, of which we have shewn the Difficulties, and even the dangerous Consequences.

Spain has already declar'd, that she will be content: We have Reason to believe *France* will be so too, and that we shall once more see our Trade flourish: And what can we desire more?

But what do we concede to, or how far do we engage ourselves by this Guaranty? Only to hinder the Ruin of the House of *Austria*; that is to say, to maintain the Ballance of *Europe*, upon which our Safety depends. All that can be objected against the Guaranty, is the Apprehension that it may sooner or later engage us in a War; but I have already demonstrated, that our own Interest would then involve us in it, independently of our Guaranty. Do not let us, by refusing to give it now, run the Hazard of losing, or not obtaining hereafter the Advantages above-mention'd; see *England* alone enjoy all the Trade, (which, in my Opinion, merits a great deal of Attention) and remain exposed besides to a near and more dangerous War, than that at a Distance. Is it not more natural to lay hold on so favourable a Juncture which secures her future Peace and Commerce? I think,

Sir, that every good Patriot ought to wish it, that you can no longer disagree with me in the respect.

I am, &c.



GERMANY.

VIENNA.

ON the 22d of July N.S. a new Treaty was sign'd here, between the Emperor, the King of Great-Britain, and the King of Spain, tending to confirm and strengthen the former; which we shall here insert at length.

A Treaty concluded on between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the King of Spain, concluded at Vienna the 22d of July 1731, and the several Declarations relating thereto, viz.

*In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity,
Amen.*

BE it known to all and every Person to whom it does or may belong; That divers Troubles having risen, by which even the publick Tranquillity has been threaten'd, on Account of the Introduction of Spanish Garrisons into the strong Places of *Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia*, which his Catholick Majesty judg'd proper to have guarded by his own Troops, instead of Neutral Forces, as they were to have been, according to what had been regulated by the Quadruple Alliance: In Consequence thereof his Imperial Majesty and the King of Great Britain, in order to prevent the Troubles which might result therefrom, agreed upon the 3d Article of the Treaty concluded and signed at *Vienna* the 16th of *March* this present Year, and upon two Declarations which are hereunto annex'd as appears evidently by the Tenour of the said Articles, and the said Declarations, of which the following are exact Copies:

The Third Article of the Treaty concluded the 16th of March 1731.

And whereas it has been often represented to his Imperial Majesty, with Expressions full of Friendship on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General of the United Provinces, that there was no Means more certain for establishing the publick Tranquillity so long desir'd, and to attain the same as soon as possible, than to secure still further the Succession of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, to the Infante *Don Carlos*, by introducing immediately 6000 *Spaniards* into the strong Places of the said Dutchies; his said Imperial Majesty desiring to enter into those Views, and to second the pacifick Desires of his *Britannick* Majesty and the States-General; will not on his Part oppose in any Manner the peaceable Introduction of the said 6000 *Spaniards* into the strong Places of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, in Consequences of the Promise made by his *Britannick* Majesty and the States General. And his Imperial Majesty judging it necessary that the Empire do give also its Consent thereto, promises at the same time to neglect nothing, that the said Consent may be given within the Space of two Months, or sooner if it can be done: And in order to obviate more speedily the Troubles which threaten the publick Peace, his Imperial Majesty further promises, that as soon as the mutual Exchange of the Ratifications shall be made, he will notify the Consent which he has given, as Head of the Empire to the said peaceable Introduction, to the Ministers of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and Duke of *Parma*, both resident at his Court, and where-ever else shall be thought proper. His said Imperial Majesty further promises and assures, that he is so far from raising or bringing any Impediment directly or indirectly to the receiving the *Spanish* Garrisons into the Places above-mention'd, that he will, on the contrary, imploy his good Offices, and interpose his Authority, for removing all Obstacles, Difficulties, or, in short, every Thing that might oppose the said Introduction, and by Consequence that the 6000 *Spaniards* may be introduced quietly, and without any Delay, into the strong Places both of the great Dutchy of *Tuscany*, and those of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in the Manner afore mention'd.

Declaration concerning the Succession of Parma.

UPON an Apprehension that the unexpected Death of the Serene Prince *Anthony Farnese*, Duke of *Parma*, and *Placentia*, may occasion some delay, or Retardment to the Conclusion of this Treaty, as happened at a Time when it was on the Point of being concluded; His Imperial Majesty, by Virtue of the present Act, declares and engages, that in case the Hopes which are of the Pregnancy of the Dutchess, Widow to the said Duke *Anthony*, comes to be confirm'd, and that that the said Dutchess be deliver'd of a Male Infant, all that has been regulated in relation to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Placentia*, as well by the 3^d Article of the Treaty concluded this Day, as by the Act of Declaration aforementioned, shall take Place, as if the sudden Death of the Duke had not happened: But that if the Hopes which were conceiv'd of the Pregnancy of the said Widow Dutchess happen to vanish, or that she is deliver'd of a posthumous Daughter, then his Imperial Majesty declares and engages, that instead of Introducing the *Spanish* Garrisons into the fortified Places of *Parma* and *Placentia*, the Serene Infante *Don Carlos* of *Spain*, shall be put in Possession of the said Duchies in the same Manner as was agreed on with the Court of *Spain* by the Consent of the Empire, and according to the Letters of the Eventual Investiture, the Tenor whereof shall be look'd upon as repeated and confirm'd in all its Articles, Clauses and Conditions, provided, however, that the said Infante of *Spain* shall make good all former Treaties, of which the Emperor is a Contracting Party, with the Consent of the Empire. Moreover, the Imperial Troops having been placed, after the Death of the said Duke *Anthony Farnese*, in the fortified Places of *Parma*, and *Placentia*, not with a View to bring any Impediment to the Eventual Succession, according as it is secur'd to the Infante *Don Carlos*, by the Treaty of *London*, commonly call'd the *Quadruple Alliance*: But in order to prevent all Enterprizes which might disturb the Tranquillity of *Italy*, his Imperial Majesty perceiving that by the Treaty concluded this Day, the publick Peace is re-establish'd and secur'd, as much as is possible, pursuant to his pacifick Intentions, declares afresh, that by putting his Troops into the fortify'd Places of *Parma*, and *Placentia*, he has no Intention but to secure, as much as

it was in his Power, the Succession of the Infante Don Carlos accordingly as it is secured to the said Infante by the Treaty of London, and that far from opposing the said Succession, in case that the Male Line of the House of Farnese be intirely extinct, and also far from being desirous to oppose the Introduction of the Spanish Troops, if the said Dutchy is deliver'd of a Daughter; his Imperial Majesty, on the contrary, declares and promises to give his express Orders to draw his Troops from thence, so that the Infante Don Carlos may enter into Possession of the said Dutchies, pursuant to the Tenour of the Letters of Eventual Investiture, and that the Spanish Garrisons may be introduc'd quietly, and without any Opposition whatsoever: But that these Garrisons shall not serve any other Purpose than the securing the Succession to the Infante Don Carlos, in case the Male Line of the House of Farnese be intirely extinct.

A Declaration concerning the Spanish Garrisons which are to be introduc'd into the fortify'd Places of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia.

WHEREAS his Imperial Majesty is desirous to have all these Securities, before he consents to the third Article of the Treaty concluded this Day, which regulates the immediate Introduction of the Spanish Garrisons into the fortify'd Places of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, pursuant to the real Views and Intentions contain'd in the Promises made and sign'd 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 in the Low Countries, have not only, *Bona Fide*, exhibited the Promises which are hereunto annex'd, to his Imperial Majesty, but further, do not scruple to assure in the strongest Manner, that when they agreed to the Introduction of the Spanish Garrisons into the strongest Places of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, they had no Intention to depart in any Manner from what is regulated in the 5th Article of the Quadruple Alliance, concluded at London the 2^d of August, 1718, either in Regard to the Rights of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, the Security of the Kingdoms and Dominions which his Imperial Majesty is actually possess'd of in Italy: or, in a Word, for the Preservation of the Repose and Dignity of those who were at that Time the lawful Possessors of those Dutchies: For which Purpose his Britannick Majesty and

and the States General of the United Provinces, have declared, and do declare, that they are disposed and ready to give to his Imperial Majesty, as they do by this present Act, all the Promises, Assurances, or ~~as~~ they are commonly called, Guarantees, in as strong and solemn a Manner as can be desir'd, as well in Relation to the chief Points afore mentioned, as to all the other Points which are contain'd in the said 5th Article of the Treaty called, *The Quadruple Alliance*.

A Specification of the Engagements in the Treaty of Seville.

THAT the Introduction of Garrisons into the Places of *Leghorn, Porto Ferrajo, Parma, and Placentia*, to the Number of 6000 Men, of the Troops of his Catholick Majesty, and in his Pay, shall be forthwith put in Execution, which Troops shall serve for the greater Assurance and Preservation of the immediate Succession of the Infante *Don Carlos* to the said Dominions, and to be in a Condition to resist all Enterprizes or Oppositions which may be rais'd, to the Prejudice of what has been regulated in Relation to the said Succession.

That the Contracting Powers shall immediately use all the Endeavours which they shall think consistent with the Dignity and Repose of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Duke of *Parma*, to the End that the Garrisons may be receiv'd with the greater Tranquillity, and without any Opposition, as soon as they shall shew themselves in Sight of the Places wherein they are to be introduced.

That the said Garrisons shall take an Oath to the present Possessors, to defend their Persons, Sovereignty, Estates, Dominions, and Subjects, in every Thing that is not contrary to the Right of the Succession reserved for the Infante *Don Carlos*, and the present Possessors shall not ask or require any Thing which is contrary thereto.

That the said Garrisons shall not concern themselves directly or indirectly, under any Pretence whatsoever, with the Affairs of the Political, Economical, or Civil Government, and shall have most express Orders to pay to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Duke of *Parma*, all the Respect and Military Honours which are due to Sovereigns in their Dominions.

That the Design of the Introduction of the said 6000 Men of the Troops of his Catholick Majesty, and in his
Pay,