

fore me, have made Use of, and which, as your Majesty knows by the Capitulation made at your Coronation, obtains in Cases of much less Consequence, and can, in this Case, have the less Injustice in it, because it leaves to the Clergy an entire Liberty to restore Things to their former Condition, and peaceably to enjoy their own, provided, only, they will give over their treacherous and perfidious Projects, and give more conscientious Advices to the Electors, Palatine and of *Mentz*, and induce them to let the Protestants enjoy what the Treaty of *Westphalia* entitles them to. And even suppos'd the Clergy should pretend, that it lies not in their Power to move the Elector Palatine to other Resolutions, (which, however, their own Conscience will contradict) yet your Imperial Majesty has Right and Power enough to oblige them, speedily, and with Authority, to observe the Treaty of *Westphalia*; by which means all *Roman* Catholics, in my Dominions, will be restor'd to perfect Tranquillity, and the undisturb'd Enjoyment of all their Liberties, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

I cannot think your Majesty will desire, as long as the Constitutions of the Empire, infring'd in the most unjustifiable Manner, are not put in Execution in Favour of the Protestants, that I shall recede from my just Retortion, and that the afflicted Protestants, oppress'd contrary to the plain Tenor of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other fundamental Laws, be thus turn'd off to Law Suits, to be kept at a Bay to no Purpose, and, at length, brought to utter Ruin.

What is alledg'd by the Elector Palatine, to prove that the State of the Protestants in the Palatinate was not fix'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, but that rather the Elector obtain'd by it an unlimited Power of Re-forming; all this has no more Ground, than what has been alledg'd on that Side on too many Occasions already. It is refuted, at large, in the last Representations deliver'd by the Protestant Body to your Majesty's Principal Commissary at *Ratisbon*, and is so evidently a wrested Interpretation of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, that it cannot be read without Indignation; for, at this Rate, there can be no Certainty in any Treaty in the World. The express Words of the 3d and 4th Articles of the said Treaty, &c. and the 3d and 6th Points of the Convention, made

made for executing that Treaty, &c. are so plain in determining the Point in Question, that if the Meaning of such Statutes can be call'd dark, and be referr'd to a farther Determination at the Diet of the Empire, every unprejudic'd Person must own, that there is no longer any Room for Truth and Faith, that all Treaties are in vain, that nothing can be said intelligibly, and that there is no more Safety in Society: To which pernicious Maxims of the *Romish* Clergy, which must banish all Peace from the Face of the Earth, your Majesty's known Love of Justice will not permit you to give Place, but you will rather curb them by virtue of your Imperial Authority; and I hope your Majesty will speedily oblige the Elector Palatine, and all Disturbers of the publick Peace, by the Means pointed out in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to behave according to the Regulations made therein. The Protestants cannot be perswaded, that the Right of Patronage of the *Romish* Church (with which, besides, they do not concern themselves) will be of more account with your Imperial Majesty, than the maintaining of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and the equal Administration of Justice pursuant thereto, nor that it will be so far extended, as to make your Majesty espouse and support the Party of the *Romish* Clergy, in which Sense, the Right of Patronage cannot subsist with the Office of supreme Judge. Therefore I, and all the Protestants, are in Hopes, and once more instantly desire it of your Majesty, you will now, without any farther Delay, proceed against the Elector Palatine, and other Offenders, so as the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other fundamental Laws, do direct. All the *Roman* Catholicks, in my Dominions, shall thereby enjoy the full Benefits of the said Treaty, and all Seeds of Discord in the Empire will thereby be stilled. I am, &c.

Berlin, the 9th of

January, 1720.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Meanwhile the Elector Palatine, seeing that the Protestant Powers concern'd themselves so warmly in this Affair, thought it most adviseable to endeavour to make all Things easy; and to that End came to the following Retolution, which was deliver'd in to the Ministers of the Protestant Princes at *Heidelberg*.

HIS Electoral Highness has been duly inform'd of what has been represented to him by the Ministers of the high Powers, which intercede in Behalf of his Reform'd Subjects in the Electorate, and particularly what Mr. *James Haldane*, the King of Great Britain's Minister, represented both by Word of Mouth and in Writing on the 13th Instant, and again, after his Electoral Highness's Resolution in Writing, dated the 8th Instant, had been deliver'd to him. His Electoral Highness therefore, to give a farther Proof of the great Regard he has for that high and powerful Interposition, and the repeated earnest Instances made by the said Ministers, is willing to permit, that his said Reform'd Subjects retake Possession of the Moiety of the Church of the Holy Ghost here. As to what relates to the Reform'd Catechism, which was order'd to be in some Measure suppress'd, seeing the Reform'd would not admit of a Modification of the opprobrious Expressions and Condemnation contain'd in it, and it being known, that the Complaint thereof has been laid before his Imperial Majesty, by Means of the principal Commissary residing at the Diet of the Empire, his Electoral Highness is resolv'd to wait for a Resolution according to the Constitutions of the Empire, and duly to conform to it; as for the rest, it never was, nor is it now, his Electoral Highness's Intention to suffer his said Subjects to be griev'd in the least, contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the ensuing Treaties, on which the Declaration, issu'd in 1705, is grounded; and therefore his Electoral Highness has farther graciously resolv'd and given Orders, That the Grievances deliver'd by the Reform'd Consistory, be impartially examin'd by a particular Commission, consisting of an equal Number of Counsellors of both Religions, and provisionally redress'd upon the Foot of the abovesaid Declaration, till other Provision be made on the Part of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, pursuant to its Constitutions, which Committee are forthwith to begin with the Grievances which may have happen'd during his Electoral Highness's Government, and to go on till those and all other religious Grievances be redress'd.

His Electoral Highness has judg'd proper to satisfy also the high Principals of the said Ministers, by transmitting

transmitting to them his Answer hereby deliver'd to each of them, and, at the same Time, to issue his Regency here, an Order, of which a Copy is hereby join'd, acquainted the said Ministers, that this is his final Resolution: To conclude, he assures them of his Favour of all good Will: Witness the Seal of his Privy Council set to these Presents.

Heidelberg, Feb. 29, 1720.

(L. S.)

The same Day the Elector issued an Order, requiring the Regency of *Heidelberg* to put this his Resolution in Execution; and appointed a particular Commission, consisting of two Commissaries of the *Romish* Religion, and two of the Reform'd, to examine into the Grievances that had been or should be deliver'd in by the reform'd Consistory, in order to redress them, according to the Declaration of the Elector his Predecessor in the Year 1705, till other Provision should be made on the Part of the Emperor and the Empire, pursuant to the Constitutions thereof. The Reform'd took Possession of the Nave of the Church of the *Holy Ghost* on the 19th of *April*, and that Day perform'd Divine Service there.

But these Advances made by the Elector Palatine, did not satisfy the Protestant Princes, who had concern'd themselves in this Affair, especially in Relation to the Catechism of *Heidelberg*; as appears by the Answer which the States General return'd to the Letter written to them by the Elector, when he transmitted to them his above Resolution: Which Answer was deliver'd to that Prince *March 17*, by the Baron *Spina*, and contain'd in Substance as follows.

THAT their High Mightinesses have seen, with a great deal of Satisfaction, in the Letter aforesaid, the Attention and Regard his Electoral Highness has for their Intercession to procure the redressing of the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects, and preserve unto them the Liberties and Privileges they have enjoy'd and possess'd for so long a Time: That the Relation they have with the said Protestants of the Palatinate, as having the same Confession of Faith, has been the true Motive of their Intercession, in which they have no other View than to preserve the common Tranquillity, and prevent the dismal Consequences that may proceed from those Grievances, unless his Electoral Highness,

Highness, by his Wisdom, Moderation and Equity, put a Stop to the same, seeing all Protestants cannot take those Grievances and hard Usage of their Brethren in the Palatinate and other Parts, but as a Presage of what they are to expect themselves, if these Proceedings are not stopt in their Beginning: That their High Mightinesses thank his Electoral Highness for having begun the redressing of their Grievances, with the Restitution of the Church of the Holy Ghost; but that they wish he would have taken a more satisfactory Resolution, which would not have a little contributed to the Preservation of the common Tranquility, in Relation to the other Grievances of the Protestants, and chiefly, in respect to the Catechism of *Heidelberg*, and that the same, which has been taken from them in a violent Manner, had been restor'd to them, and that they should be allow'd the free Use of a Book, which they have us'd above three hundred Years, without any Trouble or Opposition, as containing the Principles of their Confession of Faith, of which they believe to be accountable to God alone: They desire his Electoral Highness to weigh and consider, that as to the Articles of the Confession of Faith, and namely those in which the Protestants differ from the *Roman* Catholicks, the said Protestants can never submit to the Decision of any Body whatsoever, and less still to that of those whose Doctrine and Sentiments are contrary to theirs, and that therefore the referring of this Affair to the Decision of the Emperor, for whom they have all the Veneration imaginable, can no Ways satisfy them; and that even in this Case, Reason and Equity require, that all Things be restor'd as they were before the Proceedings against the said Catechism: That their High Mightinesses look upon the Establishment of a Commission to examine the Grievances complain'd of, as a Proof of the good Disposition of his Electoral Highness to do Justice to his Subjects; but they cannot forbear to insist, with the other Protestant Powers, that the redressing of the said Grievances, of which many are so palpable and notorious, that they need no Examination at all, be no longer deferr'd; but, on the contrary, executed before all Things, and that afterwards every Thing be regulated according to the Foot of the Treaty of *Münster*: That their High Mightinesses desire his Electoral Highness to give the necessary Orders for the same, and that the

the Number of the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects be not augmented, as they hear with Griet it happens very often, by very hard Proceedings, occasion'd through a mistaken Zeal, and contrary, as they believe, to the Intentions of his Electoral Highness: That as to the Demand of his Electoral Highness, that they would put a Stop in their Provinces to the Reprisals occasion'd by the Usage of the Protestants in the Palatinate, their High Mightinesses have always expected, from the Wisdom and Equity of his Electoral Highness, that these Grievances would be redress'd, and upon that Consideration have not yet us'd any Reprisal, but cannot conceal, that the Violences committed in so many respects against the Protestants, and which cannot be look'd upon by the bare Restitution of the Church of the Holy Ghost to be redress'd, has so sensibly affected them, that they could not forbear to consider, as other Protestant Powers have done, of the most proper Means to let the World see, that they concern themselves at the Sufferings of their Brethren, and that they will be oblig'd to continue these Deliberations, if, contrary to their Expectations, these Proceedings against the Protestants in the Palatinate and other Parts, are continu'd, and the Violences so justly complain'd of are not effectually remedy'd: That their High Mightinesses desire again his Electoral Highness to apply a suitable Remedy thereto, and prevent the dismal Consequences that may otherwise ensue thereupon, &c.

Mr. *Haldan*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister, likewise deliver'd the following Memorial to his Electoral Highness on the same Occasion.

THE underwritten Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, is order'd to represent, that his Majesty has seen and consider'd his Electoral Highness's Resolution of the 29th of *February*, importing, That his Electoral Highness, out of regard to the Instances of the King, allows the Reform'd again to make Use of the Church of the Holy Ghost; that he refers the Affairs of the Catechism to the Decision of the Emperor, and that he has appointed a Commission for examining the Grievances presented to him by the Ecclesiastical Council, and redressing them on the Foot of the Declaration in 1705, which ought to serve as the Rule for Matters of Religion, until it be otherwise determin'd

determin'd by his Imperial Majesty and the Empire: This, he says, must be taken as his final Resolution.

The King will be ready on all Occasions to acknowledge the repeated Assurances of Friendship and Regard which his Electoral Highness is pleas'd to give; and it will be most agreeable to his Majesty to find that any Step is made towards restoring the Churches and Revenues to the Reform'd, of which they have been depriv'd; and to see the Affairs of Religion establish'd on such a Foot, that all Fears and Jealousies on so tender a Point, as the Maintenance of Religion, may entirely cease.

But his Majesty does not see that this Resolution of his Electoral Highness is sufficient to answer that End; and he is even perswaded, that next to the seizing of that Church, nothing makes it appear more evidently a Design of introducing an arbitrary Management, than this Way of restoring it; and that the whole Resolution has no other Tendency, but to establish an unlimited Power of Reforming in Matters of Religion. It is not pretended, that his Electoral Highness should divest himself of any of his Rights in Favour of his Protestant Subjects, or that he should give up to them the least Title of what belongs to himself; but they have a Right to insist upon the Restitution of what is their Property, and do not think it sufficient to have no more than an Allowance to make Use of it.

It has been often represented to his Electoral Highness, that it is not at the Disposal of the Reform'd in the Palatinate, to make any Alteration in what is contain'd in the Catechism, and that they cannot be constrain'd to do so, nor discharg'd the Use of it, without a direct Infringement of the Treaties of Peace, particularly the 3d and 4th Articles of that of *Augsburg*. They have however offer'd so reasonable an Explication of the Passages in question, as leaves no Ground for treating them as scandalous Imputations and personal Damns; nor can they easily comprehend how any one can look on them as such. Had there been no other Motive for discharging the Catechism, it would have been restor'd before this Time; but a Step of that Nature would have derogated from the absolute Right of Reforming, which they design to introduce, and baulk'd the Designs of those who have

have no other View but the Ruin of the Protestant Religion.

The Emperor allows the free Use of the *Heidelberg* Catechism in his own Dominions; without assuming to himself a Power which he knows to be inconsistent with the Laws of the Empire; nor is it probable that he'll exercise an Authority over the Subjects of another Prince, which he does not pretend to over his own; so that the King can look on the remitting of that Affair to the Emperor as nothing but an Amusement.

The King is fully perswaded, that the Intentions of his Electoral Highness, with Regard to his Subjects, have always been just and equitable; but a great many Things which he has observ'd, during the Course of this Negotiation, make him see plainly that the Protestants will never feel the good Effects of them; and that they can have no Hopes of Repose until the Affairs of Religion be restor'd on the Foot of the Treaty of *Westphalia*. It's for that Reason his Majesty cannot acquiesce in the Method propos'd for redressing the Grievances, nor be satisfy'd with the Rule his Electoral Highness would lay down.

A particular Convention cannot invalidate a publick Treaty, unless it be made with the unanimous Consent of all concern'd; that of 1705. is not of this Nature; and as it is not a Contract with the Subjects, it cannot be founded on the Treaty of *Westphalia*, so that this Transaction could never hinder the Execution of the Treaty, and without being ratify'd by the Emperor and the Diet, it cannot weaken the fundamental Laws of the Empire. Besides, his *Prussian* Majesty, the only Protestant Potentate who had any Hand in it, has declar'd him'self free from his Engagements, and can sufficiently justify his doing so. His Highness the Elector was of Opinion, a few Months ago, That he, himself, was not bound by his Convention, and there was no Point insisted on with more solid Reasons by the Gentlemen who were appointed Commissaries to treat of this Affair at the Beginning. Since that Time, nothing has happen'd that can render it more obligatory, and the Protestant Powers will never give their Consent to make the Will of the Sovereign the Law for the State of Religion in these Countries; after this, it would be superfluous to

show how disadvantageous this Convention is to the Protestants, and that it is defective and insufficient, as is evident from the great Number of Grievances presented to his Electoral Highness, and the Occasion of Complaints that are given every Day. It subsists now no more; and his late *Prussian* Majesty, of glorious Memory, went into it only to prevent the utter Ruin of the Protestants in the Time of a War, when the Situation of Affairs made it dangerous to enter upon Debates that might occasion a fatal Breach among the Allies.

In short, the King of *Great Britain* does not see how this Resolution can be look'd on as final, except in so far as his Electoral Highness declares therein, that he is subject to the Laws of the Empire, and will comply with the Emperors Orders. His Majesty is not ignorant, that of Right the Emperor may be requir'd to execute the Laws of the Empire, and he is well assur'd, that his Instances for the entire Re-establishment of the Protestants, would not have been unsuccessful, if he had apply'd himself to him at the Beginning: But the particular Regard which the King had for his Electoral Highness, engag'd him to represent first to himself a Thing which he had so near a Concern in, and to desire, as a Favour, that Justice, which he could have procur'd by other Means, that would not have been so agreeable to his Electoral Highness.

His Majesty thinks he has acquitted himself, on this Occasion, of all the Duties of a true Friend, and after having had so much Patience under all the Delays he has met with, and the small Effect his Instances have had, he could not have imagin'd that his Electoral Highness would refer him to the Emperor and Empire, with an Answer so little satisfactory: But, at the same Time, the King yet desires his Electoral Highness to consider, that what he demands is just, and that he has the Support of Religion too much at Heart, not to use all the Means in his Power to maintain and defend it. And seeing the Protestants can neither hope for Security nor Repose in any Thing else but the exact Observation of these Treaties, which are the Basis and Foundation of their Liberties, his Majesty cannot but insist, that his Electoral Highness would order Restitution to be made to his Subjects, of the Churches and the Revenues

Revenues, whereof they were put in Possession by the Execution of the Peace of *Westphalia*, and that he would allow them quietly to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges belonging to them by Virtue of the said Treaty.

Heidelberg, April 4. 1720.

To this Memorial the following Answer was return'd on the Part of the Elector Palantine.

THE Contents of the Memorial of Mr. *Haldane* Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, of the 4th of this Month, concerning the Affairs of Religion in the Palatinate, have been duly laid before his Electoral Highness, and thereupon it has been thought proper to give for an Answer to the said Minister; That since Recourse has been had to the Emperor, from whom his Electoral Highness has receiv'd a gracious Mandate, it follows, that it is not left to the Elector's Disposition to do any Thing in this Place, but what relates to the Execution of the said Imperial Mandate; therefore it is easy to judge that all Applications already made here, or that shall be made hereafter on that Subject, are and will be superfluous, and of no Effect, and that Application must be made to the Emperor, in case any Thing farther is desir'd, besides what is contain'd in the said Imperial Mandate, to which due Obedience shall be paid at all Times, as has been already done. But that in all other Affairs, which may be reasonably desir'd of his Electoral Highness, and which are in any wise in his Power, he will always shew, as far as in him lies, that the good Offices of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* shall always be with him of the greatest Weight and Value: That in the mean Time his Electoral Highness has been surpriz'd, that the said Minister should make Mention in his Memorial of an Arbitrary Power and unlimited Right of Reforming in Matters of Religion, seeing his Electoral Highness does not remember that he ever declar'd, or that he ever had in his Mind to make use, on his Part, of any other Rights but such as are founded and establish'd upon Treaties of Peace, the Constitutions of the Empire, and other lawful Conventions and Engagements, and which belong to him by Virtue thereof. His Electoral Highness hopes, that the said Minister will not hereafter trouble him

with more Representations of this Nature. As to the rest, his Electoral Highness assures him of his Favour on all Occasions, and has order'd his Seal to be affix'd to this his last and final Declaration.

Heidelberg, April 11, 1720.

The Ministers of the Protestant Princes having receiv'd this Answer, transmitted it to their respective Masters for new Instructions, and, in the mean time, retir'd from *Heidelberg*; Mr. *Haldane* and the *Prussian* Envoy, on Pretence of going to see *Strasburg*, *Landau*, and other Places; and M. *Spina*, the *Dutch* Minister, went to *Frankfort*.

The Restitution of the Church of the *Holy Ghost* was the Effect of an Imperial Mandate, about the Affairs of Religion, which the Cardinal of *Saxe-Zeitz*, first Commissary of the Emperor at the Diet of *Ratis-born*, communicated to the said Diet, (but not in the usual Form) on the 12th of *April*, having kept it to himself some Time after he receiv'd it, foreseeing, as 'twas believ'd, that it would not be acceptable to the Protestants: That Mandate is very long; but the main Import of it is, That the Emperor was and is always ready and dispos'd to secure to all the Enjoyment of their just Rights, and will ever contribute thereto according to the Obligations of his Imperial Dignity, and the Constitutions of the Empire: But that he understands, with Grief, that the Deputies of the Confession of *Augsburg*, in the Diet, have advis'd their respective Masters to use Reprisals, as they term it, against the Roman Catholics in their Dominions; by seizing their Churches and Monasteries; and that they had desir'd and prevail'd on foreign Potentates to do the like: That the said Evangelical Body, or some of their Members, have accordingly attempted several Things relating thereto, and set at nought several others, and declar'd them of no Effect, and even not worthy to be regarded; tho', at the same Time, it was notifi'd to them, that their Grievances in the Palatinate should be redress'd, particularly what they complain'd of in relation to the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, and the Catechism of *Heidelberg*: That accordingly his Imperial Majesty had sent a Mandate to the Elector Palatine, dated *March 9*, requiring him to restore that Church to his Protestant Subjects, and

and to treat them, in all other Things, according to the Treaties of *Westphalia*: That his Imperial Majesty did not approve of what had been done by the Elector of *Mentz*, and had written to him on that Subject, wishing that every Thing had remain'd in the same Condition: But as to the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and the 3d of the Treaty of *Baden*, his Imperial Majesty could not conceive nor imagine, how Part of the Members of the Empire could take upon them to declare a publick Convention to be in the whole, or in Part, just or unjust, or derogatory to former Resolutions of the Empire; and to dispense with the Obligations enjoin'd and stipulated by Treaties of Peace: That therefore, for the Redressing of Grievances in Matters of Religion, the Emperor refers himself to the Resolution taken *March* 11, 1707, by the three Colleges of the Empire; that is to say, to have all those Affairs examin'd, at large, by an extraordinary Deputation of those Colleges; and desires, that peaceable and prudent Ministers may be appointed for that Purpose, and that their Resolutions may be transmitted to him, for his Ratification thereof, as soon as possible, &c.

The Ministers of the Protestant Princes met in a Body to consider of this Imperial Decree, and finding themselves charg'd therein to be, in some Measure, the Authors of these Differences, by having advis'd their respective Masters to make Reprisals on the *Roman* Catholicks, and considering, besides, that there is no Precedent of the like Expressions in Decrees of this Nature, they resolv'd to complain thereof, and to draw up a Remonstrance on that Subject, which they accordingly did, and deliver'd it to the Cardinal of *Saxe Zeitz*, as first Commissary of the Emperor: The Cardinal having well consider'd this Remonstrance, sent it back to the Deputies with this Message, That the Emperor would be always ready to receive Representations and Remonstrances from the States of the Empire, provided they be drawn up in the usual Style; but that he thought they had not observ'd, in this Representation, the Rules of Decency and Respect due to the Emperor. This was so great a Surprise to the Protestant Ministers, that they dispatch'd Expresses to acquaint their respective Masters with what had happen'd, and to desire new Instructions for their future

future Conduct in this Affair: But, in the mean Time, signify'd to the Cardinal, That most of them having been Deputies in the Diet long before he ever appear'd in that Assembly, they were not to learn from him what Decency and Order was to be observ'd in Affairs of that Nature.

The Passage in the *Heidelberg* Catechism, which has chiefly occasion'd all this Bustle in the Empire, having been often mention'd, we think it necessary to insert it as follows.

Question 80. What Difference is there between the Lord's Supper, and the Mass of the Papists?

Answer. The Lord's Supper is a Testimony to us, that we have full Remission of all our Sins by the only Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, which he himself has once fulfill'd upon the Cross; and that we are incorporated by the Holy Ghost in Jesus Christ, who, with his real Body, is now in Heaven, at the Right Hand of God the Father, and requires our Worship: But the Mass of the Papists teaches, That neither the Living nor the Dead obtain Remission of their Sins by the Death of Jesus Christ, unless he be offer'd up again daily for them by the Hands of the Priests: It teaches also, That Jesus Christ is corporeally under the Species of Bread and Wine, and, by consequence, ought to be ador'd there: So that the Mass is, at the Bottom, nothing less than blaspheming the only Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, and a curs'd Idolatry.

These last Words are chiefly excepted against by the Papists, the rather, for that they were not in the first Editions of this Catechism; concerning which the Elector Palatine publish'd a Mandate, dated the 16th of May, importing in Substance, That his Electoral Highness never intended, nor intends, to hinder or disturb his Reform'd Subjects in the Exercise of their Religion, and their Liberty of Conscience: That therefore his Electoral Highness grants them, again, the Use of their Catechism, provided it be printed without the Arms of his Electoral Highness, and without making Mention of any Privilege or Authority for printing the same, and also without inserting therein the Answer to the 80th Question,

till

'till it be otherwise ordain'd by the Empire: Ordering besides, That the Mandate itself be printed with the said Catechism in all the Editions that shall be made thereof; and concluding with an Exhortation to forbear the Terms of Hereticks, Idolaters, and other opprobrious Language, according to the Tenor of the Imperial Decree, of the 18th of July 1718, whereby it is order'd, That such as shall presume to act contrary thereto, shall be punish'd according to the Laws of the Empire, &c.



— ✧ ITALY. —

THE King of Spain's Accession to the Quadruple Alliance, (of which Notice was taken in the last Register, Page 82.) was soon follow'd by a Conclusion of a Peace in Sicily; for the Evacuation whereof by the Spaniards, as also of the Kingdom of Sardinia, Sir George Byng, on the Part of his Britannick Majesty, Count Mercy, on the Part of the Emperor, and the Marquess de Lede, on the Part of his Catholick Majesty, sign'd the following Conventions.

Convention for a Suspension of Arms, and for the Evacuation of Sicily.

BY Virtue of the full Powers, which we the Generals, commanding in Chief the Armies making War in Sicily both by Sea and Land, have receiv'd from our Sovereigns, to treat of a Suspension of Arms, and of the Evacuation of the Kingdoms of Sicily and Sardinia, we have (after several Conferences) agreed upon the following Articles.

I. There shall be a Suspension of Arms and of all Acts of Hostility between the Armies, Troops, Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships of the Powers engag'd in the present War, untill the entire Evacuation of the Kingdoms of Sicily and Sardinia, and the Return to Spain of the Spanish Troops which are in both the said Kingdoms, and between their Garrisons and Forces by Land and Sea, or on other Waters, within the Mediterranean or neighbouring Coasts: so that in Case it shall happen, by any unforeseen Accident, that during the said Suspension, any of the Parties shall

shall act contrary to it, by taking any Place, either by Attack, Surprise, or Intelligence, within the Limits express'd in this Treaty, or by taking Prisoners, or committing other Acts of Hostility, such Contravention shall be made good by the Party faithfully, without Delay or Difficulty, by restoring, without any Embezzlement, what shall have been so taken, and by setting at Liberty the Prisoners without Ransom or other Expences: And to prevent all Occasions of Complaint about Ships, Merchandize, and other Effects, that might be taken at Sea, it is mutually agreed, That such Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, as shall be taken in the *Mediterranean* or in the *Levant* Sea, from Cape St. Vincent towards or in the *Mediterranean*, after the Date of the Signing of the Suspension of Arms, shall be restor'd, on both Sides, without any Exception.

II. The *Spanish* Troops shall evacuate *Palermo* five Days after the Signing of this Convention, and shall deliver up *Castellmare*, the Mole, and all the Forts, with the Artillery and Ammunition they found there, which are yet in Being; and their Army shall, the Day before, march in a regular Manner to *Termini*, and to the following Villages, *Baucina*, *Benitemiglia*, *Gimjuna*, *Monte Major*, *Caltabuto*, *Petralia*, *Vicary*, *Policy*, *la Rachella*, *Rachapoloma*, and *Cacamo*, all situate in the Neighbourhood of *Termini*; and as the said Troops shall embark, the remotest of these Villages shall be evacuated, and the most rigorous Orders shall be given to prevent the cutting down Fruit-Trees or Corn, or committing any other Disorders.

III. The Sick and Wounded of the *Spanish* Troops shall remain in the same Hospital where they now are at *Palermo*, with all the Physicians, Surgeons, and others, now employ'd in the said Hospital, for the Assistance, Service, and Direction thereof, and a Guard shall remain there of one Lieutenant and twenty Men of the Troops of *Spain*, to keep the Sick in the Hospital; all that shall be necessary for their Subsistence shall be deliver'd to the Director of the said Hospital for ready Money, and as fast as any of the Sick and Wounded Men shall recover, so as to be in a Condition to march, they shall be furnish'd with Carriages and Barks to transport them to *Termini* at the Expence of the *Spaniards*. Those who have any Arms may carry them with them.

IV. The

IV. The Ministers of the Intendance and the Commissaries of War, the Clerks of the Contador and Treasurer, both by Land and at Sea, shall be allow'd to remain at *Palermo*, as well to settle the Accounts, as to make the necessary Dispositions for the Imbarkation 'till it be finish'd, and a List shall be given in of the Names of such as shall stay behind.

V. The Officers and Ministers, and all others employ'd in the *Spanish* Army, shall be suffer'd to withdraw, either by Sea or Land, with their Families, Effects, and Equipages from *Palermo*, or any other Place in the Kingdom, and Passports shall be given them for that Purpose; they shall also be assisted with Carriages or Barks, paying for the same: The Officers, Ministers, and Domesticks, belonging to the *Spanish* Army, shall likewise be permitted to come to *Palermo* on their private Occasions, or upon the Affairs of their Regiments, provided they have Passports from the *Marques de Lede* their General.

VI. All the Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions, of what Sort soever they be, including the Barley and Straw belonging to the Troops of *Spain*, in *Palermo*, or its Suburbs, shall remain there in all Safety, and the said Troops shall be permitted to carry them off, either by Sea or Land, as they shall have Occasion for them, and at such Times as shall be judg'd convenient; Commissaries shall be left there to take Care of them, and the Count de *Mercy* will order Guards, of the Troops under his Command, to be posted there for their Security.

VII. The Troops of *Spain*, during their Stay in the above-mention'd Towns and Villages, shall subsist themselves at their own Cost, excepting Forage, Grass, Straw, and Wood, which shall be furnish'd by the Inhabitants; and Commissaries shall be appointed to see this done, who shall be assisted with Imperial Troops, if they desire it, to oblige the Inhabitants to a Compliance; but no *Spanish* Troops shall be employ'd in any Military Execution.

VIII. Immediately after the Evacuation of *Palermo*, Orders shall be sent for the withdrawing of the Troops that are at *Girgenti*.

IX. The Evacuation of *Augusta* shall be made as soon as the necessary Transports can be provided for imbarcking the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, of
X what

what Nature soever, and other warlike Stores, and generally all that is in the Magazines, which shall be carry'd to *Termini* or to *Pulermo*, as shall be judg'd convenient, after which the Troops of *Spain* shall deliver up *Augusta* to the German Troops, without damaging the Fortifications, and the *Spanish* Garrison shall return to *Termini*, or proceed to the Villages appointed them, by the shortest Way, making a regular March of Infantry: As to the Troops of *Spain*, which are at the Blockade of *Syracusa* and *Fazy-reale*, or other Places of the Kingdom, Orders shall be sent them, immediately after the Evacuation of *Pulermo*, to join the Army at *Termini*, and they shall be strictly enjoin'd to commit no Disorders by the Way. Commissaries shall be appointed, by the Count de *Mercy*, to march with the said Troops, to take Care that they be furnish'd with Straw, Barley, and Bread, and what else they shall need for their Subsistence, which shall be paid for afterwards.

X. All the *Spanish* Forces, whether belonging to the Sea or Land, and Mariners, now in this Kingdom, the General Officers, Ministers, and all other Persons whatsoever employ'd in the Army, shall be permitted to embark and pass over to *Spain* in all Safety, and so shall likewise all other Subjects of *Spain*, who shall be willing to go thither, without any Let or Molestation.

XI. All the *Spanish* Troops, whether Foot, Horse, or Dragoons, shall be conducted to *Spain*, by the shortest Way, with their Arms, Colours, Standards, Horses, Cloaths, and Baggage, in all Safety, without any Hinderance, and shall be landed on the Coast of *Catalonia* or *Valencia*, either on board such Transports as can be now provided, or on those that shall come from *Spain* or other Powers.

XII. The necessary Ships and Transports, for the Imbarcation of the *Spanish* Troops, both Horse and Foot, of the Artillery, Ammunition, and Equipages, shall be furnish'd them at their Expence, and they shall have a Convoy of Men of War belonging to his *Britannick* Majesty for their Security, till they arrive in *Spain*, the Number of which shall be settled with Admiral *Byng*.

XIII. The Imbarcation shall be made at twice or thrice, and sooner, if possible; they shall embark as soon as the Transports are ready, and the necessary Provisions

Provisions are on Board for 40 Days, both for the Men and Horses, according to the usual Allowance; and they shall not be oblig'd to imbark in greater Numbers than the Ships can contain, according to the ordinary Rule in such Cases, that they may not suffer from the hot Weather, which is now beginning.

XIV. It shall be permitted to imbark, and transport safely to *Spain*, all the Cannon and Mortars, as well Brass as Iron, now in the Places to be evacuated in this Island, which were brought hither from *Spain*, as likewise what were cast at *Palermo*, of Metal imported from that Kingdom, or brought from other Parts for the Use of the *Spanish* Troops since their Arrival here: But those shall be left behind which the *Spaniards* found in the several Places. The *Spaniards* shall also faithfully deliver up all that is left of the Ammunition they found in *Castelamare*, and the Forts of *Palermo*, *Termini*, and other Places, when they came and took Possession of them; and they shall be allow'd to ship off for *Spain* all that was brought them from thence or from *Italy*.

XV. All the Ships, Gallies, and other Vessels, belonging to *Spain*, or to its Subjects, which are in this Kingdom, may freely pass over to *Spain*, with their Guns, their Men, and all the Effects on board them: It shall also be permitted to reimbark all the Artillery, Arms, Anchors, Rigging, Sails, and other Effects belonging to the Gallies of *Spain*, or other Ships that have been unrigg'd, or that were cast away, lying in the Places or Parts now possess'd by the Troops of *Spain*.

XVI. The Commissaries to be nominated, as above, shall be allow'd to remain in the Kingdom, to sell the Effects which shall be left in their Magazines or other Places; as also to take Care of the Sick that shall not be in a Condition to imbark with the rest of the Troops, and who, as soon as they are in a Condition to go on board, shall be furnish'd with Transports to carry them to *Spain* at their own Expence.

XVII. The *Spanish* Artillery and Cavalry shall be imbark'd at the Mole of *Palermo*, and the Infantry at *Termini* or *Solanto*.

XVIII. Neither before nor at the Time of the Imbarcation, nor afterwards, shall any Defetter be detain'd or reclaim'd on either Side, nor shall any

Soldier be stopt on Pretence of his being of this or that Nation.

XIX. All the Officers and Soldiers, either of the Land-Forces, or of the Marines and the Seamen, who have been taken Prisoners during the War in *Sicily*, and in the adjacent Seas, shall be restor'd on both Sides.

XX. Passports shall be given to all Ships, Gallies, Feluccas, and other Vessels that shall be sent to *Spain* or to *Italy* for the Service of the *Spanish* Army; and it is farther agreed, that the six Paquet-Boats shall be permitted to go to and from *Termini* with their Dispatches.

XXI. As to the Freight of the Ships and other Vessels to be employ'd in transporting the *Spanish* Troops, it shall be paid at the usual Price, either in ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, as shall be agreed.

XXII. Six Months Time shall be allow'd to such Officers, either *Spaniards* or Natives of this Kingdom, as have Estates or Effects in it, to sell, or otherwise dispose of them, after which Term Passports shall be granted them to go over to *Spain*.

XXIII. A Commissary of War shall be appointed to examine and certify the Debts that may have been contracted by the Officers of the *Spanish* Army, either on their own Account or on that of their Sovereign; which, if found just, and certify'd to be so, shall be duly paid, provided, however, that among those Debts nothing shall be reckon'd for the Straw, Forage, and Wood, which may have been consum'd by the Army in their several Camps, or by the several Detachments; and a Colonel, with two Commissaries, shall be left as Hostages for the Payment of those Debts, whether they be due from the Sovereign or from the Officers, till they be fully satisfy'd and acquitted.

XXIV. It shall be permitted to take, as well at Sea as at Land, in all Parts of the Kingdom, all Manner of Provisions and other Necessaries that may be wanting for the Subsistence and Imbarkation of the *Spanish* Troops, and Passes shall be given to the Persons employ'd in that Service.

XXV. The Town and Castle of *Termini*, and the other Places, shall be evacuated, and deliver'd up to the

the German Troops, as soon as the last of the Spanish Forces shall be embark'd; and from the Day of the Evacuation of *Palermo*, the Spaniards shall not intermeddle with the Civil Government of the Kingdom.

XXVI. The Number of Troops to be embark'd at any Time, shall be settled in Proportion to that of the Transports, and to the Quantity of Provisions which shall have been procur'd, whereof Notice shall be given some Days before, that the Troops may have Time to prepare for their March, and for their Imbarkation. Spanish Commissaries may be left at *Palermo* to give Directions about the Provisions, and to inspect those which are in the Magazines. The first Imbarkation being over, a List shall be given of the Men and Horses that shall remain to be embark'd, and of the Equipages or other Effects which are to be transported, in order to compute what Transports will be wanting.

XXVII. When *Palermo* and the Castles of *Castellamare*, with their Forts, are evacuated, all Ships, Gallies, or other Vessels whatsoever, which shall arrive there for the Use of the Marquess de Lede, shall be permitted freely to enter and remain in that Port, and whatever Money or other Supplies they bring, shall be faithfully deliver'd to him.

XXVIII. A Marechal de Camp and a Colonel, on each Side, shall be deliver'd up as Hostages for the true Performance of these Articles.

We the underwritten Generals, employ'd in the War by Sea and Land in *Sicily*, do, by Virtue of the full Powers we have receiv'd from our respective Sovereigns, reciprocally promise to cause the above-mention'd Articles to be faithfully executed. Done in the Camps near *Palermo* the 6th of May, 1720. - -

(L. S.) Count de Mercy.

(L. S.) George Byng.

(L. S.) Marquess de Lede.

Convention for the Evacuation of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

BY Virtue of the full Powers which we the Generals, commanding the Forces employ'd in the War in *Sicily*, as well by Sea as by Land, have receiv'd from our Sovereigns, for treating of a Suspension

sion of Arms, and of the Evacuation of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, we have, after several Conferences, agreed on the following Articles.

I. The same Suspension of Arms, which has been settled for the Kingdom of *Sicily* and the *Mediterranean*, shall subsist, in all its Points, for *Sardinia*.

II. The *Spanish* Troops shall evacuate the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, as soon as the *German* Troops, or others, which are appointed for taking Possession of it, shall arrive there. All the fortify'd Places shall be deliver'd up, with the Artillery and Ammunition, found therein when the *Spanish* Troops became Masters of them.

III. The Sick and Wounded Men of the *Spanish* Troops shall remain in the same Hospitals where they are, with all the Physicians, Surgeons, and others employ'd in the Hospitals for their Cure and Attendance; and it shall be allow'd to leave Officers there to take Care of them: The Director of the said Hospitals shall be furnish'd with every Thing necessary for subsisting them, on his paying for the same; and as soon as any shall be so recover'd as to be fit for marching; they shall be furnish'd with Carriages and Barks, with Passports, for transporting them to *Spain*, at their own Expence; and those of them who may have Arms, shall be allow'd to take them with them.

IV. The Officers of the Intendance, Commissaries of War, Clerks of the Accomptant and of the Treasurer, as well for Sea as for Land, shall remain in the Places of the said Kingdom, as well for adjusting the Accompts, as for making the necessary Dispositions for imbarcking the Troops, 'till it be perform'd; and a List shall be given of the Names of those who are to stay.

V. The Civil Officers of *Sardinia*, and others, without Exception, the Officers of the *Spanish* Troops, and any others whatsoever, employ'd in the Service with the said Troops, shall be allow'd to withdraw, out of the said Kingdom, their Families, Effects, and Equipages, to transport them to *Spain*; the necessary Passports, Carriages, and Barks they shall demand, to be furnish'd to them at their own Cost.

VI. All the Magazines of warlike Stores and Provisions, and of all Things else of what Kind soever, therein including the Barley and Straw belonging to

to the *Spanish* Troops in the Towns and other Parts, shall remain safe; and the said Troops shall be allow'd to ship them off, or to make Use of them as they shall think fit, and Commissaries shall be nominated to take Care thereof, by placing a Guard of *German* Troops, or others, who shall take into their Possession the said Magazines for their Security.

VII. The Evacuation of *Algeri* and of *Castel-Aragone* shall be perform'd at the Time agreed, provided the necessary Imbarkations be ready at *Algeri* for receiving the Troops, and that they have on board Provisions sufficient for 40 Days. The Garrison of *Castel-Aragone* shall be imbark'd in the like Manner; nor shall those two Garrisons be oblig'd to march by Land to *Cagliari* to imbark there; and that of *Cagliari* shall imbark at *Cagliari*; the Cavalry at either of those Places as the Captain-General, who commands in that Kingdom, shall agree, together with all the Artillery, Magazines, Ammunition, and Provisions, which may be found in the said Places belonging to the *Spanish* Troops; and those Places shall be deliver'd up to the *German* Troops, or others who, in their Name, shall take Possession of them, without meddling with the Fortifications: The same Day the *Spanish* Troops shall imbark to pass to *Spain*.

VIII. All the *Spanish* Troops, Infantry, Cavalry, and Dragoons, shall be transported to *Spain*, with their Arms, Colours, Standards, Horses, Cloaths, and Baggage, in all Safety, and without any Obstruction, to be landed on the Coast of *Catalonia* or *Valencia*, as well by the Imbarkations with which they may be immediately furnish'd, as by those which may come from *Spain*, or by others belonging to other Powers; which Transportation shall be by the shortest Passage.

IX. All the Marine and Land-Forces, in the Condition they now are, in the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, under the Generals, Officers, and other Persons, who may be employ'd in the Service of the *Spanish* Forces, shall be permitted to imbark to pass over to *Spain*; and those Natives of the Country of *Sardinia*, who would likewise pass over to *Spain*, shall be allow'd to do it without any Hindrance.

X. All the Shipping and Imbarkations necessary for transporting the *Spanish* Troops, Infantry, Cavalry, and Dragoons, with the Artillery, Ammunition, and Equipages, shall be furnish'd; but it is understood,
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that this shall be at the Expence of the *Spaniards*, and some of his *Britannick* Majesty's Men of War shall be allow'd to convoy them in all Safety to *Spain*.

XI. The Imbarkation of the Troops shall be at the foremention'd Places, and at the Time agreed; the Transports shall be ready to receive them, with 40 Days Provisions, as well for the Men as for the Horses, to be reckon'd by the ordinary Ration; nor shall a greater Number of Men be oblig'd to embark on the Transports, than they can hold according to the ordinary Rules; to the End the Men may be at their Ease in the hot Season which is coming on.

XII. It shall be allow'd to ship off and transport to *Spain*, with all Security, all the Artillery and Mortars, as well Brass as Iron, which are in the Places of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and were brought from *Spain*, or other Parts, since the *Spanish* Troops came there; leaving in the Places of the said Kingdom the Artillery found there, and yet remaining; and all the Ammunition found therein when the *Spanish* Troops took Possession, and yet remaining, shall *bona fide* be given up, it being allow'd that all the Ammunition brought from *Spain*, or elsewhere, may be embark'd.

XIII. All the Ships, Gallies, and other Imbarkations belonging to *Spain*, or to its Subjects, which shall be found in the said Kingdom, shall be suffer'd to pass freely to *Spain*, with their Guns, Crews, and all the Effects they may have on board. It shall likewise be allow'd to embark all the Artillery, Arms, Anchors, Cordage, Sails, and other Effects whatever, belonging to the *Spanish* Gallies or other Vessels which have been disarm'd, or have been wreck'd, that shall be found in the Places which the *Spanish* Troops do now possess.

XIV. The Commissaries who shall be appointed, shall be permitted to stay in the said Kingdom, there to sell the Effects which shall remain in the Magazines or elsewhere; as also to take Care of the Sick who shall not be in a Condition to embark with the rest of the Troops, and who, when they shall be in a Condition to embark, shall be furnish'd with Vessels for carrying them to *Spain*, at the Charge of the said Commissaries.

XV. Neither

XV. Neither at the Time of the Imbarkation, nor before, nor after, shall any Defester be stopt or reclaim'd by either Party, nor shall any Soldier be detain'd on account of his Nation.

XVI. All the Officers and Soldiers, of the Forces either in Sea or Land Service, who are in *Sardinia*, and have been made Prisoners during the War of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, shall be restor'd to the Corps to which they belong'd.

XVII. Passes shall be given to all the Ships, Gallies, Feluccas, and other Imbarkations, which are in *Sardinia*, to go to *Spain* or to *Italy* for the Service of the *Spanish* Army.

XVIII. As for the Victuals of the Ships and other Vessels which are to serve for Transporting the *Spanish* Troops, they shall be paid for at the common Prices, either in ready Money, or in Bills of Exchange.

XIX. Six Months Time shall be granted to the *Spanish* Officers, or Natives of the Country, or others, who have Estates or Effects in the said Kingdom, to sell, or alienate them; after which, Passes shall be given them for their going safe to *Spain*.

XX. Commissaries of War shall be appointed to examine the Debts, and to adjust and certify those which may have been contracted by the Officers of the *Spanish* Troops, as also those which may have been contracted there for the Account of their Sovereign, which being found just, and certify'd as such, shall be paid; and till Payment, one Commissary of War shall be left as an Hostage.

XXI. It shall be allow'd, and Passports shall be given, for sending for, by Sea or Land, and taking from any Part of the Kingdom whatsoever, all such Provisions, of what Quality soever, and other Things, which shall be wanted for the Subsistence and Imbarkation of the *Spanish* Troops, on paying for the same.

XXII. The General Officers, and others, who are Hostages on both Sides for the Security of the Treaty of Suspension of Arms and Evacuation of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, shall likewise be Hostages for the Evacuation of that of *Sardinia*.

XXIII. If the Transports which are to carry the Troops design'd to take Possession of *Sardinia*, shall not be sufficient for transporting all the *Spanish* Troops.

at once, those Troops shall be imbark'd as the others arrive.

XXIV. When Possession is taken of *Cagliari*, the *Spanish* Troops, which shall remain till another Imbarcation, shall be drawn together in the Villages about *Cagliari*, as shall be agreed by the Captain General, with the Person who shall be authoriz'd to take Possession of the said Kingdom; and they shall maintain themselves there at their own Expence, except for Straw, Wood, and green Forage, with which they shall be furnish'd from the nearest Places: And when Possession is taken of *Cagliari*, the *Spaniards* shall no longer meddle with the civil Government of *Sardinia*.

We the underwritten Generals, employ'd by Sea and Land in the War of *Sicily*, do, by Virtue of the full Powers which we have from our Sovereigns, promise, on both Sides, to cause the foregoing Articles to be perform'd *bona fide*. Done at the Camps near *Palermo* the 8th of May, 1720.

(L. S.) *Count de Mercy*.

(L. S.) *George Byng*.

(L. S.) *Marquess de Lede*.

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

HAVING in the last *Register* (page 45) inserted a Memorial presented to his Majesty by M. *Wesselowski*, the Czar of *Muscovy's* Resident, together with his Majesty's Answer thereto, as King of *Great Britain*, we will here add the Answer that was return'd to the said Memorial, on the Part of his Majesty as Elector.

His Majesty's Answer, as Elector, to the Memorial presented by the Czar's Resident the 14th of December 1710.

HIS Majesty has order'd Answer to be return'd to the Memorial presented by the Resident *Wesselowski*, as far as That Memorial concerns him in the Quality of Elector, that he was very much surpriz'd to see the Reproaches contain'd in it, because he has not deserv'd them from his Czarish Majesty, whose Friendship he has always cultivated very carefully, as well before as since his Accession to the Crown.

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It is not his Majesty who has deviated from the Treaty of 1715; on the contrary, it is his Czarish Majesty who has departed from it, seeing nothing could be more against it, than his coming to establish himself in the Empire with an Army, and to possess himself of Provinces contiguous to his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*. It may be remember'd, that his Majesty observing the *Russian Troops* in *Mecklenburgh*, a Magazine form'd at *Rostock* for their Subsistence, and the Country ruin'd by their Exactions, discharg'd towards his Czarish Majesty the Office of a Friend and an Ally, by causing to be represented to him the Prejudice he was doing himself by such a Proceeding, and the Danger he was in of drawing upon himself the Head and the Members of the Empire.

Those who consider the Rank which his Majesty holds, as well in the Empire as in the Circle, and the Interest he had in the Tranquillity of his Neighbourhood; will doubtless judge, that such Instances were not only founded in Justice and Equity, but likewise that his Majesty could not avoid making them, and that he was oblig'd to do it by all manner of Reasons. Accordingly, it was much wonder'd they did not produce any Effect, and that the Czar's Ministers should seek only to gain Time, and to amuse the World with illusory Promises of the March of their Master's Troops, without ever fixing a Term for that March. It even appear'd plainly, that those Instances of the King gave Rise to this Animosity of the Czar against his Majesty, which has since broke out on so many Occasions. One Effect of it, was the Interview which the Czar and his Ministers had at *Loo* with Baron *Gortz*, who had been newly dismiss'd from his Confinement at *Arnheim*; seeing that Baron was then intrusted to bring about a separate Peace between the Czar and the King of *Sweden*. His Czarish Majesty did not only not communicate that Interview at all to the King, but when the Resident *Weber* spoke of it a little after to his Ministers at *Petersburgh*, they thought fit to deny it. And yet it was that Interview which gave Birth to the Congress at *Aland*, which was form'd without his Majesty's Knowledge, insomuch, that when M. *Osterman* set out to go thither in the Month of *January*, 1718, he deny'd the Matter with Oaths to the Resident *Weber*, and assur'd him he was going to *Moscow*, where his

his Czarish Majesty then was. The Czar would never admit his Majesty's Minister to the Conferences at *Aland*, nor impart to him what was treating there; nor will this be wonder'd at, if it be consider'd, that his Czarish Majesty was framing Plans there, the Drift of which was no less than to unite his Forces with those of the King of *Sweden*, for carrying the War into his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, and for invading *Scotland* after the Conquest of *Norway*. It was the Interview at *Loo*, and several other suspicious Proceedings of the Czar, that induc'd his Majesty to send into *Sweden* the Counsellor *Schrader*, to endeavour to discover whether there was any Ground for the Rumours which were spread of a separate Peace ready to be concluded between his Czarish Majesty and *Sweden*. It is affirm'd in the Memorial, that those secret Negotiations of his Majesty, determin'd the Czar to form the Congress at *Alana*; whereas it is publickly well known, that the Czar's two Plenipotentiaries set out from *Petersburgh* in the Middle of the Month of *January*, 1718, and Counsellor *Schrader* did not begin his Journey till the Month of *March* the same Year. His Stay at *Lunden* in *Schonen* was but for three Weeks, and he did not see the King of *Sweden*, who was then at *Stromstat*. The Death of that King happening at the End of the Year 1718, his Czarish Majesty took thereupon a Resolution to make the utmost Efforts to oppress *Sweden*, and force it to accept the Conditions which he should please to prescribe. No Man is ignorant of the Ravages and Burnings which he caus'd to be made for gaining his Point. He sent *M. Ostermon* to *Stockholm*, instructed to propose exorbitant Terms: But if his Czarish Majesty did then employ both Force and Negotiation, it was only for procuring his own separate Peace. His *Britannick* Majesty's Interests were no Part of the Question; on the contrary, the Business in Hand was, after the Conclusion of the Czar's Peace with *Sweden*, to take Measures with that Crown for coming into the Empire with united Forces, and recovering for the *Swedes* what they had lost there.

In this Situation, or, to speak more properly, in this Extremity, his *Britannick* Majesty thought it Time, at last, to look to himself, and hinder the Ruin of a Protestant Kingdom, in uniting with it by Alliances. But this was done without proceeding to any Hostilities

Hostilities against his Czarish Majesty; on the contrary, the King offer'd him his Mediation, which he had the more Right to do, because *Great Britain* was never engag'd in the War of the *North*, and because this Mediation had been accepted by the Queen of *Sweden*.

It is manifest therefore, that if the King has prevented the Czar, by his Treaty with *Sweden*, he was authoriz'd, not to say forc'd to do it, by the many Proceedings of that Prince, who had for so long a Time been treating of Peace, in Exclusion of his Majesty, in a publick Congress form'd without his Consent, and who was on the Point of putting *Sweden* under the Yoke. His Majesty's *British* Ministers will take Care to set forth, in the Answer which they will deliver to the Resident, his Majesty's just Causes of Complaint, in the Quality of King of *Great Britain*.

In the mean time, it depends wholly on the Czar to re-establish intirely Friendship and good Intelligence, and to let the Troubles of the *North* cease, by making Use of a Mediation, which has no other Aim, than to put an End to them, and, in their Room, to settle Peace and Tranquillity. Done at *St. James's* the 21st of January, 1720.

On the 12th of *May* the General Assembly of the National Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and Mr. *William Hamilton*, Professor of Divinity in the University of that City, was elected Moderator. His Majesty's Commission to the Earl of *Roxburgh* being read, his Lordship produc'd his Majesty's Letter to the General Assembly, which was read, as follows:

GEORGE R.

Right Reverend and well beloved, we greet you well. The many Proofs you have given us of your firm Adherence to those Principles, on which the Safety of our Government and Happiness of our Subjects do mutually depend, and that Unanimity and Moderation which has been the Rule of your Actions in former Assemblies, give us great Reason to countenance, as we do with great Willingness, your meeting together at this Time.

We have, at this Time, under our Consideration some Things, which, we hope, will very much contribute

tribute to the preventing the Growth of Popery; and as we have nothing more at Heart than the promoting of true Religion, and the suppressing of Vice and Immorality; we do not doubt but you will do what in you lies towards the obtaining those great Ends; and you may be assur'd, that we shall always be ready to promote the Interest, and inviolably maintain the Rights and Interest of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

The many Services and known Abilities of our well-beloved Cousin, *John Earl of Rothes*, hath been so often manifested on former Occasions, that we have thought fit to renew our Choice of him, to represent our Royal Person in this Assembly, not doubting but his constant Zeal for the Protestant Interest, and hearty Concern for the establish'd Church of Scotland, will render him highly acceptable to you: And we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 22^d Day of April 1720, in the Sixth Year of our Reign, by his Majesty's Command, *Sic subscribitur*,

ROXBURGH.

After which the Earl of *Rothes*, his Majesty's High Commissioner, made the following Speech.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

YOU are call'd together in this Assembly, under the Protection of the best of Princes, to deliberate what is proper to be done in your Capacities, for the promoting of true Religion, and maintaining good Order in this Church.

You have, by the Blessing of God, on his Majesty's Arms and Councils, been reliev'd from all Apprehension of Danger from Enemies Abroad, and Treasons at Home.

You have had repeated Proofs of his Majesty's ready Concern for your Interests, not only from the Countenance he has constantly favour'd you with, but from his Readiness to concur in all reasonable Methods for removing the Cause of some Differences that were among you, and relieving you from some Burdens you complain'd of.

You have another Instance of his Majesty's Goodness to this Church, and Care about her, from the gracious Assurance he is pleas'd to give you, under his Royal Hand, of his Readiness to promote the Interests,

terests, and inviolably maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; of his having under his Royal Consideration some Things which may very much contribute to the preventing the Growth of Popery.

If under these Advantages, you act with a well moderated Zeal and Unanimity, your Enemies can gain no Ground; Their only Hope is in dividing you; and, since that is the Case, how heavy a Charge must lie against those who keep up Distinctions among you?

Right Reverend, and Right Honourable,

His Majesty has been pleas'd to confer upon me the Honour of representing his Royal Person in this Assembly. Your Conduct in former Assemblies, wherein I have been honour'd with the same Character, leaves me no Place to doubt that you will proceed in this with all reasonable Dispatch, and with that Calmness, Brotherly Love, and Unanimity, that becometh so Reverend a Meeting: And as I am instructed by his Majesty, to give you all the Countenance you can reasonably desire, so I hope your Acting shall be such, as may enable me to make a Report that shall confirm his Majesty in the good Opinion he has of you.

This was answer'd by the Moderator in the following Speech:

May it please your Grace,

IT is the Duty of us all, upon Occasion of our meeting in a National Assembly, to observe and acknowledge, with great Thankfulness to God, the many distinguishing Blessings of his Providence towards the Church of Christ in this Land. We are favour'd with the Light of the Gospel; we have pure Ordinances of Divine Worship; and the Government and Discipline of the Church, according to the Rule of God's Word: And these, which many other Nations greater than we are depriv'd of, we have had prefer'd to us by a most remarkable Series of Events, wherein the Hand of God has been wonderfully seen, particularly in the late glorious Revolution, and the Protestant Succession.

And now, may it please your Grace, when we reflect upon these Things, we must own, that what filleth up a great Room among the Mercies of God towards us, is, that we find ourselves so happy under
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the Government of our only Rightful and Lawful Sovereign King *George*: A King so wise and good, and whose wonderful Success in his glorious Undertakings for the Good of Christendom, is surprizingly successful, answerable to these Royal Virtues in which he is so eminent: That we enjoy his kind Protection, and Royal Favour, and have those Assurances he hath often given us, and now repeated in his gracious Letter to this Assembly, upon which we can entirely rely, that he will promote the Interests, and inviolably preserve the Rights of our Presbyterian Constitution; which we have also confirm'd, to our great Satisfaction, by your Grace's Speech from the Throne. These Things, I say, we ought to reckon signal Instances of the Favour of God to this Church, which call for our most thankful Acknowledgments, and ought to dispose us to behave as becometh those who are blessed with so great Privileges; using our utmost Endeavours to improve them for the Glory of God, and studying all suitable Returns of Duty and Loyalty to a King, whom God hath given us for such a great and signal Blessing.

But, may it please your Grace, whilst we have many Grounds of rejoycing, one Thing is Matter of Grief to us, and affects us very sensibly, the Growth of Popery in some Parts of this Land: And that his Majesty, in his great Goodness, hath given us the kind Intimation of his Hopes, that this Grievance may be remedy'd by his Royal Care, affords us a most sensible Pleasure; the rather, when we consider that the remarkable Success his laudable Enterprizes are constantly attended with, gives us great Ground to hope, that his Endeavours to ease us of this Grievance will be effectual, through the Blessing of God; and the great Encouragement we have from his Majesty, calls us to do our Part, in our Stations, with the greatest Diligence and Application, for obtaining these good Ends, Preventing the Growth of Popery, Promoting true Religion and Piety, and Suppressing Vice and Immorality.

May it please your Grace,

I should be wanting to my Duty upon this Occasion, and fail in expressing what I am perswaded is the Mind of this Assembly, should I omit to take Notice, that his Majesty's Choice of your Grace to represent his Royal Person among us, is most acceptable to us;

us; considering with what constant Zeal and Affection, and unwearied Application you have, in the high Sphere wherein Providence has plac'd you, and particularly in your present high Station, contributed to advance the Interest of this Church. The many Obligations we are under to your Grace, yea, and even Regard to our Interest, claims our best Wishes for all Prosperity to your Grace; and that one may always be high in Honour and Favour with his Majesty, who is so ready to embrace all Opportunities of doing good Offices to our Church.

May it be our Care and Study, in managing the Work of this Assembly, to behave with that Calmness, Unanimity, and Peaceableness which becometh us: And since we have a real Proof of his Majesty's kind Affection to us, in giving us such a Commissioner, may your Grace have Occasion to observe nothing among us, but what is becoming such a Meeting: And may you have Ground to report favourably of us to his Majesty, as your Grace has done with respect to former Assemblies: For which, and all your other good Offices, we return you our most humble Thanks.

On the 14th of May, the General Assembly unanimously agreed upon an Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter; and then took into Consideration the State of the Church in the *Highlands* and *Islands*, and the Growth of Popery there; and appointed a Committee to receive Representations of Presbyteries in this Matter. After this, *James Young* of *Killicanty*, Collector of the Contribution for the suffering Protestants in *Lithuania*, gave in a Report of what was done in that Matter: Shewing, that he had already remitted Four Thousand and One Hundred Pounds Sterling thither, and that there was some Money come since to his Hands; but that some Parishes were still deficient as to their Collections; whereupon it was recommended to Deficients to pay in their Contributions as soon as they could. On the 16th the General Assembly met again, and had under Consideration some Excerpts out of a Book, call'd, *The Marrow of Modern Divinity*, as unsound; and having discours'd upon the same, order'd them to lie on the Table till the Friday following, and on the 23d they finish'd their Meeting, having dispatch'd all the Affairs that came before them.

The Answer of the General Assembly to his Majesty's Letter, mention'd above, is as follows.

May it please your Majesty,

WE beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble and thankful Acknowledgments for the Honour of your Gracious Letter to us, and your Royal Favour in countenancing our Meeting; and that your Majesty is pleas'd to take Notice of our firm Adherence to those Principles upon which the Safety of your Government and Happiness of your Subjects do mutually depend, and of the Unanimity and Moderation of former Assemblies, that heightens the Satisfaction we have in the Performance of these Duties, to which we own ourselves bound by the strongest Obligations.

It hath afforded a most sensible Pleasure to the Ministers and Members of this Church, to hear of your Majesty's Christian and zealous Concern for the Protestants abroad, in Opposition to the Invasions of Popery; and your Majesty's kind Intimation in your Gracious Letter, that you have some Things under your Royal Consideration at this Time, which may very much contribute to the preventing of the Growth of Popery in this Land, affects us with the deepest Sense of Gratitude; and we hope, though the Means hitherto used have not been attended with the desired Success, that by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's wise Counsels and steady Conduct, this growing Evil will be effectually remedied, to the Joy of all your Majesty's good Subjects, who are zealously concerned for the flourishing of true Religion, and Quiet of your Majesty's Government.

It is an unexpressible Satisfaction to us, to have so great Encouragement to exert ourselves to the utmost for obtaining those great Ends, the promoting of true Religion, and the suppressing of Vice and Immorality, that your Majesty has recommended them to us as Things you have most at Heart.

We intirely rely upon the Assurances given us, that your Majesty will be always ready to promote the Interest, and inviolably maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

We embrace it as a real Proof of your Majesty's kind Regard to this Church, that you have made Choice of the Earl of Rothes to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly; his many Services to your Majesty, and known Abilities for such an high Trust, together with his constant

stant Zeal for the Protestant Interest, and hearty Concern for our Church, renders him most acceptable to us.

That your Majesty may be long preserv'd as a signal Blessing to your People, and all the Reform'd Interest; That the same good Success may still attend all your glorious Endeavours for the Safety and Happiness of your Subjects, and the Peace of Christendom, with which hitherto they have been wonderfully blest of God; That all divine Blessings may be plentifully bestow'd upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their Royal Issue, and that after a long and happy Life upon Earth you may be crown'd with immortal Glory, are the most fervent Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient and most loyal Subjects.

The Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at Edinb. May our Appointment, by

24, 1720.

William Hamilton, Moderator.

On the 20th of May was publish'd the following Proclamation for putting in Execution the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, for the preventing the Exportation of Wooll, Wooll-Fells, Woollen-Yarn, Mortlings, Shorlings, Wooll-Flocks, Fullers Earth, and Fulling-Clay.

G E O R G E R.

Whereas many good Laws have been made to prohibit and prevent the Exportation of Wooll, Wooll-Fells, Mortlings or Shorlings, or any Yarn made of Wooll, or any Wooll-Flocks, or any Fullers-Earth, or Fulling-Clay whatsoever, out of the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or out of the Isles of Jersey or Guernsey, with Sark and Alderney, into Foreign Parts, under the several Penalties and Forfeitures in the said Laws contain'd: In and by which Laws, several Encouragements are given to such Person or Persons who shall sue or inform for the same: And thereby several Directions are given, as well for Guards on the Coasts, as for Entering and Registering of Wooll near the Sea-Coasts, for the better preventing such Exportation, under several Penalties therein mention'd: Yet, nevertheless, the Exportation thereof is still notoriously continued, to the great Discouragement and Prejudice of the Woollen Trade, and Manufacture of this Kingdom: We therefore taking the same into our serious Consideration,

on, and duly weighing the evil Consequences thereof to the Woollen-Manufacture of this Kingdom, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby, in Pursuance of the said Laws, strictly Charge, Prohibit, and Command, That no manner of Wooll, Wooll-Fells, Woollen-Yarn, Mortlings, Shorlings, Wooll-Flocks, Fullers-Earth, or Fulling-Clay whatsoever, shall be at any Time hereafter, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, either Natural-born Subjects, Denizens or Strangers, Exported, Transported, Sent, or Convey'd out of the Kingdoms or Places aforesaid, into any Parts beyond the Seas, contrary to the said Laws: And that all the Laws and Statutes now in Force against the Exportation of the said Commodities, be in every Particular punctually observ'd and kept, upon Pain of the several Penalties which, by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm may be inflicted upon the Offenders themselves, their Aiders, Procurers, Abettors, or Favourers. And we do hereby declare, That we will cause to be effectually put in Execution the Laws and Statutes aforesaid: And that all Assistance and Encouragement shall be given by the Commissioners of our Customs, and other our Officers, in the Recovery of the Rewards given by the said Laws to the Persons who shall Discover and Sue for the same. And we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all our Officers of the Customs, and others, who shall be any ways Employ'd or Intrusted in the Discovering, Prosecuting, or Preventing the said Offences, that they do use their utmost Diligence in the Discharge of their said Trust, under the Pain of incurring our highest Displeasure. And we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all our Officers and Ministers, to be Aiding and Assisting to the Officers of our Customs, and others duly Authoriz'd to put in Execution the said Laws, and all others acting in their Aid. And for the farther Encouragement of all Persons to be diligent in discovering any of the Exporters of Wooll, or Woollen Yarn, we do hereby, upon the humble Address of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, farther Promise and Declare, That whoever shall discover any Person or Persons, who, after the Twentieth Day of May next ensuing, and before the Twentieth Day of May, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty One, shall export any Wools or Woollen Yarn, contrary to the said Laws, so as such Person or Persons be brought to Justice, shall have and receive, over and above all Reward

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already given by Acts of Parliament, the farther Reward of Forty Pounds, whereof the Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby Ordered to make Payment: And if any such Offender shall make such Discovery of any other of the said Offenders, so as he or they be brought to Justice, such Discoverer shall not only have our gracious Pardon for his said Offence, but shall have and receive the Reward hereby promis'd, as aforesaid.

Given at our Court, at our Palace of St. James's, the Nineteenth Day of May, 1720. And in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

By the King,

A Proclamation, for putting in Execution an Act for the better securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majesty by two Charters for Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry; and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mention'd.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS in and by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament [Intituled, *An Act for better securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majesty by two Charters for Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry; and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mention'd*], reciting, that several Projects of different Kinds have, since the four and twentieth Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen, been publickly contriv'd and practis'd, within the City of London, and other Parts of this Kingdom, as also in Ireland, and other our Dominions, which manifestly tend to the common Grievance of our Subjects in their Trade, and other their Affairs; and the Persons contriving or attempting such mischievous Projects, under false Pretences of publick Good, had presum'd to open Books for publick Subscriptions, and draw in unvary Persons to subscribe therein towards raising great Sums of Money, whereupon the Subscribers, or Claimants under them, paid small Proportions thereof; which mischievous Projects related to several Fisheries and other Affairs, wherein the Trade and Welfare of our Subjects were concern'd; and reciting, that in many Cases the said Undertakers or Subscribers had, since the said twenty fourth Day of June, presum'd to act as if they were Corporate Bodies, and had pretended to make their Shares in Stocks transferable without

without legal Authority ; and in some Cases the Undertakers or Subscribers had acted, or pretended to act, under some Charter or Charters formerly granted for some particular Purposes, but 'had us'd the same for raising Joint Stocks, and for making pretended Transfers or Assignments for their own private Lucre ; and in some Cases the Undertakers or Subscribers had acted under some obsolete Charter or Charters, although the same became void or voidable by Nonuser or Abuser, or for want of making lawful Elections, which were necessary for the Continuance thereof ; and many other unwarrantable Practices had been, and might thereafter be contriv'd, to the Ruin of many of our good Subjects, if a timely Remedy were not provided ; and reciting farther, that it was become absolutely necessary, that all publick Undertakings and Attempts, tending to the common Grievance and Prejudice of our Subjects in their Trade or other lawful Affairs, should be effectually suppressed by suitable and adequate Punishments for that Purpose to be establish'd : Therefore for suppressing such mischievous and dangerous Undertakings and Attempts, and preventing the like for the future, it is in and by the said Act enacted, that from and after the twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty, all every the Undertakings and Attempts, describ'd as aforesaid, and all other publick Undertakings and Attempts, tending to the common Grievance, Prejudice, and Inconvenience of our Subjects in their Trade, Commerce, or other lawful Affairs ; and all publick Subscriptions, Receipts, Payments, Assignments, Transfers, pretended Assignments and Transfers, and all other Matters and Things whatsoever for fathering, countenancing, or proceeding in any such Undertaking or Attempt ; and more particularly the acting, or presuming to act as a Corporate Body or Bodies, the raising or pretending to raise transferable Stock or Stocks, the transferring or pretending to transfer or assign any Share or Shares in such Stock or Stocks, without legal Authority, either by Act of Parliament or any Charter from the Crown to warrant such acting as a Body Corporate, or to raise such transferable Stock or Stocks, or to transfer Shares therein ; and all acting, or pretending to act under any Charter formerly granted from the Crown for particular or special Purposes therein expressed, by Persons, who should use or endeavour to use the same Charters, for raising a Capital Stock, or for making Transfers or Assignments, or pretended Transfers

fers or Assignments of such Stock, not intended or design'd by such Charter to be rais'd or transferr'd; and all acting or pretending to act under any obsolete Charter become void or voidable by Nonuser or Abuser, or for want of making lawful Elections, which were necessary to continue the Corporation thereby intended, should (as to all or any such Acts, Matters, and Things as should be done, attempted and proceeded upon, after the said twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty) for ever be deem'd to be illegal and void, and should not be practis'd or in any wise put in Execution. And it is in and by the said Act farther enacted, that from and after the said twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty, all such unlawful Undertakings and Attempts, so tending to the common Grievance, Prejudice, and Inconvenience of our Subjects in their Trade, Commerce and other lawful Affairs; and the making or taking of any Subscriptions for that Purpose, the receiving or paying any Money upon such Subscriptions, the making or accepting of any Assignment or Transfer, or pretended Assignment or Transfer of any Share or Shares upon any such Subscription, and all and every other Matter or Thing whatsoever, for furthering, countenancing, or proceeding in any such unlawful Undertaking or Attempt; and more particularly the presuming or pretending to act as a Corporate Body, or to raise a transferable Stock or Stocks, or to make Transfers or Assignments of any Share or Shares therein, without such legal Authority, as aforesaid; and all acting or pretending to act under any Charter formerly granted from the Crown for any special Purposes, by Persons making or endeavouring to make use of such Charter for any such other Purpose not thereby intended; and all acting, or pretending to act under such obsolete Charter as is before described, and every of them (as to all or any such Acts, Matters, or Things, as should be so done, attempted, or proceeded upon after the said Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty, should be deemed to be a publick Nuisance and Nuisances; and the same, and all Causes, Matters, and Things relating thereto, and every of them, should for ever, thereafter, be tried and determin'd as common Nuisances; and all Offenders therein, being thereof lawfully convicted upon Information or Indictment, in any of our Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in *Edinburgh*, or in *Dublin*, should be liable to such Fines, Penalties, and Punishments, whereunto Persons

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convicted for common and publick Nuisances, are by any of the Laws and Statutes of this Realm subject and liable; and moreover should incur and sustain such farther Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as were ordain'd and provided by the Statutes of Provision and Premunire, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of King Richard the Second. And it is in and by the said Act farther enacted, that if any Merchant or Trader, at any Time after the said Twenty Fourth Day of *June*; One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty, should suffer any particular Damage in his, her, or their Trade, Commerce, or other lawful Affairs, by Occasion or Means of any Undertaking or Attempt, Matter or Thing, by the said Act declared to be unlawful, as aforesaid, and should sue to be relieved therein, That then, and in every such Case, such Merchant or Trader should, and might have his and their Remedy for the same, by an Action or Actions, to be grounded upon the said Statute, against the Persons, Societies, or Partnerships, or any of them, who, contrary to the said Act, should be engaged or interested in any such unlawful Undertaking or Attempt; and in every such Action the Plaintiff should recover treble Damages, with full Cost of Suit. And it is in and by the said Act farther enacted, that if any Broker, or Person acting as a Broker, for himself, or in Behalf of any others, at any Time or Times after the said Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty, should bargain, sell, buy, or purchase, or contract, or agree for the bargaining, selling, buying, or purchasing any Share or Interest in any of the Undertakings by the said Act declared to be unlawful, or in any Stock or pretended Stock of such Undertakers, that then and in every such Case, every such Broker, or Person acting as such, should not only be disabled and render'd incapable to be or act as a Broker for the future, but should also lose and forfeit the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered, one Moiety thereof to the Use of us, our Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to the Use of any Person or Persons who should inform or sue for the same in any of our said Courts of Record, with full Costs of Suit; as by the said Act, amongst other Clauses and Things therein contain'd, more at large may appear. And whereas we are deeply sensible of the many mischievous Consequences that must inevitably ensue, from the unwarrantable Practices in the said Act mentioned, by ensnaring and defrauding unwary Persons, to their utter Impoverishment and Ruin, by taking off the Minds of many

of our Subjects from attending their lawful Employments, and by introducing a general Neglect of Trade and Commerce, upon which the Wealth and Prosperity of our Kingdoms so much depend, the Promoting and Encouragement whereof we have always at Heart; and we being determined, for the Reasons aforesaid, to cause the said Act to be effectually put in Execution, but being also willing and desirous that none of our loving Subjects should be ignorant of the same, nor unwarily subject themselves to the Forfeitures of their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, and Imprisonment of their Persons, by incurring the Penalty of *Premunire* thereby justly inflicted, have, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby strictly Charge and Command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever, Bodies Politick or Corporate, do presume to commit or attempt any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever, contrary to the Provisions of the said Act, and the true Intent and Meaning thereof; and that the said Act of Parliament be in every Particular punctually observed and kept, upon Pain of the several Penalties by the said Act inflicted upon Offenders against the same. And we do hereby declare, that we will cause the said Act effectually to be put in Execution, and that all Assistance and due Encouragement, shall be given to all Persons who shall discover and detect any Offender or Offenders against the same. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers and Ministers, and all other our Subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the Discovery and effectual Prosecution of all Persons who shall in any wise offend in the Premises; and that they do use their utmost Diligence in causing the said Act to be put in Execution, upon Pain of incurring our highest Displeasure.

Given at our Palace of St. James's, the Eleventh Day of June, 1720. and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the Exchequer, on the following Funds, to June 21, 1720.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd.	Paid off.	Numbr
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1071481	1630
6	Hops	180000	173773	681
4	Malt 1717	700000	563259	1042
3	Malt 1718	700000	582000	938
4	Malt 1719		282694	77
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	63320	6th Pay. 75
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	168390	14th Pay. 28
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks			
4	Coals	164000	102133	589
5	Sale of Tin	1214080	1214840	3580

• Annuities for 99 Years.

Years Purchase.

1693, 14 l. per Cent. Excise	—	33
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise	—	
1706, $\frac{1}{2}$ additional Customs and Excise	—	
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars, and Customs	—	
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	—	
1708, 40000 l. Surplusses	—	
9 l. per C. 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years Excise, Railins, Spices, Snuff	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Prizes 1710, for 25 Years, Coals and Windows 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

Blanks 1710, of 14 l. per Ann. for 25 Years, 11 l. 4 s.

East India Transfer-Books shut on Thursday June 23, and open the 21st of July next, and the Dividend will be paid the 18th of July.

All the Blanks and Prizes in the Lottery 1710, for the Year 1718, are in Course of Payment.

F I N I S.

THE
Historical Register.

 N U M B E R. XIX.

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

*The Proceedings of the Parliament continu'd from Page 45
 of the last Register.*



IN the 1st of April, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill to explain and amend the Act 1 Georg. to encourage the Planting Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, &c. which being agreed to, the said Bill, so amended, was order'd. to be ingross'd; as was also the Bill for repealing Part of the Navigation Act, with the Amendments made thereto.

April 2. The ingross'd Bill for enabling the South Sea Company to increase their present Capital Stock, &c. was read the 3d Time, and some Amendments having been made thereto by the House, the Question was put that the said Bill do pass, which, after a small Debate, was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 172 Votes against 55, and the said Bill was sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

April 4. The Lords read that Bill the 1st Time, and the Question being put that it be read a 2d Time, the same, after a small Debate, was carry'd in the Affirmative without dividing. The next Day the Bill was read a 2d Time accordingly; and then it was mov'd, that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House, which occasion'd a great Debate.

The Lord N———rb and G———y spoke first against the Bill, and said, 'That in his Judgment,

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it was unjust in its Nature, and might prove fatal in its Consequences; since it seem'd calculated for the Enriching of a few, and the Impoverishing of a great many, and not only made Way for, but countenanc'd and authoris'd the fraudulent and pernicious Practice of Stock-Jobbing, which produc'd an irreparable Mischief, in diverting the Genius of the People from Trade and Industry." His Lordship was back'd by the Duke of *W——n*, who endeavour'd chiefly to evince, ' That the *South Sea Project* might prove of infinite Disadvantage to the Nation; first, as it gave Foreigners an Opportunity to double and treble the vast Sums they had in our publick Funds, which could not but tempt them to withdraw their Capital Stock, with their immense Gains, to other Countries, which might drain *Great Britain* of a considerable Part of its Gold and Silver. Secondly, That the artificial and prodigious Rise of the *South Sea Stock* was a dangerous Bait, which might decoy many unwary People to their Ruin, and allure them, by a false Prospect of Gain, to part with what they had got by their Labour and Industry, to purchase imaginary Riches. And, in the 3d Place, That the Addition of above Thirty Millions new Capital, would give such a vast Power to the *South Sea Company*, as might endanger the Liberties of the Nation, and, in time, subvert our excellent Constitution; since by their extensive Interest they might influence most, if not all, the Elections of the Members, and consequently over-rule the Resolutions of the House of Commons." Earl *C——per* spoke also against the Bill, and said, ' That like the *Trojan Horse*, it was usher'd in, and receiv'd with great Pomp and Acclamations of Joy; but was contriv'd for Treachery and Destruction." His Lordship urg'd in particular, ' That in all publick Bargains, it is a Duty incumbent on them who are entrusted with the Administration, to take Care that the same be more advantageous to the State than to private Persons; but that a quite contrary Method seem'd to have been follow'd in the Contract made with the *South Sea Company*: For if the Stocks were kept up to the advanc'd Price, to which they had been rais'd by the oblique Arts of Stock-Jobbing, either that Company, or its principal Members, would gain above Thirty Millions Sterling, of which they gave

gave but one fourth Part towards the Discharge of the National Debts. That though this Scheme carry'd the Face of publick Good, yet nothing could be so, that was founded on Injustice, as his Lordship took this Bill to be: That he apprehended, in particular, that the main publick Intention of it, viz. the Repurchase of Annuities, would meet with insurmountable Difficulties; and that, in such a Case, none but a few Persons, who are in the Secret, and had early bought Stocks at a low Rate, and afterwards sold them at a high Price, would, in the End, be Gainers by this Project." The Duke of B——m, and some other Peers, spoke on the same Side; but the Earl of S——d answer'd most of their Objections; and, among other Things, said, 'That they who encourag'd and countenanc'd the Scheme of the South Sea Company, had nothing in their View, but the easing the Nation of Part of that heavy Load of Debt it labours under. That on the other Hand, the Managers for that Company had, undoubtedly, a Prospect of private Gain, either to themselves, or to their Corporation; but that, when that Scheme was accepted, neither the one nor the other could foresee that the Stocks would have risen to the Price they were now advanc'd: That if they had continu'd as they were at that Time, the Publick would have had the far greater Share of the Advantage accruing from that Scheme; and if the Stocks were kept up to the Price they had been rais'd to, which was not unlikely, it was but reasonable that the South Sea Company should enjoy the Profits procur'd to it by the wise Management and Industry of its Directors, which would enable it both to make large Dividends among its Members, and thereby to compass the Ends intended by this Scheme." After this the Question for committing the Bill being put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 83 Voices against 17.

April 6. The Lords, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the said Bill, went through it, without any Amendment, and without dividing; and on Thursday the 7th of April, read it the 3d Time, agreed to it, and sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

We now return to the Commons, who, on the 4th of April, read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the

Lords, the engross'd *Bill for Preserving and Encouraging the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wear of Callicoes, &c.* After which, in a Committee of the whole House, they went through the *Bill for making forth new Exchequer-Bills, &c.* and made several Amendments to it.

April 5. A new Writ was order'd for electing a Burgess for *Knaresborough* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of *Henry Earl of Monrath*, deceas'd: Then a *Bill for registering and encouraging Mariners, Seamen, &c.* was read the 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House: After which the *Bill for Rebuilding the Parish-Church of St. Martin's in the Fields*, with the Amendments made to it, was order'd to be engross'd and Mr. *Hungerford* reported the Amendments made by a Committee to the *Bill to prevent the impious Practice of Duelling.*

April 6. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for the Report made by the Commissioners of the Navy in the Year 1717, relating to the Establishment of an Office for Registering Seamen, Warrants of Attorney, and Assignments: And then the Amendments made to the *Bill for making forth new Exchequer-Bills*, being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd: After which an ingross'd *Bill for Prohibiting the Importation of Raw Silk, and Mohair Yarn of the Product or Manufacture of Asia, from any Parts or Places in the Streights or Levant Seas, except such Parts or Places as are within the Dominions of the Grand Seignior*, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

April 7. Sir *John Norris* laid before the House several Papers relating to the Registering Seamen; and then, upon the Petition of *Talbot Touchett, Esq;* setting forth, That he was the next Protestant Heir to *Charles* late Duke of *Shrewsbury*; and in Case the Settlements made by the said Duke be void, he was advis'd, that by the Statutes made against Popery, he, as the next Protestant Heir, had an immediate Right to the said Estate; but if the engross'd Bill from the Lords, intitled, *An Act for annexing the late Duke of Shrewsbury's Estate to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, and confirming Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury's Settlement, in order thereto, &c.* now before this House, should pass into a Law, it would defeat him and his Children of their Right to

to the said Estate: And praying that he might be heard by his Counsel against the same, before it pass'd: It was order'd, that the Petitioner be heard by his Counsel against the said Bill. Then the Commons attended the King in the House of Lords, where his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills.

I. *An Act for enabling the South-Sea-Company to increase their present Capital Stock and Fund, by redeeming such publick Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mention'd, and for raising Money to be apply'd for lessening several of the publick Debts and Incumbrances, and for calling in the present Exchequer Bills remaining uncalled, and for making forth new Bills in Lieu thereof, to be circulated and exchange'd upon Demand, at or near the Exchequer.*

II. *An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain.*

III. *An Act for preventing the Carriage of excessive Loads of Meal, Malt, Bricks and Coals, within ten Miles of the Cities of London and Westminster.*

IV. *An Act for repairing the Roads from Stevenidge in the County of Hertford, to Biggleswade in the County of Bedford.*

V. *An Act to continue the Acts formerly made, for repairing the Highways in the County of Hertford, therein mention'd, and for making the said Acts more effectual.*

VI. *An Act for making the River Darwent, in the County of Derby, Navigable.*

VII. *An Act for making the River Douglas, alias Arland, Navigable, from the River Ribble to Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.*

VIII. *An Act for preserving and improving the Navigation of the River Ouze, in the County of Huntingdon.*

IX. *An Act for making the River Idle Navigable, from East-Retford, in the County of Nottingham, to Bawtry-Wharf, in the County of York.*

X. *An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended or sold within the Town of Montrose, and Privileges thereof, for supplying the said Town with fresh Water, and for other Purposes therein mention'd.*

XI. *An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Beer or Ale, vended or sold within the Town of Bruncifland,*

land, and Liberties thereof, for increasing the Publick Revenues of the said Town, and for other Purposes therein mention'd.

XII. An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Beer and Ale, that shall be vend'd or sold within the Town of Pittenweem, and Liberties thereof, for repairing the Harbour there, and for maintaining other publick Works of the said Town,

And to twenty seven private Acts.

The Commons being return'd, they in a Grand Committee, went through the Bill for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Allowances on damag'd Wines, &c.

April 8. New Writs were order'd for the electing a Burgess for Bridgewater in the County of Somers in the Room of George Doddington, Esq; deceas'd: also a Burgess for Dorchester, in the County of Dorset, in the Room of Henry Trenchard Esq; deceas'd. Then the Bill for the more effectual Preservation of the Game, with an Amendment made to it by the Committee, was order'd to be engross'd; and the engross'd Bill for making forth new Exchequer Bills, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also an engross'd Bill for the appointing a nightly Watch, and regulating the Beadles in England. Then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for the farther preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, &c. and made several Amendments thereto; which, the next Day, were reported, agreed to, and the Bill, so amended, was order'd to be engross'd; as was also, the same Day, the Bill for preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Allowances on damag'd Wines. After this, the engross'd Bill for rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

April 11. A new Writ was order'd, for electing a Burgess for Rygate, in the County of Surrey, in the Room of William Jordan, Esq; deceas'd: After which, in a Committee of the whole House, on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, the Commons came to several Resolutions; and then the engross'd Bill for the farther preventing Robbery, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

April, 12. Mr. Farrer report'd the Resolutions on Ways and Means, which were agreed to, viz. First, that an Allowance be made to the Merchant-Exporter on

on the Duties to be drawn back of all Tobacco shipp'd and exported to *Ireland*, in Consideration of the Waste which may happen in the Voyage between *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, so as such Allowance do not in any Case exceed two per Cent. Secondly, that farther Provision be made by Law, to prevent Frauds in relanding Tobacco in *Great Britain*, or clandestinely running the same in *Ireland*. Thirdly, that the same Duties be paid for all Fir-Timber, Fir-Plank, Masts and Deal Boards, that shall be imported from *Germany*, as are now payable for Fir-Timber, Fir-Plank, Masts and Deal Boards imported from *Norway*. After this it was order'd, First, that it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are to prepare and bring in *A Bill to prevent Frauds in the publick Revenues*, that they do prepare and bring in a Clause, or Clauses, pursuant to the two first of the said Resolutions. Secondly, that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to repeal so much of the Act, intitled, *An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in his Majesty's Customs*, passed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of King *Charles* the second, as relates to the prohibiting the Importation of Deal Boards and Fir Timber from *Germany*, is committed, that they do provide that the said Bill be made agreeable to the last of the said Resolutions. And thirdly, that the Original Books and Papers, which were laid before this House by the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *Levant* Seas, be deliver'd back to the said Governor and Company. Then the Counsel for the ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intitled, *An Act for annexing the late Duke of Shrewsbury's Estate to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, and confirming Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury's Settlement in order thereto, and for other Purposes therein mention'd*, and also the Counsel on the Petition of the Lord *Fitz-William* and *George Pitt*, Esq; and on the Petition of *Talbot Touchet*, Esq; were call'd in: And the Bill was read the third Time: And the Petition of the Lord *Fitz William* and *George Pitt*, Esq; on Behalf of *George Talbot*, an Infant, was read; and the Petition of *Talbot Touchet*, Esq; was also read. And the Counsel upon the Petition of the Lord *Fitz-William* and *Mr. Pitt* was in Part heard. Then the Counsel were directed to withdraw; and being again call'd in, and farther heard upon the Petition of the Lord *Fitz William* and *Mr. Pitt*; and insisting

sisting upon some Matters contain'd in the Bill, but not mention'd in the Petition; and the Counsel for the Bill objecting to their Proceeding on any Matter not particularly mention'd in the Petition; the Counsel for the Petitioners were heard in Answer to that Objection: And the Counsel for the Bill reply'd, and then the Counsel withdrew. After this it was resolv'd, that the Counsel be call'd in, and that the Counsel for the Petitioners be permitted to proceed. And they were call'd in again, and proceeded accordingly; and then the Counsel were directed to withdraw.

In the mean Time, the Commons were summon'd by the Gentleman-Usher of the *Black-Rod*, to attend the King in the House of Peers, where his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bill, viz.

An Act for making forth New Exchequer Bills, not exceeding One Million, at a certain Interest, and for lending the same to the South-Sea Company at a higher Interest, upon Security of repaying the same and such high Interest into the Exchequer, for Uses to which the Fund for lessening the Publick Debts (call'd the sinking Fund) is applicable; and for circulating and exchanging upon Demand the said Bills at or near the Exchequer.

And to one private Bill,

The Commons being return'd to their House, the Counsel were call'd in, and the Counsel for the Lord *Fitz-William* and Mr. *Pitt*, were farther heard on their Petition against the Bill; and then the Counsel upon the Petition of Mr. *Touche* was heard; and afterwards the Counsel insisting, that the Consents of Mr. *George Talbot*, and Mr. *John Talbot* of *Longford*, were procur'd by indirect Means; and it being objected by the Counsel for the Bill, that nothing of that Matter being alledg'd in the Petition, they could not be suppos'd to be prepar'd to answer it; and that therefore the Petitioners Counsel ought not to be admitted to give any such Evidence; upon which Matter the Counsel for and against the Bill were heard: And then they withdrew. And a Question being propos'd, that the Counsel for the Petitioners be admitted to examine Witnesses, as to Mr. *George Talbot's*, and Mr. *John Talbot* of *Longford's* Agreement to this Bill; and a Debate arising in the House thereupon, and a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that

that the Debate be adjourn'd, it pass'd in the Negative. Then the Question being put, that the Counsel for the Petitioners be admitted to examine Witnesses, as to Mr. George Talbot's and Mr. John Talbot of Langford's Agreement to this Bill, it pass'd in the Negative. The Counsel were call'd in, and Mr. Speaker acquainted them therewith.

Then the Counsel for the Bill were heard. And the Counsel for the Petitioners reply'd. And then the Counsel withdrew. And Mr. Speaker open'd the Bill. After which it was resolv'd, that the Bill with the Amendments do pass. And order'd, that Mr. Boswell do carry the Bill to the Lords, and acquaint them, that this House hath agreed to the same with some Amendments. The same Day, a new Writ was order'd for electing a Burgess for Chippenham, in the County of Wilts, in the Room of Gyles Earle, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Clerks Controllers of his Majesty's Household.

April 13. A Bill for enabling Charles, Earl of Arran, to raise Money for purchasing the Estate of James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, and for Payment of the Debts of the said late Duke, unprovided for by him, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; as was also a Bill for laying a Duty on Wrought Plate, and for applying Money out of the Forfeitures for Treason, for answering his Majesty's Supply, and for taking off the Drawback upon Hops exported for Ireland. Then the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill for preventing the impious Practice of Duelling, with other Amendments, being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed; and then the Commons, as well as the Lords, adjourn'd to the 25th.

April 25. The Commons read the third Time, an engrossed Bill for preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Allowances on damag'd Wines, and for lengthening the Time for the Drawback on the Exportation of Wines; which was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then upon a Motion made by Mr. Treby, Secretary at War, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several Foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the late War: After which, in a Grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Bill for Registering and Encouraging Mariners, Seamen, and seafaring Men out of Great Britain

and Ireland, and for the Ease of his Majesty's Trading Subjects.

April 26. The Commons order'd a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for *Hindon* in the County of *Wilts*; in the Room of *Reynolds Calthrop*, Esq; deceased. Then, in a Grand Committee, they went through the *Bill to repeal so much of the Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in his Majesty's Customs, 13 & 14 Car. II. as relates to the prohibiting the Importation of Deal Boards, and Fir Timber from Germany*: After which the House agreed to most of the Amendments made by the Grand Committee, to the *Bill relating to the Building and Repairing of County-Goals*, and having made other Amendments to the said *Bill*, order'd it to be engrossed. It was also resolv'd to address his Majesty, that the several Representations made to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the Waste of Trees proper for Masts, in any of his Majesty's Plantations in *America*, since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, might be laid before the House.

April 27. The Commons agreed to the Amendments made by the Committee to the *Bill for Relief of Insolvent Debtors*, and order'd it to be engrossed; and then Mr. *Hungerford* reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into and examine the several Subscriptions for Fisheries, Insurances, Annuities for Lives, and other Projects carry'd on by Subscriptions; and to enquire into all Undertakings for Purchasing Joint Stocks on obsolete Charters, the Matter, as it appear'd to them, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, which were as follow, viz. First, that the Undertaking propos'd to be carry'd on, by the Name of the *British Fishery*, wherein the Sea-Ports, and Royal Boroughs are concern'd, may be successfully carry'd on, and prevent great Sums going annually out of the Nation, and secure a valuable Trade, and may, upon any Emergency, furnish Seamen to man the Royal Navy, and therefore highly deserves Encouragement. Secondly, that for some Time last past, several large Subscriptions having been made by great Numbers of Persons in the City of *London*, to carry on publick Undertakings, (upon which the Subscribers have paid in small Proportions of their respective Subscriptions, though amounting in the whole to great Sums of Money,) and that the Sub-

Subscribers having acted as Corporate Bodies, and without any legal Authority for their so doing, and thereby drawn in several unwary Persons into unwarrantable Undertakings, the said Practices manifestly tend to the Prejudice of the Publick Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom. The first of the said Resolutions being read a second Time, it was resolv'd, that the same be postpon'd: But the second being also read a second Time, was unanimously agreed to, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to restrain the extravagant and unwarrantable Practice of raising Money by voluntary Subscriptions, for carrying on Projects dangerous to the Trade and Subjects of this Kingdom.

April 28. The Commons read the 3d Time, and pass'd, an engross'd Bill from the Lords, intituled *An Act to enable any Corporations within the University of Cambridge, or any other Persons, to sell and convey Messuages and Grounds to the said University, for enlarging their publick Library*: After which, the Bill for appointing Commissioners to state the Debts due to the Army, &c. was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. The engross'd Bill, for the more effectual Preservation of the Game, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: The Amendments made to the Bill to allow the Importation of Deal Boards and Fir Timber from Germany, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd; and then, in a Grand Committee, some farther Progress was made in the Bill for Registring and Encouraging Seamen.

April 29. Was order'd a new Writ, for electing a Baron for the Port of Sandwich, in the County of Kent, in the Room of Sir Henry Oxenden, Baronet, deceased: And then the engross'd Bill for importing of Deal Boards and Fir Timber from Germany, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also the engross'd Bill to prevent the impious Practice of Duelling, and for abolishing Trials by single Combat: Which last Bill was laid by in the House of Peers.

On the 28th and 29th of April, the Lords heard Counsel, and examin'd several Persons, for and against the engross'd Bill from the Commons, for the preserving and encouraging the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wearing of Printed, Painted, Stain'd, or Dy'd Callicoes and Linnens, except such as are of the Growth and Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland:

And then adjourn'd to *Monday* the 2d of *May*, when their Lordships began to hear the Replication of the Counsel for the *East India* Company, to what had been alledg'd by the Counsel for the Bill. The next Day, the Counsel against the Bill having made an End of their Replication, and being withdrawn, their Lordships resolv'd to put off the farther Consideration of that Matter *All* that Day six Weeks: But, at the same Time, in order to allay the Murmurings of the *Silk Weavers*, their Lordships made the following Orders:

Order'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to order the Commissioners of Trade, during the Recess of Parliament, to consider of, and prepare a Scheme, to be laid before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, in the next Session of Parliament, for the effectual preventing the Wearing and Using of painted, printed, and stain'd Callicoes, which are so detrimental to the Manufactures of this Kingdom: And also to consider of, and state the many Difficulties the *East-India* Company do at present lie under, in the carrying on of their Trade; and propose what Methods may be most proper and effectual, for securing to the said Company their carrying on successfully a Trade so Beneficial and Advantageous to the Kingdom.

Secondly, Order'd, that the said Address be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with White Staves.

The next Day, the Duke of *Argyle*, Lord Steward, acquainted the House, that the Lords with the White Staves had, according to Order, presented to his Majesty the Address of this House of Yesterday; and that his Majesty was pleas'd to give a most Gracious Answer to this *Bills*, viz.

His Majesty will give the Orders to the Commissioners of Trade, which the House of Lords desire; and hopes such a Scheme may be form'd before the next Session of Parliament, as will ease the Manufacturers of the Kingdom of their just Complaints, by effectually preventing the Wearing and Using of Callicoes, and at the same Time secure to the *East-India* Company the successful carrying on of their Trade.

Here-

Hereupon the Lords order'd the said Address, and the King's Answer, to be forthwith printed and publish'd

On the 2d of May, the Commons read the third Time an engross'd *Bill for Building and Repairing County Goals, &c.* and several Amendments being made to the Bill, the same was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. A Petition of *William Speke and Joseph Dormer, Esqs;* and another Petition of *Abraham Janssen, Esq;* complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Dorchester*, in the County of *Dorset*, being presented to the House, it was order'd, that the Matter of the said Petitions be heard at the Bar of the House, the 10th Day of May, Instant. After this, several Clauses were order'd to be inserted in the *Bill for appointing Commissioners to state the Debts due to the Navy.*

May 3. The Commons order'd a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for *Monmouth*, in the Room of *William Bray, Esq;* deceas'd: And then an engross'd *Bill for Relief of Insolvent Debtors*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; after which, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made in the *Bill for the Registring and Encouraging Mariners, Seamen, &c.*

May 4. Mr. *Aislaby*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to the House the following Message from his Majesty.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty having receiv'd several Petitions from great Numbers of the most eminent Merchants of the City of London, humbly praying, that he would be graciously pleas'd to grant them his Letters Patents for erecting Corporations to assure Ships and Merchandize; and the said Merchants having offer'd to advance and pay a considerable Sum of Money for his Majesty's Use, in Case they may obtain Letters Patents accordingly: His Majesty being of Opinion, that erecting two such Corporations, exclusive only of all other Corporations and Societies for assuring of Ships and Merchandize, under proper Restrictions and Regulations, may be of great Advantage and Security to the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, is willing and desirous to be strengthen'd by the Advice and Assistance of this House, in Matters of this Nature and Importance: He therefore hopes for their ready Concurrence to secure and confirm

firm the Privileges his Majesty shall grant to such Corporations, and to enable him to discharge the Debts of his Civil Government, without Burdening his People with any new Aid or Supply.

Hereupon a Bill was order'd to 'be brought in, to enable his Majesty to grant Letters of Incorporation to the Uses and Purposes mention'd in his Majesty's most gracious Message.

May 5. The Commons resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to address his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to issue his Royal Proclamation, promising such farther Reward, as he should think fit, for the discovering any Person or Persons that shall run or export Wooll, or Woollen Yarn, until farther Provision shall be made by Parliament for preventing the same; and that his Majesty would farther be pleas'd to order the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, during the Recess of Parliament, to consider of, and lay before his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, at the Beginning of the next Session of Parliament, what they shall find farther necessary to be done, to prevent that pernicious Practice of running Wooll from Great Britain and Ireland into foreign Parts, which is so destructive to the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom. After this, several Clauses were order'd to be inserted in the Bill for appointing Commissioners to State the Debts due to the Army, &c. in which Bill some Progress was made in the Grand Committee.

May 6. Some Progress was also made in the Bill for laying a Duty on Wrought Plate, &c. in which, according to Order, the grand Committee inserted a Clause, to enable his Majesty to dispose of so much of the Sum of 110000*l.* given for Half-Pay for the Year 1710, (as shall be more than sufficient to pay the Half-Pay Officers) to such Officers as have been maim'd in the Service, or by their long Services, may be proper Objects of his Majesty's Compassion, or to the Widows and Children of such Officers. After this, a Motion was made by Sir William Wyndham, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to direct an Account to be laid before the House, of the Debts which were owing to the several Heads of Expence for his Majesty's Civil Government, at *Early-Day* last, and also an Account of the Arrears of the Civil List Funds to pay the

the same; but the Question being put upon the said Motion, it pass'd in the Negative. On the other Hand, Mr. *Henry Pelham* made a Motion for an Address to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his gracious Condescension, in desiring the Advice of this House upon a Matter of such Importance, as the Assurance of Ships and Merchandize, and to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness, in applying the Advantages arising to him from such Proposals, to the Use of his Civil Government, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, without Burdening his People with any new Aid or Supply; and to assure his Majesty, That this House would most readily concur to make his Majesty's most gracious Intentions effectual, for the Ease, Security, and Welfare of his trading Subjects. Mr. *Pelham* being seconded by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and some other Members, it was resolv'd to present the said address, and a Committee was appointed to draw it up: It was likewise mov'd and carry'd to address his Majesty, first, For an Account of the Disposition of the 250000*l.* granted in the 3d Year of his Majesty's Reign, for enabling his Majesty to concert such Measures with foreign Princes and States, as might prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of *Sweden* for the future. Secondly, For an Account of what Pensions have been granted, and what Warrants for beneficial Grants have been issu'd by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, since the 10th Day of *May* 1719, to any Member of this House.

May 7. Mr. *Boscawen* acquainted the House, that the King had given Directions, pursuant to the Desires of the House, express'd in these two Addresses; and, in the Afternoon, the Commons, in a Body, waited on his Majesty with their Address of Thanks, which was as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WHE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble Thanks, for communicating to this House the Application made to your Majesty for obtaining Charters for Insuring of Ships and Merchandizes. Your Majesty's being graciously pleas'd not to take any Steps, in a Matter of such Importance to the Trade and Commerce

merce of the Kingdom, without the Advice and Concurrence of your Parliament, is an Instance of so much Condescension, as deserves the highest Returns of Duty and Thankfulness.

We acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness, in applying to the Use of the Civil Government the Advantages arising to your Majesty from such Proposals. It is a great Satisfaction to your Commons, to see the Honour and Dignity of the Crown supported under the Difficulties, which the Necessity of your Majesty's Affairs may have occasion'd, without laying the Burden of any new Aid or Supply upon your People.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that this House is resolv'd to render effectual your Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Ease, Security, and Welfare of your trading Subjects.

To this Address the King return'd the following Answer.

I Receive this Address as a particular Mark of your Affection to me. It is a new Proof to me, and all the World, how much I can always depend upon it. I thank you for it in a particular Manner.

May 9. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the *Bill for laying a Duty on Wrought Plate, &c.* and inserted in it several Clauses, one in particular, to prevent the Counterfeiting either any Receipts given out by the *South Sea Company*, for Subscriptions taken in for increasing their Capital Stock; or the Dividend Warrants of the said Company.

May 10. The Commons, in a grand Committee of the whole House, made a farther Progress in the *Bill for registering and encouraging Seamen*; and then order'd a new Writ to be made out, for electing a Burgess for *Ludlow* in the County of *Salop*, in the Room of *Sir Robert Raymond*, Kt. who, since his Election, had accepted the Office of his Majesty's Attorney General.

May 11. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, for better explaining the Nature of Conveyances to be made to the Purchasers of the forfeited Estates, by the Commissioners and Trustees acting in Scotland, and for preventing Difficulties in determining Claims on the said Estates.

May 12. The Gentlemen appointed to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to grant Letters of Incorporation to the Uses and Purposes mention'd in his Majesty's late Message:

Message; and also the Gentlemen who were order'd to bring in a *Bill to restrain extravagant and unwarrantable Practices of raising Money by voluntary Subscriptions, &c.* were instructed to meet, and prepare, and bring in a Bill for the said Purposes. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the *Bill for appointing Commissioners to state the Debts due to the Army, &c.* and made several Amendments thereto, which were, the next Day, reported, and agreed to, and other Amendments being made, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. At the same Time it was resolv'd, 1st, That the Number of Commissioners, for putting the said Bill in Execution, be seven, 2^{dly}, That no Person be a Commissioner who has any Office of Profit, or is accountable to his Majesty. 3^{dly}, That the said Commissioners may be Members of this House. 4^{thly}, That no Person who has been or is an Agent, be a Commissioner in the said Bill. And, 5^{thly}, That the said Commissioners be chosen by Way of Balloting. The same Day the engross'd *Bill for laying a Duty on Wrought Plate* was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

May 16. The Commons proceeded to the Hearing the Matter of the Petitions of *John Speke, Esq;* and others, and of *Abraham Janssen, Esq;* about the controverted Election for the Borough of *Dorchester* in the County of *Dorset*; and having heard Counsel, both for the Petitioners, and for the sitting Member, and gone through the Evidence on the Petitioners Behalf, the farther hearing the Merit of the said Election was adjourn'd 'till the next Day; when, after hearing the Counsel, and examining Witnesses for the sitting Members, that Affair was again adjourn'd to the 18th. Upon that Day, after the Counsel on both Sides had been heard again, it was resolv'd, by a great Majority, that *Robert Brown, jun. Esq;* was not, and that *Abraham Janssen, Esq;* was, duly elected for the Borough of *Dorchester*: That *Thomas Pitman*, Mayor of the said Borough, was guilty of divers illegal and arbitrary Practices at the late Election; and order'd, that the said *Thomas Pitman* be, for the said illegal and arbitrary Practices, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

May 17. A new Writ was order'd to be made out, for electing a Burgess for Nottingham, in the Room of *John Plumtree, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of Treasurer and Paymaster of his Majesty's Ordnance. After which the House proceeded to the chusing, by Way of Balloting, seven Persons to be Commissioners for settling the Debts due to the Army; and the next Day the Lord *William Pawlet* reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the Lists, that the Majority fell upon *Herbert Rudball Westphaling, Esq;* *Sir Richard Fowler, Bart.* *Francis Whichcote, Esq;* *Robert Hatch, Esq;* *Owen Merriott, Esq;* *Grey James Grove, Esq;* and *William Young, Esq;*

May 19. The Commons, in a grand Committee, made a farther Progress in the *Bill for preventing Frauds in the publick Revenues*; and on the 20th, the engross'd *Bill for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine, the Debts due to the Army, &c.* being read the 3d Time, and the Blank fill'd up with the Commissioners Names, an Amendment was made by the House to the Bill, which was pass'd and sent up to the Lords. After this the Commons read the 1st Time, a *Bill concerning Assurances of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, &c.* which, on the 21st, was read a 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

May 23. The Commons, in a grand Committee, made a farther Progress in the *Bill for preventing Frauds in the publick Revenues*, and then adjourn'd to the 25th, when the Petition of divers Merchants and others, concern'd in the Undertaking for reviving and effectual carrying on a *Greenland Whale Fishery*; as also the Petition of divers Merchants, and other Partners, in a Joint-Stock advanc'd for lending Money on Bottomry, having been rejected, the Commons, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the *Bill concerning the Assurances of Ships and Merchandises at Sea, &c.*

May 26. In a grand Committee, the Commons went through the *Bill concerning the Assurances of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, &c.* and made several Amendments thereto, which were, the next Day, reported and agreed to; and other Amendments being made, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd: After which, the Commons adjourn'd 'till Monday the 30th.

Upon

Upon that Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the *Bill for preventing Frauds in the publick Revenues*, and made several Amendments thereto; after which two new Writs were order'd, one for electing a Burgess for *Corfe-Castle* in *Dorsetshire*, in the Room of *Joshua Churchill, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Fleet; the other, for electing a Baron for *Seaford* in the County of *Sussex*, in the Room of *Henry Pelham, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of his Majesty's Treasurer of the Chamber. On the last Day of *May* the engross'd *Bill for better securing certain Powers and Privileges for Assistance of Ships and Merchandises at Sea, &c.* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

June 1. The *Bill for preventing Frauds in the publick Revenues*, with the Amendments made to it, was order'd to be engross'd: After which a new Writ was order'd, for electing a Burgess for *Old Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, in the Room of *Sir William Strickland, Bart.* who had accepted the Office of Commissary-General of the Musters. Then, on the Petition of *Margaret Mac-Donald, Widow* of *Sir Donald Mac-Donald, Bart.* and of her four Infant Daughters, and on Mr. Secretary *Craggs's* declaring, that the King had no Objection to the Relieving the Petitioners, a Clause for their Relief was order'd to be inserted in the *Bill for better explaining the Nature of Conveyances to be made to the Purchasers of the forfeited Estates, by the Commissioners and Trustees acting in Scotland, &c.* After which, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the said Bill.

June 2. Mr. *Farrer* reported the Amendments made to the said Bill, which were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

The same Day the Lord Bishop of *Gloucester* (*Dr. Richard Willis*) complain'd to the House of Peers of a printed weekly Paper, call'd *Mist's Journal*, as containing many injurious and scandalous Reflections, as well on the Protestants of the Palatinate, as on the Interposition of the Protestant Powers in their Behalf; and several Paragraphs of some of the said weekly Papers being read in the House, it was mov'd and resolv'd, that the said Journal contain'd scandalous and injurious Reflections on his Majesty's Interposition, and that an Address be presented to his Majesty, to cause

the Author and Printer of the said Journal to be prosecuted according to Law.

After this the Archbishop of *Canterbury* made a Speech on the deplorable Condition of the Protestant Religion in the Palatinate, and other Parts beyond Sea, which was still expos'd to the private Machinations and open Injuries of its Enemies; and, to that Purpose, took Notice of the Insults lately offer'd to the Ministers of the Protestant Powers at *Heidelberg*, and, in particular, to his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister. His Grace added, That *Great Britain* was ever look'd upon as the principal Part and strongest Support of the Reformation, and therefore urg'd, that it was incumbent upon that illustrious Assembly to come to some vigorous Resolutions in Favour of the oppress'd and persecuted Protestants, contrary to the most solemn Treaties; which was the more necessary at this Juncture, because some Princes of the Empire had forsaken both their Religion and their Cause.

Hereupon the Lords came to an unanimous Resolution, to address his Majesty in Behalf of the persecuted Protestants Abroad; which being the next Day reported and agreed to, it was resolv'd to desire the Concurrence of the Commons in the said Address, for which Purpose a Message was immediately sent down to them. The Commons having unanimously agreed with their Lordships on that Address, both Houses presented it the next Day, as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, do most humbly return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for the Continuance of your seasonable Interposition, in Conjunction with the other Protestant Powers, on the Behalf of the poor persecuted Protestants Abroad. We also beg Leave humbly to express our Satisfaction in the Prospect there is, that by your Majesty's gracious Endeavours they may obtain the Redress of their Grievances, and be restor'd to the Enjoyment of those Rights and Privileges, to which they have the justest Title by the most solemn Treaties, and be secur'd in the future Enjoyment of them.

And we do assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully concur with your Majesty in the Prosecution of
such

such Measures, as your Majesty, in your Wisdom, shall judge most conducive to so great and good an End.

To which the King was pleas'd to return the following Answer :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Hope that my Endeavours, in Conjunction with the other Protestant Powers, to procure Ease and Security to our distress'd Brethren Abroad, will, by the Blessing of God, prove successful.

The unanimous and commendable Zeal which you express upon this Occasion, cannot fail to add Weight to my Instances; and you may depend upon it, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to comply with what you so justly desire.

June 3. A new Writ was order'd to be made out, for electing a Burgess for *New-Shoreham* in *Suffex*, in the Room of *Sir Gregory Page*, Bart. deceas'd; and then the engross'd Bill for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the publick Revenues of *Excise*, *Customs*, *Stamp-Duties*, *Post-Office*, and *House-Money*; as also the engross'd Bill for explaining the Nature of Conveyances to be made to the Purchasers of the forfeited Estates, &c. were read the 3d Time, and, with some Amendments, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

June 4. The Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill for Building and Repairing County-Goals, &c. which were agreed to, and the said Bill sent back to the Lords. Then the Commons adjourn'd till the 8th of June, when a new Writ was order'd to be made out, for electing a Burgess for *Penryn* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Hugh Boscawen*, Esq; (now Lord Viscount *Falmouth*) call'd up to the House of Peers. After this the Commons adjourn'd to the 10th, when eight other new Writs were order'd to be made out, for the electing 1. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *John Wallop*, Esq; (now Lord Viscount *Lymington*) call'd up to the House of Peers. 2. A Burgess for *Kingston upon Hull*, in the Room of *Sir William St. Quintin*, Bart. who had accepted the Office of Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Pay-master-General of all his Majesty's Revenues in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. 3. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Gloucester*,
in

in the Room of *Matthew Ducey Morton*, Esq; (now Lord Ducey) call'd up to the House of Peers. 4. A Burgefs for *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, in the Room of *Paul Metbuen*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Controller of his Majesty's Houthold. 5. A Burgefs for *Plympton* in *Devon*, in the Room of *Richard Edgecombe*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*. 6. A Burgefs for *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Pay-master-General of his Majesty's Forces. 7. A Burgefs for *Castlerising* in *Norfolk*, in the Room of Colonel *Charles Churchill*, who had accepted the Office of Governor of his Majesty's Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*. And 8. A Burgefs for *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, in the Room of Sir *Charles Turner*, Kt. who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*.

June 11. Four other new Writs were also order'd to be issu'd out, for electing, 1. A Burgefs for *Bossiney* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Henry Cartwright*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for Viſualling his Majesty's Navy. 2. A Burgefs for *Heytersbury* in the County of *Wiltſ*, in the Room of *Edward Ashe*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. 3. A Burgefs for *Burrow-Brigg* in the County of *York*, in the Room of Sir *Wilfred Lawſon*, Bart. who had accepted the Office of one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber. 4. A Burgefs for the Boroughs of *Hedington*, *Fedburgh*, &c. in the Room of Sir *David Dalrymple*, Bart. who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Revenue of Excise. The ſame Day the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Aſſent to,

An *Act* for laying a Duty upon wrought Plate, and for applying Money ariſing from the clear Produce by Sale of the forfeited Eſtates, towards answering his Majesty's Supply, and for taking off the Drawbacks upon Hops exported from Ireland, and for Payment of Annuities to be purchas'd after the Rate of 4l. per Cent. per Annum at the *Exchequer*, redeemable by Parliament; and for appropriating

ating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and to prevent counterfeiting Receipts and Warrants of the Officers of the South Sea Company, and for explaining a late Act concerning foreign Salt cellar'd and lock'd up before the four and twentieth Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and nineteen, and to give a farther Time for paying Duties on certain Apprentices Indentures, and for Relief of Thomas Vernon, Esq; in Relation to a Parcel of Senna imported in the Year One thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

An Act for better securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majesty, by two Charters, for Assurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry, and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mention'd.

An Act for the better explaining the Nature of Conveyances to be made to the Purchasers of the forfeited Estates, by the Commissioners and Trustees acting in Scotland, and for preventing Difficulties in determining Claims on the said Estates, and to enable the Judges in Ireland to examine Witnesses relating to Claims on forfeited Estates there, and for enabling such Corporations as shall purchase any of the said Estates, to grant Annuities, not exceeding the yearly Value of the said Estates, and for relieving the Widow and Daughters of the late Sir Donald MacDonald.

An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the publick Revenues of Excise, Customs, Stamp-Duties, Post-Office, and House-Money.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine, the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Allowances on damag'd Wines, and for lengthening the Time for the Drawbacks on the Importation of Wines.

An Act for prohibiting the Importation of Raw Silk, and Mohair Yarn, of the Product or Manufacture of Asia, from any Ports and Places in the Streights or Levant Seas, except such Ports or Places as are within the Dominions of the Grand Seignior.

An Act for the farther preventing of Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons.

An Act for making perpetual so much of an Act made in the 10th Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, for the
revis-

reviving and continuing several Acts therein mention'd, as relates to the Building and Repairing County-Goals; and also an Act of the 11th and 12th Years of the Reign of King William III. for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy; and for making more effectual the Act of the 13th Year of the Reign of King Charles II. entitled, *An Act for establishing Articles and Orders for the regulating and better Government of his Majesty's Ships of War, and Forces by Sea.*

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for the more easy Discharge of Bankrupts out of Execution, after their Certificates allow'd.

An Act to explain and amend an Act pass'd in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act to encourage the Planting of Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, and other Trees, for Ornament, Shelter, or Profit, and for the better Preservation of the same, and for the preventing the Burning of Woods; and for the better Preservation of the Fences of such Woods.

An Act to repeal so much of the Act, entitled, An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in his Majesty's Customs, pass'd in the 13th and 14th Years of King Charles II. as relates to the prohibiting the Importation of Deal-Boards and Fir-Timber from Germany.

An Act for ascertaining the Breadths, and preventing Frauds and Abuses in manufacturing Serges, Pladdings, and Fingrums, and for regulating the Manufactures of Stockings in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland.

An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act in the 4th Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for repairing the Highways leading from the Stones-End in Kent-Street, to the Lime-Kilns in East-Greenwich, near Blackheath, and to Lewilham Church, being the Tunbridge Road in the County of Kent, and for repairing and amending the Highways and Roads leading from Westminster-Ferry, in the Parish of Lambeth in the County of Surrey, to New-Cross in the Parish of Deptford in the County of Kent, and for enlarging the Term granted by an Act pass'd in the 4th Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for amending the Roads from the City of London to the Town of East-Grinstead in the County of Sussex, and to Sutton and Kingston in the County of Surrey, and for explaining and amending the same Act.

And to several private Acts.

After

After which his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am now come to put an End to this Session, which, though it hath advanc'd so far into the Summer, cannot be thought a tedious one, when we consider how much Business hath been done, and the great Advantages that may be expected from it.

Your reasonable Vigour and Perseverance to support me in the Measures I have taken with my Allies, for restoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*, have produc'd most of the Effects I could desire. Much the greatest Part of *Christendom* is already free'd from the Calamities of War, and, by what hath happen'd both Abroad and at Home, my People must be convinc'd, that their Welfare is inseparable from the Strength and Security of my Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my Thanks for the Supplies you have rais'd for the Service of the current Year; and it is a particular Satisfaction to me, that a Method has been found out for making good the Deficiencies of my Civil List, without laying any new Burden upon my Subjects. The good Foundation you have prepar'd this Session for the Payment of the national Debts, and the Discharge of a great Part of them, without the least Violation of the publick Faith, will, I hope, strengthen more and more the Union I desire to see among all my Subjects, and make our Friendship yet more valuable to all foreign Powers.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You will see the good Effects which our Steadiness hath produc'd; there remains but little, on our Part, to satisfy the World, that more Credit, Security, and Greatness, is to be acquir'd by following the Views of Peace, and adhering strictly to just Engagements, than by depending on the Advantages of War, or by pursuing the Measures of Ambition. To compleat what remains unfinish'd, I propose very speedily to visit my Dominions in *Germany*, hoping to put an End to those Troubles in the *North*, which are now reduc'd to a very narrow Compass. I flatter my self, that my Presence this Summer in those Parts, will prove useful to our poor Protestant Brethren, for whom you have express'd such reasonable and charitable Sentiments.

I doubt not but to meet you again next Winter, dispos'd to put a finishing Hand to all those good Works which, by your Assistance, I have brought fo near to Perfection. I could wish, that all my Subjects, convinc'd by Time and Experience, would lay aside those Partialities and Animosities which prevent them from living quietly, and enjoying the Happiness of a mild legal Government: It is what I chuse to recommend at this Time, when I am sensible, that all Opposition to it is become vain and useless, and can only end unfortunately for those who shall still persist in struggling against it. I am perswaded that, during my Absence, Every one of you will take particular Care to preserve the Peace in your several Countries, and that I shall find you, at my Return, in such a State of Tranquillity, as will shew Mankind how firmly my Government is establish'd; which I chiefly desire, because I think the Security and Preservation of my People, and of this happy Constitution, depends entirely upon it.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to Thursday the 28th of July.



S W E D E N.

ON the 2d of February the General Assembly of the States of Sweden was open'd at Stockholm with the following Cereemonies. The Archbishop of Upsal, at the Head of the Clergy, first enter'd the Hall; then came the Burgo-master of Stockholm, and the Deputies of the other Towns; after them the Deputies of the Peasants, and last, the Counts, Barons, and the rest of the Nobility, preceded by Count Horn, their Marthal: The States having taken their respective Places, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel enter'd the Hall, and plac'd himself in a Seat that was prepar'd for him on the Right of the Throne: Then came the Queen, preceded by the twenty-four Senators of the Kingdom; and being seated on the Throne, Count Meyerfeld, eldest Counsellor of the Chancery, made a Speech to the States, in the Name of the Queen, expressing her Majesty's Satisfaction in meeting her People

People, and the Hopes she had that they would enable her to conclude an honourable and lasting Peace: After which M. Burck, Secretary of State, read the Queen's Proposals to the Assembly, as follows.

Her Royal Majesty's Proposals to the several Orders of the States at this Time assembled, with a Relation of the present State of the Kingdom, in order to receive their faithful Advice and Opinion thereupon. Stockholm, Jan. 22, 1720.

HER Majesty does, with a particular gracious Pleasure, observe the Willingness of the States to meet here, at this Time, according to the Resolution taken at their last Separation, notwithstanding this Journey must, through the present ill State of Affairs, have put several Members to great Inconveniencies; and whereas they have hereby given a new Proof of their Fidelity, Affection, and humble Veneration for her Majesty's sacred Person, as well as a sincere Love for their native Country; her Majesty therefore entertains a firm Hope, and makes an entire gracious Dependence, that they will still continue willing and unwearied, according to the utmost of their Abilities, to support her Majesty's tender Concern for the Happiness of all her Subjects, and, with joint Counsels, maturely weigh and consider the important Affairs that her Majesty has found necessary to lay before them, and that they will speedily give her their humble and seasonable Advice thereupon. Her Majesty does the more expect to find the Unanimity of the States on this Occasion, since their Enemies do, in the present Conjunction, wish for nothing more than that Discord and Enmity may arise amongst us, and with the Hopes thereof, do continually shew their Obstinacy, and therefore rather make higher Demands than abate any Thing of their unjust Pretensions. Her Majesty finds it however unnecessary to give the States an Account of all the Difficulties which the Kingdom has been involv'd in since their last Meeting, and in what Manner the Enemy invaded it on two Sides, threatening it with a total Destruction, and gave sufficient Proofs of their malicious Intentions, by the Ravage and Devastation they made, seeing many of you have, by fatal Experience, felt their Cruelty, and others have, with Horror and Compassion, the Remembrance of it still fresh in their Minds. It is like-

wife sufficiently known how it pleas'd Almighty God to put a Stop to the Enemy's Progress, and to set Bounds to their malicious Designs, by the Blessing he gave to the Preparations that were made for our Defence, and the timely Measures that were taken against some of the Kingdom's Enemies. Her Majesty has had nothing more sincerely at Heart, since she took upon her the Government, than, by a just and reasonable Peace, to deliver her faithful Subjects from the heavy Burden wherewith they have been loaded during the present long and bloody War; her Majesty's first and immediate Care was therefore to desire Help and Assistance of such Powers as were in a good and friendly Intelligence with her, who all declar'd their good Intentions; but, at the same Time, did likewise represent the Difficulties that hinder'd them from immediately lending us their Assistance; amongst which, the Emperor constantly deferr'd his good Offices till the Forming of the Congress at *Brunswick*; in the mean time, to profit of all Opportunities that offer'd of accomodating Matters with the Enemy, her Majesty caus'd the Negotiations with the Czar, already begun at *Aland*, to be continu'd; and to give them more Weight, sent thither Count *Lilienstädt* as her Minister Plenipotentiary, in Expectation that the obstinate Enemy might, at last, be brought to more reasonable Terms. The Arrival of an *Hanover* and *Danish* Minister here, (which happen'd some short Time before) gave her Majesty Hopes that an Accommodation might happily be brought about on that Side; but the Offers of the latter were so unreasonable, and so derogatory to the Honour and particular Interest of the Nation, that those Hopes soon vanish'd, it appearing plainly, that they never design'd to come to a friendly Agreement. The *Hanover* Minister Plenipotentiary, Colonel *Bassewitz*, insisted upon the Dutches of *Bremen* and *Verden*'s being yielded to his Master, which her Majesty could not presently consent to; however the Negotiations were continu'd with him, in order to endeavour, by all possible Means, to obtain better Conditions: In the mean time, the Czar sent a Minister hither too, accompany'd with a Fleet design'd to force her Majesty, by burning and ruining the Country, to accept the ultimate Conditions, brought by the said Minister; but they were so dishonourable for the Nation, and so unreasonable, that her Majesty's

unalterable

unalterable Affection and tender Concern for the Welfare of her Subjects, oblig'd her to reject them. The Czar insist'd upon keeping *Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and Carelia*, and was only willing to restore *Finland, Wybourg and Keabholm* excepted; nevertheless, her Majesty, to shew how sincerely she desir'd Peace, made such advantageous Offers to the Czar, that none but so haughty and imperious an Enemy, depending on his own superior Power, would have rejected them: The Burnings continu'd, hoping, by those Devastations to oblige her Majesty to accept of his Will and Pleasure as a Law. And the Enemy might, perhaps, have made greater Progress, and the Capital it self might have undergone that dismal and hard Fate wherewith it was threaten'd, had not her Majesty, by her uncommon Firmness and steady Resolution, confirm'd that of her Subjects: The great Dangers which, at that Time, dejected many, did not, in the least, shake her Majesty's undaunted Courage, who sought no other Security for her Sacred Person, than that which her Subjects had here in Town; which, by the Blessing of God, was sav'd and defended by the wise and prudent Dispositions and Measures taken by the Generalissimo, his Royal Highness, who faced all Dangers, and spar'd no Pains, and by his Vigilance and Courage cool'd that of the Enemy's, and frustrated their Designs; and they have themselves since own'd, that his Royal Highness's Presence, and his known Firmness and Bravery, were the only Motives that induc'd them to desist from any farther Attempts; neither was the Valour or Conduct of the General that commanded under his Royal Highness, unknown to them, and the Bravery of the other commanding Officers they had upon several Occasions also experienc'd, as well as the ancient Courage of the *Swedish* Soldiers. Nevertheless, the Sea-Coast extending it self above 300 Miles in Length, it was impossible to cover it all with so small a Body of Troops as his Royal Highness had been able to draw together, and hinder the Enemy from executing their cruel Designs upon a great Part of it: For which Reason, (it being impossible to know how far the Enemy might carry their unheard of Cruelties, and seeing the Troops were, by a continual marching in an uncommon hot Season, extremely fatigu'd) there was nothing left to have Recourse to but the *British* Fleet, which was then offer'd