

to her Majesty; and since the Czar's barbarous Proceedings shew'd plainly, that a Peace was not what he wanted, it was absolutely necessary to finish the Negotiations already begun with the King of *England*, as Elector of *Hanover*: Her Majesty finding it more, both for her own Honour, and her Subjects Advantage, to accommodate Matters with the said King, and obtain his Assistance against the Czar, than suffer the latter to impose on her such intolerable and unreasonable Laws, demanded in so imperious a Manner; besides, her Majesty's tender Compassion for her loyal Subjects, would not suffer her to see so many Thousands of them left under so despotick a Government as that of the Czar's, and in the deplorable Condition of being abandon'd to the Mercy of a Prince of an erroneous Religion: Moreover, in case her Majesty had accepted the Conditions which were rather prescrib'd than propos'd, the whole Kingdom would have been brought to this sad Condition, of submitting always to the Czar's Pleasure, and the Capital it self could never have been secure from his Attempts: Whereas *Sweden* having always had a strict and particular Friendship with the *British* Nation, her Majesty could the more firmly rely upon the Assurances given her by the said King's Lord of the Bedchamber and Ambassador Extraordinary, the Lord *Carteret*. Each Kingdom has ever sought the Prosperity and Welfare of the other, and the mutual and tender Concern which both Nations have for the Protestant Religion, has been a Means of Strengthening this happy Union. And whereas the said King of *Great Britain* has likewise shewn us, by his Ambassador Extraordinary, the Necessity of making Peace with the King of *Prussia*, in order to increase the Number of our Friends, lessen that of our Enemies, and to weaken the Czar's Alliances; her Majesty has therefore, for many weighty Reasons, concluded, by the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, a Peace with the said King of *Prussia*, by yielding to him *Stetin*, together with a Part of *Pomerania*, as far as the River *Pene*, with the Islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, in Consideration of certain advantageous Conditions. His Majesty, the King of *France*, did likewise shew his Readiness to assist her Majesty, and has promis'd, by his Minister, to interest himself for the Welfare of *Sweden*, and renew the Treaties which are now expir'd between the two Crowns.

Crowns. And seeing that it would not a little facilitate her Majesty's Designs against the Czar, and give more Weight to the whole Affair, in case a Peace was made with *Denmark*, the King of *Great Britain* has therefore mediated and concluded a Cessation of Arms with the King of *Denmark* for six Months, to facilitate, by that Means, the foreign Commerce, settle a regular Correspondence, and, during that Time, to treat of Peace. Her Majesty has likewise begun a Negotiation with King *Augustus*, and although the same is not as yet fully concluded, it is however pretty certain; for the finishing whereof, her Majesty will shortly dispatch a Minister to *Poland* and *Saxony*. Her Majesty has likewise sent Ministers to the Imperial, *French*, and *British* Courts, that her Majesty's and the Kingdom's Interest might be every where taken care of, and the good Inclinations, which may at any Place appear, be cherish'd and improv'd. The Emperor has likewise, by a friendly Letter, invited her Majesty to send her Ministers Plenipotentiaries to the Congress so long since propos'd by him to be held at *Brunswick*, to the End that there, partly as Head of the *German* Empire, partly as Mediator, he may interpose for the accommodating of the remaining Differences which still occasion the Continuation of the *Northern* War; and since he has invited all the other Powers engag'd in this War to send their Ministers thither, her Majesty designs to dispatch shortly her Plenipotentiaries to the said Congress, who shall be provided with such Instructions, that her Majesty may be blameless, in case, contrary to all Expectation, a Peace be not concluded.

By this short Account, containing all that has happen'd since your last Meeting, you may plainly perceive, that her Majesty has neither been wanting to regain *Sweden*'s old Friends, nor, in her Endeavours, to lessen the Number of its Enemies, and has study'd how to procure powerful Assistance against those that still remain its Foes. Her Majesty has, by the Assistance of Almighty God, and her indefatigable Care, obtain'd her Aim in this Point; yet the main Business is still left imperfect, which is to re-establish her Forces both by Sea and Land, whereon the Tranquillity of the Kingdom, and the true Interest and Felicity of her Subjects, chiefly depends. And since the Czar is so far from shewing any Inclination to put an End to this

this long and bloody War; but, on the contrary, manifestly declares his pernicious Designs against the whole Nation, by the vast Preparations he makes throughout his Dominions to attack us again; her Majesty has therefore thought it necessary to consult with the States about the present Situation of Affairs, and ask their sincere and seasonable Counsel; and that the States may know upon what her Majesty desires their Advice, she has caus'd the following Articles to be laid before them.

I. Whereas the States of the Kingdom may plainly see, by the foregoing Information, and that which shall hereafter be deliver'd to the secret Committee, the Difficulties which the Kingdom labours under, and the Dangers which so visibly threaten it, its Enemies being wholly taken up with gathering all their Strength together, utterly to destroy us all, the Interest of the whole Kingdom, as well as that of every true Subject in particular, does therefore require, that they immediately take into Consideration and deliberate by what Means the Kingdom may be deliver'd from its present deplorable Condition, and obtain a firm and lasting Peace.

II. And whereas all Overtures would prove ineffectual to bring about a happy Accommodation, in case we should sit still, and not endeavour to force our Enemies to desist from their unreasonable Demands, by making early and necessary Preparations to resist their Attempts; her Majesty does therefore recommend to the Wisdom of the States, to find out effectual Ways and Means to put the weaken'd Army upon such a Footing, that, by the Blessing of God Almighty, and the Assistance of our Friends, we may be able to make a brave and vigorous Defence, and not only be able to stop the Enemy's dangerous Enterprizes, but likewise oblige them to accept of Terms more reasonable, and more for the Security and Honour of these Kingdoms.

III. Moreover, Experience from all Times, and particularly that of the last Year, manifestly shews, that the Security and Preservation of the Kingdom of Sweden consists solely in the good Condition of its maritime Affairs. And whereas the States cannot be ignorant of the great Loss and Damage our nava Force has suffer'd during this long War, both in Ship

as well as Sailors, her Majesty hopes the States will take Care to redress that Decay, and provide the Fleet with all Manner of Necessaries, that it may be in a Condition to put early to Sea.

IV. Lastly, The States cannot but be convinc'd, that even the best Resolutions, and wisest Measures that can be taken for the Defence of the Country, must prove ineffectual, in case necessary Funds of Money for their Execution are wanting: Her Majesty therefore does not in the least Question, but that the States of the Kingdom will endeavour to find out the most effectual Ways and Means for the Support both of the Fleet and the Army. The Expences will be greater, in Consideration of the immediate Danger whereto the Kingdom is at present expos'd; and though her Majesty is not ignorant of the low Condition her true and faithful Subjects are reduc'd to by the present long and chargeable War, yet, at the same Time, her Majesty so entirely confides in the Fidelity and Loyalty of her Subjects, that she doubts not but they will contribute all that lies in their Power to execute so weighty and important Affairs, whereon depends the Happiness, Welfare, and Honour of the whole Kingdom in general, as well as the Safety of every Member in particular.

These are the Proposals which her Majesty has thought proper, at present, to lay before the States of the Kingdom, firmly hoping, that, like true Patriots, they will seriously reflect upon the Importance thereof, and not only give her Majesty their prudent Counsel, but cause their Resolutions to be put in Execution with the utmost Diligence, since the Danger is pressing, the Conjunction nice, and the Kingdom expos'd to new Insults by the great Preparations of its Enemies.

These Proposals being read, Count *Horn* made a Speech on the Part of the Nobility, offering to her Majesty, in their Name, all that lay in their Power for retrieving the Kingdom from the Misfortunes it had so long groan'd under: And then the Archbishop of *Upsal*, the Burgomaster of *Stockholm*, and the Chief of the Peasants, made respectively the like Assurances on the Part of their several Orders: Then the Queen withdrew, and the four Orders went to
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their respective Chambers. The States appointed a secret Committee, consisting of fifty Deputies from the Nobility, and of twenty five from each of the three other Orders, to regulate the most important Affairs relating to the Security of the Kingdom, and the Peace with its Enemies.

On the 2d of *February* the whole Body of the States met, by the Queen's Appointment, at their several Houses; and her Majesty sent to each of the four Orders a Letter written with her own Hand; that address'd to the Nobility was deliver'd by Count *Flemming*, that to the Clergy by Count *Polus*, that to the Burgeses by Baron *Duben*, and that to the Peasants by Count *Leyonstadt*, all Gentlemen of the Bedchamber: These Letters contain'd in Substance, That in Regard to the present nice and difficult Conjunction, as well as by reason of the great and tender Affection which her Majesty had for her Royal Consort, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, she was extremely desirous that his Royal Highness should be join'd with her in the Administration of the Regal Power; and that as she was perswaded that his Assistance in the Execution thereof was, at present, not only very necessary, but would also conduce to the future Welfare and Prosperity of the Nation, she hoped the States would be of the same Opinion, and therefore earnestly desir'd they would gratify her in conferring on him the Regal Dignity.

Upon the Receipt of these Letters, a Conference was immediately held between the four Orders of the States, wherein it was agreed to appoint a select Committee of twenty-four of the Nobility, and twelve of each of the other three Orders, to consider of the Queen's Proposal, and to report their Opinion to the whole Body: Accordingly each Order chose, the same Day, their Members for the said Committee, who sat *de die in diem* to deliberate on this great Affair; but the Method propos'd by the Queen, of placing the Prince of *Hesse* on the Throne jointly with her self, met with great Opposition from many of the Nobility, insomuch that the Queen thought it necessary to write a second Letter to the States, in which she acquainted them, That if any Difficulty was made in complying with the Method she had propos'd, she was willing to recede from sharing any Part of the Regal Power with her Royal Consort, and content that it should

should be solely executed by him alone. The Prince of *Hesse Cassel* sent also a Declaration to the States of *Sweden*, in order to engage them to concur in the Queen's Resolution, in advancing him to the Throne: This Declaration being a very material Piece, we think fit to insert it at large, the rather, because it may be look'd upon as the *Pacta conventa* between that Prince and the *Swedish Nation*,

! The Instrument of Assurance given by his Royal Highness *Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel*, to the States of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, when his Royal Highness was advanc'd to the *Swedish Throne*. Given in *Stockholm* the 22d of *March*, 1720.

W H E R E A S her Royal Majesty, my most dearly beloved Consort, has by her Letters of the 22d and 29th of *February* last past, referr'd it to the Consideration of the States of the Kingdom, whether they might not be pleas'd to confer on me the Regal Power and Dignity, and leave her Majesty a Right to resume the Royal Throne and Government if her Majesty should survive me: Therefore in case the States of the Kingdom, now here assembled, should agree to the said her Majesty's Proposal, and of their own free Will receive me for King of the *Swedish Nation*, I shall always, with Gratitude, acknowledge the Honour and Favour which the States of the Kingdom thereby do me, assuring them, in the strongest Manner, that my true and sincere Aim shall ever be to promote the Prosperity and Happiness of the Kingdom to the utmost of my Power, hereby promising inviolably to observe and perform the following reasonable Engagements.

I. Having, since my Abode in this Kingdom, receiv'd better Information than I formerly had of the pure Evangelical Religion, I do therefore not only find in me a sincere Desire to embrace it, and renounce the Reform'd Doctrine, but do also promise and engage to remain firm to the *Lutheran Principles* as long as I live, and that I will cause all the Children, which it may please God to give me with her Majesty, my now Royal Consort, to be educated therein: And do therefore, in all Points, confirm and ratify the Instrument of Government, dated the 21st of *February*, 1719, which my said most dearly beloved Royal Con-

fort then approv'd and subscrib'd, relating to the pure and uncorrupted Evangelical Religion, as grounded on the Writings of the Prophets and Apostles, according to the Confession of *Augsbourg*, as explain'd in *Libro Concordia*, and which in the Year 1593, at the Assembly of *Upsal*, was receiv'd and establish'd by the States of the Kingdom, and which was to be a fundamental Law to all the Successors of King *Gustavus* the First: I do in like Manner also promise to maintain and protect all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal, High and Low, in the Enjoyment of the aforesaid *Lutheran* Religion, the true Word of God, and the uncorrupt Use of the Holy Sacraments, as was practis'd in the latter Part of the Reign of King *Gustavus* the First; and the Beginning of King *John's*, which was also afterwards unanimously approv'd and confirm'd by the States of the Kingdom, in their Assemblies held at *Upsal* in the Years 1593 and 1693; and I will never suffer any of the Subjects of *Sweden*, or the Provinces thereunto belonging, of whatsoever Degree or Quality, to be intic'd or encourag'd to embrace any other Doctrine, nor permit any Person, of what Nation or Quality he may be, to exercise, either publicly or privately, any other Religion in the Kingdom and its Provinces, than the aforesaid Evangelical Doctrine, which I am determin'd to maintain in its unalterable Purity, and faithfully support the same against all Heresy and publick Violence, and, if need be, to hazard and sacrifice my Life in its Defence.

II. No Persons of any other Religion, be they Papists, Calvinists, Reform'd; Anabaptists, or professing any other false Doctrine, and not of the aforesaid true Evangelical Religion, especially such as are observ'd to incline to Atheism and Infidelity, shall be employ'd in any publick Office whatever, either Civil or Military; much less shall any such be admitted in Churches and Schools for the Education of Youth: And, in particular, none of any other Religion than is describ'd in the foregoing Article, shall be appointed and promoted to any kind of Ecclesiastical Dignity either in the Towns or Country, nor be allow'd to instruct Children in publick or private Houses, so that the Church may remain undisturb'd in a constant Unity and Purity throughout the whole Kingdom and all its Territories, to the Honour of God, the

Peace and Happiness of the Church; and the Prosperity of the whole Kingdom.

III. What is in the aforesaid Manner thus establish'd I will always maintain and protect throughout the whole Kingdom, and all the Provinces thereunto belonging, and never permit any Thing to be done contrary to the Ordinances already made to that Purpose; and particularly the Ecclesiastical Laws enacted in the Years 1655 and 1686, shall not only by me be confirm'd and ratify'd, but, if the States think fit, they shall also be improv'd and amended. Wherefore it will be the Duty of the General Governors, Governors, Bishops, Superintendants, Consistories, and all Magistrates, both high and low, as well in the Cities as Country, to have a watchful Eye that no one be allow'd to act any Thing contrary thereunto, and that timely Measures be taken for the preventing all Inconveniencies which may otherwise from thence arise: But whereas two Difficulties herein occur, first, That the Ministers of foreign Princes and States of a different Religion sent hither, cannot, for many Reasons, be deny'd the Exercise of their divine Service, therefore it may not be refus'd them to use their Way of Worship, with their Families, in their own Houses. Secondly, many Foreigners come, on Account of Trade, to reside here, to whom it seems also necessary to permit, that they may perform what their divine Service requires, in their own Houses, as long as they do it in private, and give no just Occasion of Offence; but they ought not to be permitted to hold either publick or private Conventicles, nor to bring into the Kingdom, or, under any Pretext, keep in their own Houses, any School-masters, either for the Exercise of Religion, or Instruction of their Children, upon the Penalties to be inflict'd by the Laws in Force: And in case their Children will become Burghers, they ought, by Virtue of the Statutes of the Kingdom, to be educated in the aforementioned Evangelical Doctrine. Should any one, of what Religion soever, be found within the Kingdom, or any of its Territories, who vilifies the Word of God and our holy Worship, he shall, without Mercy, be depriv'd of his Employment as a Blasphemer, and suffer either Death or other exemplary Punishment, as his Crime shall be adjudg'd to deserve.

IV. I not only faithfully promise to love, honour, and esteem my most dearly beloved Consort, the Most Potent Princess *Ulrica-Eleonora*, now Queen of the *Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c.* but also will ever, with a just and grateful Veneration, acknowledge the great Favour and Affection which her Majesty has shewn in advancing me to the Throne.

V. I will never alienate any of the Lands and Territories of the Crown, either by Grant Feodal, Tenure, or Legacy, that the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and its Provinces, may never again be divided, but remain an entire Body under the King for the Time being. And in case God should be pleas'd to bless me with Heirs of my Body by her Majesty, my present Consort Queen *Ulrica-Eleonora*, the Princes shall not be assign'd any Dutchy, or other Lands, as has been formerly practis'd to the Kingdom's great Damage, but they, as well as the Princesses, shall content themselves with that Allowance in Money, which the Senate and States of the Kingdom may appoint them; and the Princesses, when they are marry'd, shall receive their usual Dowry.

VI. And whereas I desire nothing more earnestly than the good Government of the Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Rights belonging to me and the States of the Kingdom, I shall therefore always concur with them, they having both now and hereafter full Power to enact such Statutes and Ordinances for themselves and the Kingdom, as they find necessary for the publick Good, and their own Happiness and Safety; wherefore I do hereby give Assurance, universally and openly, that I will, to the utmost of my Power, use the Regal Authority committed to me, for promoting the general Good of the Kingdom and every Member thereof, being determin'd to ground my Authority, by Lenity and Justice, in the Hearts of my Subjects, and to rule and govern according to the Kingdom's Statutes and Ordinances, and more especially agreeably to the Instrument of Government, which the States have already ordain'd, or shall hereafter think proper for their Security and Welfare to enact.

VII. I cannot give the States of the Kingdom, and its Inhabitants, a stronger and more convincing Proof of these my sincere and good Intentions, than that I do, jointly with them, demonstrate a real Aversion
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for Sovereign Power, or an unlimited Regal Authority, which has, by many Ways, so fatally injur'd, diminish'd, and visibly weaken'd the Kingdom: Wherefore to the End such arbitrary Power may for ever be extinguish'd and rooted up, I do declare, in the same Manner as the States have already done, that he ought to forfeit the Royal Throne, and be esteem'd an Enemy to the Kingdom, who either by open Violence, or secret Machinations, shall endeavour to make himself an arbitrary Sovereign; and whatever Person is convicted of the like Contrivances, shall be deem'd a Traytor to his Country and punish'd accordingly: Wherefore no Person shall be admitted into any Employment within the Kingdom, or any of its Provinces, be he either spiritual or temporal, high or low, who does not before-hand, by solemn Oath, according to the set Form prescrib'd, abjure such pernicious arbitrary Government, as destructive and incompatible with the Kingdom's Happiness and Prosperity.

VIII. And to remove all jealousy of such a Sovereign Power's being introduc'd, I do promise, that all such important Affairs, as the States of the Kingdom do, by the Instrument of Government, or Rule of the Chancery, appoint to be discuss'd there, shall not be debated in the Cabinet, it being impossible for any Regency to be inform'd of all the Circumstances relating to many Affairs, when with any particular Views they may be laid before the Cabinet; and to the End such Practices may be effectually prevented, no Person shall, upon the Forfeiture of his Place, presume to lay any Thing of Importance before us, be it of what Nature or Kind it will, but in the Council of the Kingdom, it being always safer for a religious and just King to take the Advice of his Council, and let all weighty Matters be concluded by the Plurality of Voices, than to let any Case be determin'd by the Representation of a single Person.

IX. I do promise to govern and rule the Kingdom by the Advice of the Kingdom's Council, and not without, much less against their Counsel; nor will I take it amiss of any one, or shew the least Resentment, tho' Things are not always resolv'd according to my Opinion; neither will I blame any one because the Event falls out contrary to what was expected, seeing the Kingdom's Council are responsible, if, by Means of their Votes, any Thing be acted contrary to

to the Instrument of Government, the fundamental Laws, and Rights and Privileges of any of the States. I do also farther promise, not to use the least Inroad or any Ways obstruct the Deliberations of the States in their Assemblies, nor take ill whatever Debates, Discourses, or Conclusions may happen and be made amongst them on those Occasions; but do hereby declare, that I will have a general Love and Kindness for all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom; so that what any of them may have already spoken or shall speak hereafter, out of Zeal for the publick Good, shall not be imputed to them as a Crime, but I will rather, on all Occasions, reward such good intention'd Men with my Favour and Affection. In case any Person presume, either by Word or Deed, to abuse any Member of the States, during the Time of their being assembled, he shall be punish'd according to the utmost Severity of the Law; neither shall any Member be arrested or imprison'd, unless he be found guilty of notorious Crimes, in which Case, the States then assembled shall have immediate Notice thereof. The several Orders of the States shall always be at Liberty, not only freely to elect their own Deputies to be sent to the Place where the Assemblies are to be held, but also to name what Persons they then please to appoint to compose their secret Committees. In like Manner it belongs to the Nobility and Gentry to make Choice of their Land-Marshal, as it does also to the other Orders to chuse their own Speaker: But whereas the Peasants need one to act as their Secretary when the States meet, therefore it seems best, that the Speakers of all the four Orders make Choice of a fit Person for that Purpose, yet by no Means shall any Secretary be impos'd upon them, who shall not be approv'd of by the whole Order. No Protocols or Journals held at the Assembly of the States, or their secret Committees, shall at any Time be, by me, demanded and inspected, but shall always remain untouched in the Places where they are deposited.

X. In supplying the Vacancies that may happen in the Kingdom's Senate, as well as all other Places of Trust, I do promise, in all Points, to observe and follow the Instrument of Government establish'd by the States last Year, so far as it is not alter'd by this Instrument of Assurance, or may be farther amended by the States of the Kingdom now assembled; and I will also

also maintain the Employments in their due and lawful Honour and Reputation, that the important Affairs of the Nation may be executed with so much the more Respect and Vigour. And as an unrestrained Power of disposing of Employments may be thought by many to be a Means whereby an arbitrary and unlimited Government may be again introduc'd, I do therefore promise, that all Offices and Employments, from a Colonel to a Field-Marshal, and all Civil Places of the same Rank, shall only be given in Council according to the Majority of Votes; considering that the main Design of the chief Magistrate, ought to be to intrust Employments only with honest, learned, able, and understanding Men; which End appears most likely to be attain'd, when the Kingdom's Senators, who best know the People, do, upon their Consciences and Oaths *coram Protocello*, declare their Sentiments of the Abilities and Capacities of the Persons, for which they are likewise responsible; but the Disposal of all inferior Offices shall remain as it is settled by the Instrument of Government, yet so that they be always given by me in Council, that I may constantly know the Sentiments of the Kingdom's Counsellors about the Persons propos'd: But it is still in my own Power to confer the Place on him whom I judge to be most proper for it. To encourage Learning, and the Study of all Sciences in the Kingdom, and that the Number of Subjects fit for the Discharge of its important Affairs and Employments may be thereby increas'd; no Person shall be promoted to any Office, either Civil or Military, by Sea or Land, who have not sufficiently qualify'd themselves by good Service and Experience, acquir'd by Study and Performances in War and other useful Knowledge; but in particular, Regard shall be had, that for each Office no other Persons be appointed than such as are well acquainted with the Business they are to perform; seeing the true Interest of the publick Welfare, which ought to be preferr'd before all other Considerations, requires that a proper Subject be appointed for every important Work in the Kingdom; but no Man's Credit and Interest ought to entitle him to any Office, to discharge the Duty of which he has neither Ability nor Experience.

XI. No Person shall be suspended from the Execution of his Trust without a previous lawful Enquiry; much less shall any one, as long as he is able to discharge his Duty, be displac'd before Judgment be given in his Case according to Law.

XII. The States of the Kingdom, both spiritual and temporal, high and low, shall be maintain'd in their Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, conformably to the known written Law of *Sweden*; nor shall any Privileges, wherein any one Order is particularly concern'd, be granted, before the States have due Information thereof.

XIII. The Kingdom's Treasure, not apply'd by the States to any particular Use, be the Sums great or small, shall not be disposed of, but by the Advice and Plurality of the Votes of the Council of the Kingdom; and all due Care shall be taken that the Expence do not exceed the Income.

XIV. I do oblige my self not to introduce into the Kingdom, or any of its Territories, nor to employ in any Office, either Civil or Military, any Foreigners of what Quality soever, nor in any Place at Court; some few excepted, whom I shall unavoidably have Occasion for in the Affairs of *Hesse Cassel*, who shall however never meddle with any Concerns of the Kingdom.

XV. I do farther promise and assure, that I will not resign or give up to any one whomsoever, the Lands and Territories which may by Right of Inheritance fall to me in *Germany*; but that this Kingdom shall also enjoy the Benefit and Advantage thereof.

XVI. And to the End that all Affairs, which by the Plurality of Voices are resolv'd upon in the Council, may be put in Execution without Delay, the Kingdom's Senate shall, in case of my being sick or absent, have Power to sign such Dispatches, which shall be of the same Force, as if they were sign'd by my self.

XVII. I do hereby declare, that no Right of Succession shall extend to my Brothers or other Relations, who cannot make any Manner of Claim or Pretension to the Crown of *Sweden*; and therefore the States of the Kingdom may, for their greater Security, if they think fit, declare who shall succeed to the Crown after me, her Majesty, my most dearly beloved Consort, and

and the Male Heirs of my Body, whom it shall please God to give me by her.

XVIII. I will not begin any War or Hostilities, nor impose upon the Subjects any new Law, without the Advice of the Council of the Kingdom, and the general Consent of the States; nor shall any Taxes, Contributions, Customs, or any Impositions whatsoever, be exacted or levy'd on the Subjects, without the Advice and Consent of the Senate and States; much less shall it be lawful for any General Governor, or any other Officer, high or low, to exact Money of the Subjects under any Pretext beyond what by Law and the Consent and Authority of the States they are empower'd to do. When any Law or Ordinance to that Purpose is once made, I will take Care that it be duly executed for the Time it is granted, and no longer; nor shall any Subsidies, granted by the States, be longer collected than is expressly directed and agreed to.

XIX. I will, as soon as ever it shall be judg'd practicable, endeavour to settle the Kingdom's Coin, both of Silver and Gold, upon the same Foot it was in the Time of King *Charles XI*; and suffer no Alteration to be made again therein, without the Advice and Consent of the Senate and States.

XX. In the Election of the Archbishop, all the Consistories of the Kingdom shall have their Votes; but in the appointing of the other Bishops and Superintendants, three of those who have the most Votes in the Diocess shall be propos'd to us; that, with the Advice of the Kingdom's Council, so important a Charge may be conferr'd on him, who, by his Learning and thorough Knowledge of our Holy Evangelical Religion, and an exemplary Life, shall best deserve to be promoted to it; and a due Authority shall be allow'd them for the lawful Execution of their Functions. In the providing of the Vicarages and all other Ecclesiastical Benefices, the Method in use before the Year 1680, shall be restor'd, yet so that the Bishops and Consistories may not encroach on the Liberties of their Parishioners. I will also maintain and protect all Churches, Universities, Schools, and Hospitals, in the just Enjoyment of the Revenues belonging to them, and in like Manner secure to the Bishops, Superintendants, Professors, Deans, Pastors, and all others of the Clergy, both in Town and

Country, their just Maintenance, that they may be able to discharge their Duty as becomes them. I will likewise take Care of the building and repairing of Cathedrals and other Churches, as well as Schools and Hospitals, that they may be kept in good Order.

XXI. I will take Care that the Stipends (for poor Scholars) which have either been left by former Kings of *Sweden*, or any other private Persons, shall be apply'd according to the true Intent of the Testators, and not suffer them to be otherwise dispos'd of; and in particular, I will not assume to my self any Right or Power of disposing of the Stipends or Legacies given by any of my Predecessors; and if any such Things have been done in the Times of former Kings, it shall be redress'd, upon Complaint and sufficient Proof made thereof,

XXII. And that the States of the Kingdom may be the more firmly assur'd of my sincere and good Intentions for the publick Welfare, I do therefore declare, that they shall be free and absolv'd from their Oath of Homage and Allegiance, in case it be found that I have, on my Part, violated the Oath and Assurance which I hereby make to the States of the Kingdom, or do infringe or break any Statutes they shall farther think fit to enact for the Security of their Religion, Liberties, and Properties.

XXIII. Whereas I find it proper that this Declaration, which I am firmly resolv'd to observe, be made universally publick for every one's Regulation; I shall therefore, with Contempt and Disdain, observe, if any one, whether he be high or low, Native or Foreigner, should be so ill advis'd as to propose, under Pretence of pleasing me, the making of any Alteration herein, or offer to allow me greater Power and Authority than is contain'd in the foregoing Articles, since I desire no greater Authority, than on one Side to gain the Hearts of all honest People, and on the other, to be their Protection and Defence against all Attempts upon their just and honourable Liberties. All which I do with my own Hand subscribe, and with my corporal Oath confirm, as I desire that God shall preserve my Body and Soul. *Stockholm the 22d of March, 1720.*

Frederick of Hesse.

The Prince of Hesse having sign'd the above Instrument, the States came the same Day to an unanimous Resolution to confer on him the Regal Dignity, and appointed a Committee of each Order to notify their Resolution to the Queen and Prince; and on the 4th of April they chose another Committee, consisting of four Counts, four Barons, and sixteen of the inferior Nobles, and of the Clergy, Burgesses, and Peasants, eight of each Order, to present their Act of Election to the Prince, who sent that Morning to desire all the Foreign Ministers at the Court to be present at that Ceremony; and about one a-clock in the Afternoon the said Committee, with Count *Horn*, Land Marshal or Speaker of the House of the Nobles, at the Head of them, repaired to the Palace, where they were introduc'd to the Prince in a large Hall by Baron *Duben*, Marshal of the Court, when Count *Horn* made a short Speech to his Royal Highness, acquainting him that the Committee which waited on him the 2d Instant, having communicated to the States the Instrument of Assurance which he had then been pleas'd to sign, the States had directed him, with the Committee that accompany'd him, to wait on his Royal Highness, and to acquaint him, in the Name of the whole Body of the States, that they had unanimously elected him to be their King, and had commanded him then to declare him *Frederick*, Hereditary Prince of *Hesse, &c.* to be King of the *Swedes, Goths, and Vandals*, and all the Territories to them belonging; and prayed, That his Majesty (as he then call'd him) wou'd be pleas'd to permit that their Act of Election might be read to him, which was accordingly done by the Secretary of the House of the Nobles, which is to this Effect: That the King is elected according to the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom, not out of any Duty, but by the Free-will of all the Senators and the States, who do declare the Kingdom hereditary in the Male Issue his Majesty shall have by the Queen, and who, upon the Decease of their Father, shall take upon themselves the Administration without any farther Election; but in case both their Majesties shall die without Male Issue, that all the States shall proceed to a new Election, without any previous Summons, thirty Days after the Decease of the Survivor. That they think themselves well assured his Majesty will never suffer the Sovereignty, (or absolute Power) which al-

ways

ways proved so pernicious to the Kingdom, to be introduc'd again; but that he, as well as the Heirs of his Body, will govern the Kingdom according to the Laws and Constitutions, maintain it in the Christian Evangelical Religion, and let the Subjects have the unprejudic'd Enjoyment of all their Privileges, according to the Assurance given in Writing by his Majesty; in which Case they will always behave themselves as faithful and true Liege Subjects to his Majesty. After this, Count *Horn* presented the Scepter to his Majesty, which a Herald held by him for that Purpose; which the King forthwith restor'd, and made thereupon a short Speech to the Committee, wherein he told 'em, That he could not with Gratitude enough acknowledge the extraordinary Mark of Affection which the Queen had shewn him on this Occasion, and that he thankfully accepted the Offer the States made him, and would make it the whole Study of his Life to shew them how much he thought himself oblig'd to them for advancing him to the Throne, and that during the whole Course of his Reign he would be solely guided by the Advice of the Council of the Kingdom, and would on all Occasions promote the Welfare and Glory of the Nation, and endeavour to live with them, not only as their King, but as their Friend and Brother. Whereupon all the Members of the Committee kiss'd the King's Hand, as did afterwards the Senators and a great many of the principal Nobility; and then his Majesty was complimented by his Excellency the *British* Ambassador, and all the other foreign Ministers, wherewith the whole Ceremony ended at the Palace, and the Heralds proceeded to proclaim the King with the usual Solemnities in all the publick Places of *Stockholm*. On the 5th the King took Possession of the Administration in the Senate.

When the *Sieur Burmania*, Ambassador of the States-General, complemented the King of *Sweden*, he was pleas'd to return him the following Answer.

I Am perswaded that their High Mightinesses will take great Part in my happy Election to the Throne. The Republick, and those who govern it, have always testify'd a true Affection for me on all Occasions, which has made such an Impression on my Mind, that I shall never lose the Remembrance of it; and when you write to your Masters, you may declare to them, in

my

my Name, that after having served the State once as *Frederick of Hesse*, with the Zeal and Affection of a faithful General, I shall now, as King of *Sweden*, be always a true and constant Ally of their High Mightinesses, and endeavour to give them Marks of my great Esteem, and of the Confidence I shall always place in the Republick. The common Interest, the Protestant Cause, the Ties of Friendship between the Republick and the House of *Hesse*, and my own Disposition and Inclinations, prompt me to it. I hope and expect that they will likewise so far concern themselves in what relates to me and the Welfare of *Sweden*, that we may go Hand in Hand, and mutually concert Measures for re-establishing the Ballance in the North, and for rendering again the Commerce of the Subjects of the State in the *Baltick*, as flourishing as it was in the former happy Times.

The King dispatch'd at the same Time Letters to all foreign Princes and States, to notify his Accession to the Throne, and the States General return'd the following Answer to that Notification.

May it please your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's Letter, dated at *Stockholm* the 24th of *March*, (O. S.) and deliver'd to us by the Right Honourable *Charles-Gustavus*, Count *Tessin*, Lord Steward of your Household, was very agreeable here, in regard it was no less an Honour than a Pleasure done us, to hear from your Majesty's self, that, pursuant to the Queen your most dear Consort's Desire, the States had unanimously resolv'd to put the Government of the Kingdom into your Hands, and to confer upon you the Regal Dignity so justly due to your high Merit and heroick Actions. And at the same time that we heartily congratulate your Majesty upon the good Success of this Affair, we cannot but assure you of our best Wishes and Prayers, that it may prove a happy Turn for the *Swedish* Nation in particular, and for all Christendom, and all your Friends, (among whom we claim not the meanest Place) in general; and that your Majesty may have a long and a glorious Reign. Indeed, amidst the common Joy which spreads it self on all Sides upon this Occasion, ours could not but be extraordinary, to see a Prince adorn and defend the *Swedish* Crown, who has always been so fast a Friend to our Republick, in which he

was in a manner educated, and laid the first Foundation of that Fortitude and Bravery which advanc'd him to the Throne. We render your Majesty all possible Thanks for vouchsafing us this Mark of your Friendship, at the very Commencement of your Reign; and we shall always endeavour, by the best Returns of Affection and Respect in our Power, to deserve so great a Favour, which we justly value and esteem: It being our firm Resolution not to neglect any thing on our Part which may tend to renew and strengthen, under your Majesty's Administration, that good Understanding and Harmony which was formerly establish'd between the Subjects of *Sweden* and those of our Republick, to their mutual Happiness and Advantage. Hereof we request your Majesty to be entirely perswaded. We are, &c.

Some time before this, a Peace was concluded at *Stockholm*, between the Crown of *Sweden* on one Part, and the King of *Great Britain* as Elector of *Hanover*, and the King of *Prussia* on the other. This Peace was proclaim'd at *Stockholm* the 29th of *March*, and the Proclamation itself, shewing to whose good Offices that Peace was owing, deserves to be here inserted.

The Proclamation for Peace between Sweden and the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia.

WE *Ulrica Eleonora* by the Grace of God Queen of *Sweden*, of the *Goths*, and *Vandals*, &c. make it known, That whereas the War between us and the King of *Great Britain* as Elector of *Hanover*, is chang'd into a wish'd Peace, to which the usual Application and Mediation of his Majesty the King of *France* has not a little contributed: And whereas the War between us and his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, has been likewise chang'd into a desirable Peace, thro' the Mediation of the Kings of *France* and *Great Britain*: And, lastly, whereas a Defensive Alliance has been agreed and concluded between the Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Great Britain*, in order to bring the War in other Parts to a final Conclusion, and for their common Defence and Preservation: Therefore we have thought fit to give this Information to our Subjects, which cannot but be highly acceptable to them, and require our Governours and other Officers to regulate them-

themselves accordingly. Given at *Stockholm*, March
29, 1720.

Sign'd,

Ulrica Elonora.

Toward the End of June a Peace was also concluded between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, the Conditions whereof are as follows.

Conditions of the Treaty of Peace between Sweden and Denmark.

1. THERE shall be a perpetual Peace and Friendship between their *Danish* and *Swedish* Majesties, their Heirs and Successors, and also between their Kingdoms, Countries, and Subjects, to begin from the Day of the Signing and Confirming of the present Treaty: In such Manner, that the Union, Confidence, and Alliance between the two Kingdoms, shall not be any ways impaired.

2. Whatever during the Course of the War has been done to the Prejudice of either Party, either by Words, Writing, or Actions, shall be for ever forgotten.

3. Intire Liberty of Commerce shall be restored between the two Nations both by Sea and Land.

4. To the end Union may reign between the two Crowns, they shall renounce the Conventions they have made with other Powers, in case the said Conventions are either contrary or prejudicial to the present Treaty of Peace; and the two Crowns engage not to contract any Alliance for the future which may be any ways prejudicial to either of them.

5. The King of *Denmark* obliges himself; as long as the War shall continue between *Sweden* and the Czar, not to assist his Czarish Majesty either by his Counsels, or in any other Manner whatsoever; and in order to accelerate a Peace between *Sweden* and the Czar, his *Danish* Majesty will not permit any *Russian* Men of War to enter the Ports of *Denmark* or *Norway*.

6. As the Duke of *Sleswig-Holstein* might be an Obstacle to this Peace, on account of the Dutchy of *Sleswig*, the King of *Sweden* will not directly or indirectly oppose what may be stipulated in Favour of the King of *Denmark*, by the Mediators, the Kings of *Great Britain* and *France*, who have co-operated to the making of the present Treaty; nor shall *Sweden* give

to the Duke of *Sleswig-Holstein* any Assistance which might prejudice the said Stipulation.

7. The King of *Denmark*, to facilitate the Peace, and at the Instances of the High Mediators, will evacuate to *Sweden* the Towns and Countries taken during this present War, viz. Part of *Pomerania*, as far as the River *Pene*; as also the Fortrefs of *Stralsund*, and the Isle of *Rügen*, the Fortrefs of *Marstrand*, and all the other Islands which belong'd to *Sweden* before this War, and have been taken by the *Danes*; and his *Danish* Majesty will restore them in the same Condition they were when taken, for an Equivalent which shall be stipulated.

8. As to the Town of *Wismar*, which is no Part of that Equivalent, his *Danish* Majesty yields it also to his *Swedish* Majesty, and to the Crown of *Sweden*, with all the Pretensions he may have to the same, and promises to withdraw his Troops from thence immediately after the Ratification of this Treaty.

9. On the other Hand, the King of *Sweden* renounces the Privilege or Liberty he had hitherto of paying no Toll in the *Sound*; and engages to pay to his *Danish* Majesty the same Toll as other Nations do, viz. the *English* and *Dutch*, for all their Ships which pass and repass the *Sound*.

10. Besides which, the King and Crown of *Sweden* promise to pay to the King of *Denmark* 600000 Crowns, on the Foot of the Year 1690.

11. As soon as the 600000 Crowns shall be remitted in good Bills of Exchange into the Hands of the Mediators, his *Danish* Majesty will cause his Governours and Officers to deliver to the Commissioners, Governours, and Officers of his *Swedish* Majesty, the aforesaid Places, Countries, and Islands.

12. All confiscated Estates and Effects of each Nation shall be restor'd to each; so that all the Proprietors may resume their own, without paying any thing, and without Law-suits.

13. All Prisoners of the two Nations shall be mutually released and restored, without paying any Ransom.

14. Three Months after the Ratification of this Treaty, Commissioners of both Crowns shall repair to the Frontiers of *Finland* and *Norway*, to examine the Limits, and regulate them conformably to former Treaties.

15. As to the *Swedish* Posts which pass through *Denmark*, it shall be stipulated that his *Swedish* Majesty shall have Liberty to keep a Commissary at *Else-nore*, there to regulate what is necessary. On the other Hand, his *Danish* Majesty shall have a Commissary at *Elfsingburg*: And the Posts shall be permitted to go once a Week to *Norway*, through the Territories of *Sweden*, and to *Hambourg* through the Territories of *Denmark*.

16. All former Treaties and Conventions made between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, shall be deem'd inserted *verbatim* in this Treaty, except such Articles as are contrary to the same.

17. All the foregoing Articles shall be ratify'd and confirm'd by their *Danish* and *Swedish* Majesties, within six Weeks after the Date of the present Treaty. Done at *Stockholm* the 30th of *June*, 1720.



G E R M A N Y.

*The Affairs of Religion in the Palatinate, continu'd from
Page 155 of the last Register.*

THE Papists, in the Palatinate, were not a little mortify'd at the Restitution of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, and therefore endeavour'd to regain by Cunning what they found they had not been able to keep by Force: Of this we have an authentick Instance in the following Letter.

Translation of a Letter written in Latin to Mr. Haldane, his Britannick Majesty's Minister at the Court of the Elector Palatine, from two Gentlemen of the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council.

Most illustrious Sir, and our ever to be respected Friend,
BE pleas'd to excuse our giving you the Trouble of this Letter; for remembering our Promise when you were going to *Straßburg*, that we would send you an Account of what should be done here with respect to our Religion, which it is your Concern we know, we could not forbear writing this, especially considering that the Station in which we are, and the Importance of the Thing, seem to require it of us. The Matter is, in short, as follows:

Some Days ago, a certain Petition (drawn up by whom we do not say) *To the Most Serene and Most Potent King of Great Britain, and to the other Kings, Princes, and States, who have hitherto defended our Cause,* was offer'd to our Citizens to be subscrib'd; in which they most humbly pray to know, if some Medium can't be found out to appease the Wrath of our most Serene Elector, and to retain the Ecclesiastical Senate, and the other Tribunals here; and whether, towards that End, the Church lately restor'd to us may not, on certain Conditions, be given back to the *Roman Catholics*? The Citizens gave us the Petition to read, and begg'd our best Advice in this arduous Affair. When we had read it over, we could not approve of it, and easily prevail'd with them not to sign it. We do not give our Reasons here, hoping that you will return very shortly, when we shall impart them to you by Word of Mouth, or by Letter directed to such Place as you shall please to appoint. To us indeed this Affair seem'd very dangerous: And to Day the said Petition was laid before the Presbytery, where it was read, and also rejected. Yet since there's a strong Report, that the same has been subscrib'd nevertheless, by some of our Perswasion, in eminent Stations, and otherwise good Men, whom we care not to mention, nor their Reasons for doing it; and that they are actually sending it to the Most Serene and Most Potent King of *Great Britain*; and, perhaps, without your Advice (which would be a very unworthy Action) as well as without our Knowledge, (who, according to the Ability God has given us, have taken Care of this Church, and numerous Flock, for a very troublesome Period of fifteen Years) and without the Participation of the Citizens, who have hitherto shewn great Firmness of Mind under many strong Temptations and Trials, give Proofs that they will do the like hereafter, and conceive great Hopes of a better Security for their Religion and Consciences in Time to come, and therefore do nothing of themselves in this Affair; but leave all Things to God, and those Powers that have hitherto pleaded their Cause: Of all this we were willing to acquaint you, that you might consider with your self what was necessary to be done. We are not so wedded to that Church as to think we ought to live and die in it; but, on the other

other Hand, we don't think the Arguments contain'd in the Petition are good Reasons why the said Church should be deliver'd up to the Papists, and much less voluntarily offer'd them.

May God Almighty confirm your most Serene and Potent King in that Favour and Good-will, which, as the true Defender of the true Faith, he has hitherto manifested towards our afflicted Churches, and may he return it to his Majesty in Eternity. May the same God give you a safe and happy Return to us, and so bless your Abilities and Diligence, that the Work which is begun may, at length, be brought to the desired End. Farewell, most illustrious Sir, and continue your Friendship to

Your most humble Admirers,

and Servants,

Heidelberg,

May 2, 1720.

J. P. Hermanni, L. Mehrenscheld.

Meanwhile the Elector Palatine being resolv'd to punish the Inhabitants of *Heidelberg*, order'd all the Tribunals to remove from thence to *Manheim*; and the like Orders were given to the Ecclesiastical Senate, or Council of the Reform'd; who represented to that Prince, that it was impossible for them to comply with his Orders, and discharge their Functions as Ministers and Professors: But their Remonstrances having no Manner of Effect, they apply'd themselves to the Evangelical Body at *Ratisban*, who, about the Middle of *July*, came to the following Resolution.

THAT they had hitherto thought it needless to make any Remonstrances to the Elector Palatine against the Removal of the Ecclesiastick Council from *Heidelberg* to *Manheim*, because they hoped his Electoral Highness, at the most humble Petition of the Burghers of *Heidelberg*, would have chang'd his Resolution of residing at *Manheim*, and most graciously comply'd with the Remonstrance which the said Council presented, in the most submissive Manner, on the 15th of *May* last, containing many strong Arguments and Reasons, against the Justice of which there lay not the least Objection; but since they met with a Repulse, and a dissatisfactory Answer, of Pretence that those Reasons ought to have been first communicated, and approv'd of, by the rest of the Deaneries, the Evangelical Body therefore declare, that it never

was their Intention to dictate to his Electoral Highness, with respect to his Residence; but that in case his Electoral Highness should persist in his Resolution to remove the Courts for good and all from *Heidelberg* to *Manheim*, they hoped, with humble Confidence, that his Electoral Highness will, of himself, easily perceive that the Orders sent to the Ecclesiastick Council to follow him, is quite contrary to the Regulation in 1564, which expressly ordains, 'That the said Council shall meet in the Town of *Heidelberg* to consult together for the Management of religious Affairs'; a Point which was never contested by such of his Electoral Highness's Predecessors as were of the *Roman* Religion, tho' they have kept their Court, not at *Heidelberg*, but in other Places. That besides, the Ecclesiastick Council's Absence from *Heidelberg* will, in the End, be not only its own Ruin, but also that of the University; and the said Council will likewise be disabled from promoting the Welfare of the Souls committed to their Care. Moreover, the Protestant Electors and Princes are highly concern'd, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, in any Alterations in the Palatinate, which threaten the Ruin of the Protestant Churches, the University, and other religious Concerns. Therefore the Evangelick Body rest assur'd, that his Electoral Highness, after mature Deliberation, will not oblige the few Families, which belong to the Evangelick Council and Administration, to remove to *Manheim*, which as it tends not only to the Ruin of the University and other Ecclesiastick Affairs, but also to the manifest Prejudice of the Protestant Electors, Princes, and States, so we are confident it will not, in any wise, be approv'd by the Emperor and Empire.

The Ministers of the Protestant Princes at the Court Palatine, thought this Affair so material, that they presented the following Memorial on that Subject.

IT is evident from the Electoral Order and Regulation in 1564, that the six Persons composing the Ecclesiastical Council shall meet three Days a Week at *Heidelberg*, viz. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to consult together, and order their Ecclesiastical Affairs, and even on the other Days, if Business requires.

2. From hence it appears, that the Town of *Heidelberg* is the determinate and appointed Place for their Assembly; so that tho' former Electors kept their Residence in other Places, the Ecclesiastical Bodies always continu'd at *Heidelberg*.

3. The Ecclesiastical Council, from those Times to this very Day, always perform'd the Function of Preaching in that Place, and were Professors of the University.

4. The Salaries of the Ecclesiastical Council being insufficient to maintain them, those belonging to Preachers and Professors were reunited to them, to the end that Men of Merit might be employ'd for the Honour of the University, and the common Interest of the Church.

5. But if the Ecclesiastical Council should be oblig'd to remove to *Manheim*, and continu'd there, it necessarily follows, that they cannot duly attend their Functions at *Heidelberg* as Professors and Preachers, and their Salaries being but small, they would be under a Necessity to go to other Places to get Subsistence.

6. It is notorious what Charges the Reform'd have been at since the Desolation of *Heidelberg*, in building their House where the Ecclesiastical Council and Administration meet, and where their Archives and Registers are kept; and because this House was built upon a Place which entirely belongs to the Reform'd, who furnish'd the Expences, the Roman Catholick Administration were oblig'd to pay a certain Sum of Money every Year for their being also allow'd the Use of that House; so that the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council, with the Administration and Consistory, will suffer a great Loss if they be remov'd from *Heidelberg*, because, not only their House will stand empty, but they will be put to the Charge of hiring or buying another House at *Manheim*, where their Archives and Registers cannot be so safely deposited as in their House at *Heidelberg*, which has several Vaults that are Proof against accidental Fires.

7. Whereas this Removal, according to the Electoral Rescript, is partly intended to promote Commerce at *Manheim*; this Aim may be obtain'd, &c. the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council and Administration be suffer'd to continue at *Heidelberg*, since their residing at *Manheim* cannot be of much Advantage to that Town.

And

And since your Electoral Highness must needs be sensible of the mutual Interest and Connection of the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council with the University of *Heidelberg*, the *Gymnasium*, and other Schools, and that most of the Members of the Ecclesiastical Council cannot be remov'd from hence without great Prejudice to the University, and the ministerial Office, and that, by such a Removal, the religious Affairs of the Reform'd will be expos'd to the utmost Danger: The *Prussian* and *Hessian* Ministers, now residing here, in Conformity to the *Conclusum* made by the whole Ecclesiastical Body the 10th Instant, have therefore thought it necessary to remonstrate to your Electoral Highness upon this Affair. The said Body have no Intention to dictate unto your Electoral Highness with respect to your Residence; but their only Aim is to represent to you the Inconveniencies and inevitable Damages and Destruction which will accrue to the Protestant University and Church here. The said Ministers have the humble Confidence to hope, that your Electoral Highness will graciously permit the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council and Administration to continue always at *Heidelberg*, that they may attend their Functions there, which will tend to the Comfort and Preservation of your faithful Reform'd Churches, the University, and the Schools, that otherwise will be liable to utter Ruin.

Heidelberg, July 28, 1720.

The Elector Palatine having receiv'd Advice from *Vienna*, that in the Conferences held there about the Affair of Religion, it was clearly prov'd, that there had been no Alteration in the Catechism of *Heidelberg*, as his Ministers had made him believe, and that an Imperial Mandate was to be issu'd, allowing the Use of the said Catechism without any Alteration, such as it is at present, except that it shall not be mention'd as Printed by Authority of the Elector, and with his Coat of Arms, his Electoral Highness thought fit to issue the following Order to his Regency.

THE Electoral Regency of the Palatinate cannot but remember what his Electoral Highness has ordain'd relating to the Re-admission of the suppressed Catechism of *Heidelberg*, with certain Limitations and Conditions. Now whereas the Reform'd, through the

the Means of the Royal *Prussian* Minister *Hecht*, do desire and solicit the allowing of the Comment upon the 80th Question, and have not only produc'd a Copy of that Catechism, which is hereby join'd, being printed in the Year 1609, in which that Comment is to be found; but also aver, that in the same Year an Electoral Order was issu'd for authorizing the said Catechism thus commented upon, which is still extant with the Reformed Ecclesiastick Council. And since this appears the more strange to his Electoral Highness, because it was given out some Time ago, that the said Comment was drawn up but lately by one *Langhale*, and foisted into the Catechism; therefore the said Regency are thereby commanded to make diligent Enquiry in the Electoral Archives, and in other proper Places, whether there is to be found the first Draught of the said Comment, and of what Year; as also to confer hereupon with the said Ecclesiastick Council, and to give in, within three Days at farthest, in Writing, the State of the Case as they find it: And likewise, as to the Memorial of the Bookbinders of the University hereto join'd, relating to their confiscated Copies of the said Catechism, they are hereby charg'd to make due Enquiry, and give in their Report thereupon also in Writing.

Schwetzingen,
July 15, 1720.

Sign'd,
Charles Philip Elector.

P O L A N D.

IN *May* last the King of *Poland* issu'd, according to Custom, circular Letters for holding the provincial or petty Diets. Those Letters contain a Sort of Manifesto against the false Rumours and Insinuations that have been spread in the Kingdom to the Prejudice of his Majesty, and are as follows:

WE, and the whole Republick with us are convinc'd, and it is grounded on Experience, that the Treaty made at the Diet of *Warsaw*, to be consider'd as the most solid Foundation of the domestic Peace, and the firmest Support of the mutual Confidence between the States of the Kingdom; and consequently on the maintaining of this Treaty de-

pends the Preservation of the Republick's Rights and Liberties, the Safety of our Prerogative, the settling of good Order, the re-establishing of the military Discipline, and several other publick Advantages.

Accordingly, pursuant to the paternal Care which we have always taken, and which we still take, without Intermision, for the Welfare of our Kingdom, we have made it our chief Study to maintain the Constitutions establish'd, in the said Diet, and to cause them exactly to be observ'd; and we may say, with Truth, that the Pains we have taken on that Account, jointly with the Republick, have been Proof against the obstinate Efforts of those who have endeavour'd to destroy so fine and useful a Building, particularly after the States of the Republick had re-assum'd and confirm'd so wholesome a Work, *in vim legis perpetuae in toto*, (enacting the whole into a perpetual Law) by the late Constitution made at the Diet of *Grodno*.

Our Vigilance for preventing all the Evils which might befall the Kingdom, did not stop there; but after having provided for the publick Security within the Kingdom by good Laws, we have apply'd our Cares to secure it from all the Insults that might be rais'd against it from Abroad, and to deliver it from the insupportable Burden of the auxiliary Troops, which expended themselves on all Sides.

In Hopes of promoting so good a Work, we were not content with dispatching a Commissary to his Czarish Majesty at the Diet of *Grodno*, to insist with him to withdraw his Forces, without Delay, out of the Kingdom; but also when the same Diet had appointed an Ambassador to be sent to his said Czarish Majesty, we prorogu'd it, with the Consent of the States, in order thereby to secure the publick Interest, and to satisfy the Desire of the Palatinates and Districts.

And tho' our provident Cares had the happy Effect which we promis'd to our selves, and that our common Wishes were accomplish'd by the Marching of the abovesaid Troops out of the Kingdom, and that thereby Peace and Tranquillity began to be re-establish'd on all Sides, which gave Joy to our paternal Heart, which shares equally with our faithful Subjects the Good and the Evil, and soothed the Remembrance of Misfortunes past; yet our unwearied En-

deavours for promoting the common Interest extend-
ed still farther, and would not permit us to prorogue
the Term prefix'd by the Law for the Re-assumption
of the Diet of *Grodno*; on the contrary, we absented
our selves from those Objects which are the Delight of
our Eyes and Heart, *viz.* the Prince Royal, and the
Princess Royal his Consort, and without minding the
manifest Danger to which we were going to expose
our selves, seeing the contagious Distempers were
breaking out in several Places, we left our hereditary
Dominions and came hither.

Upon our Arrival, having observ'd that Malice,
the Mother of Discord, had dispers'd, among the
Publick, seditious Libels full of malicious Contri-
vances, tending to the Prejudice of the Republick's
Interests, and the Promoting of the Designs of Fo-
reigners; the first Care we took, in order to cut up
the Root of that Evil, was to protest immediately, at
the re-assuming of the Diet, in the Presence of the
States assembled, that being sensible of the Duty to
which we are engag'd by the Laws and Constitutions
of the Kingdom, we had nothing more at Heart
than religiously to observe them; and that accordingly
we had already perform'd, and would continue to
perform, the Obligations to which we engag'd our
selves by the Treaty of *Warsaw*, made with the View
of drying up the Source of Hatred and Misunder-
standing.

In this last Diet, on Occasion of the Negotiations
at *Vienna*, we gave an evident and certain Proof that
we design inviolably to observe the Laws and Consti-
tutions of the Kingdom; for as to the Point of that
Negociation which concern the Republick, and
which Count *Flemming*, Great Sewer of *Lithuania*,
had drawn up no otherwise than by Way of Project
and relatively, we forthwith gave our Consent to the
Methods which the Republick found the most easy
and most necessary in the Project they made (*pro securi-
tate Legum Patriarum*) for securing the national Laws,
in the Article (*de inundis federibus*) of entering into
Alliances.

We have shewn our Condescension in giving our
Approbation to that Project, that no Room might be
left for sinister Interpretation, (*Livori ciuiliu iniquitatem,*
& *suspiciu Libertatis amori*) to envy which, refuses
every Thing, and to the jealous Love of Liberty.

It is certain, the good Intentions we had must plainly appear, if one considers not only that the *Russian* Troops, at that Time augmenting every Day, became insupportable to the Kingdom, and put the City of *Dantzick* in evident Danger; but also that a dangerous Negotiation was set on foot with *Sweden* at *Aland*.

These good Intentions, and the innocent Proceeding of the Great Sewer, appear still more, if one but casts an Eye upon the Effect which attended those Points, drawn up only by Way of Project in the Treaty of *Vienna*, and upon the Experience we have had of it, as also on the Contents of the Treaty itself, which being made publick, one may see what Circumspection was used in making it, not to prejudice, in any Manner whatsoever, the Rights of the Republick. All this must silence those unjust and ill-grounded Suspicions.

God Almighty, who sees through all that is most hidden, and has the Heart of Kings in his Hand, is our Witness, and the unprejudic'd Consciences of the best Patriots bear Witness with him for us, that we did not neglect any of the Means we could make Use of, without endangering our Prerogative and Rights, as well as those of the Republick, to prevent the Dissolution of this Diet, and this merely out of Love to the Nation, and an ardent Desire of promoting its Welfare and Prosperity.

Though we are fully perswaded that Count *Flemming*, Great Sewer of *Lithuania*, has administer'd the Command of the Forces that are upon a foreign Establishment, with an entire Dependency on the Great General of the Crown, has taken all possible Care of the Regiments, and caus'd the military Discipline to be strictly observ'd; and though, to our certain Knowledge, the Great General, himself, did confer that Command upon him according to the establish'd Custom, the Count being entitled to it by holding the full Rank in those Regiments, and with all the Precarious imaginable: Yet seeing that the obstinate Malice of those who, out of private Views, were already aiming at the Dissolution of the Diet, took the pretext of that Command, tho' without the least Reason, to make it look'd upon as the stumbling Stone; we employ'd all possible Means, and made Declarations, both by Word of Mouth and in Writ-

ing, to accommodate that Matter; yet notwithstanding all the Care we took, in Conjunction with the Senators, to adjust it privately, a publick Controversy was made of it. Upon this we propos'd a Conjunction of the two Orders, to hear, in a full Assembly, the Reasons and Resolutions of the Republick concerning that Command, making no doubt but the Republick would see, perceive, and more easily judge what was of the Competency of our and the Republick's Sovereign Authority and Prerogative, and what by Right belong'd to the Command of the Great Generals.

The Great Sewer of *Lithuania* never pretended to exercise the Command of the Troops who are upon a foreign Establishment, any otherwise than dependently on the Orders of the Great General of the Crown, and has acted, in all he has done, conformably to the Orders he receiv'd from him. Besides, we explain'd our selves again upon that Point by a new Declaration we made from the Throne, and we offer'd to regulate a-new the Power of the Great Generals, *intra metam & limites* (as to its Extent and Bounds) with that Circumspection contain'd in the Treaty of *Warsaw*, either by a new Constitution made by common Consent, or by a Convention to be made with the Great Generals in a Committee of some Members of the Senate and Equestrian Order.

This was all we could do on our Side; for inasmuch as we cannot condemn any of our Subjects, unless he be judicially convicted, much less could we consent that the Great Sewer of *Lithuania*, who has well deserv'd of us ever since the Beginning of our Reign, should be thus depriv'd of his Employments; besides, we could not do it without infringing the Convention we had made with the Republick, and without apparently overturning the Treaty of *Warsaw*.

After so sincere a Declaration of our Sentiments, we had just Reason to hope, that the known Love we have for the Nation, and the great Application with which we endeavour'd to preserve the Diet, would move the Hearts of all our Subjects, and animate them to co-operate with us zealously and sincerely, and laying aside private Views, in taking all convenient Measures relating to publick Affairs.

It is also most certain, that the Republick would have reap'd many Benefits from this Diet, had it been brought to a happy Conclusion; for in that Case Expedients would have been thought upon betimes for establishing the Security of the Kingdom both at Home and Abroad; Statutes would have been made for rectifying the Tribunals of both Nations, and Means would have been found out for adjusting the Demands which the Palatinates and Districts had settled in the provincial Sessions.

But the Animosity of some Officers in our and the Republick's Service, who were Deputies at the said Diet, shew'd but too plainly, that under the false Pretexts of Liberty, and of maintaining the Authority of the Generals, which they made Use of, they conceal'd a Desire of reviving the ancient Disorder, and that military Power which they exercis'd in a despotick Manner, as well on our own Demesnes, as on the Estates of the Nobility and Clergy; and that they had rather make a Sacrifice of all the Advantages that would have accru'd to the Republick by this Diet, and involve it in all Manner of Danger, than to desist from their Obstinacy. These are, in Effect, the Reasons why they could not be prevail'd upon, neither by our Condescension, Goodness, and Remonstrances, nor by the Perswasion and good Advice of their Fellow-Subjects, and of the Generals themselves, and that by hindering *Ordinem intermedium* (the Senate) from speaking, they chuse rather *ledere delicatissimam puellam liberam Nationis, Auctoritatem Senatus*, (to touch a free Nation in its most tender Part, the Authority of the Senate) though the Constitution for establishing Freedom of Speech in Voting, was but newly enacted.

But notwithstanding that this Obstinacy could not be conquer'd, neither by the paternal Care we have taken, on our Side, for maintaining the domestick Peace, nor, on the other Side, by the Love which those People owe to their native Country; yet we shall not grow Lemiss, but rather make use of the regular Methods for helping the Republick out of that melancholy Condition to which it is reduc'd.

For these Reasons and salutary Ends, we have not only given Orders to issue the usual Dispatches for calling the ensuing Diet within the Term prefix'd by the Law, but also to summon, according to the an-
c

ent Custom, the lesser Diets of Relation : And accordingly, we hereby appoint them to be held in the usual Places, &c. &c. At the same Time we give you Liberty to chuse Commissaries for the Tribunal at *Radom* in the Palatinates and Districts, where there are none, for the speedy Payment of the Forces, and the maintaining of military Discipline : We also recommend to you the Payment of the Months due to the Army, which have already been resolv'd to be paid in the former Diets.

We hope that in the lesser Diets, after having maturely consider'd our good Intentions set forth at large above, and heard the Reports to be made to you by your Representatives, you will, by no Means, hearken to the wicked Insinuations of the Disaffected, nor give Credit to their false and imaginary Suspicions ; but rather have regard to the perfect Sincerity of our paternal Heart, and second our good Intentions and unwearied Endeavours for the publick Good, for the establishing of a Peace so universally desir'd, that may be firm and acceptable to all ; and that to this End you will remain inseparably united with us, assist us with your Advice, constantly maintain the Execution of the new Laws ; and, last of all, be ready to assist us with your Forces on Occasion : Such your Conduct will prove a Comfort to us in our Affliction.

ITALY.

Genoa.

IN the Register N^o XVII. Page 83, Mention is made of Cardinal *Alberoni's* being seiz'd near *Genoa*, at the Instances of the Pope ; but in a few Days the Senate thought fit to set him at Liberty, and writ the following Letter to his Holiness, in Justification of their Conduct in that Affair.

Most holy and most blessed Father,

Cardinal *Imperiali* has represented to us the Commission with which your Holiness has charg'd *Fr her Mainerio*, Procurator-General of the Congregation for the assisting of the Sick, to require the Concurrence of our secular Arm against the Person of Cardinal

Cardinal *Alberoni*, according to your Holiness's Letter, dated the 24th of *February*, and brought to us by the said Father *Mainerio*; we have seen the same more at large in your Holiness's Brief of the 18th past, directed to the said Cardinal *Imperiali*, which we receiv'd, together with the aforesaid Letter: We have thereby been inform'd, that for most weighty Reasons, soon to be made publick, it is, among other Things, greatly for the Concern of the Catholick Religion, that the Person of the said Cardinal *Alberoni* be secur'd to your Holiness, in order to his being forthwith committed to Custody in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, and of his being proceeded against according to Justice; the Execution of which Affair was committed to the Care of the said Father *Mainerio*, and the said Cardinal was order'd to employ his Offices with us for desiring the Assistance of our secular Arm. We cannot enough explain how we hesitated when we heard this; the Cause of the Catholick Religion, which though in a dark Manner seem'd to be concern'd in the Case, prompted us on one Side; and, on the other, we were restrain'd by the Right of Hospitality, which, as no Man questions, grants Protection to every one, with Princes who are not offended. We found that Time would be lost by the Irresolution of our Mind, which we were of Opinion could not be mov'd to grant the Assistance of our secular Arm, unless it were for the plain Interest of the Catholick Religion: Therefore 'till we should be more certainly inform'd about it, of your Holiness, we have judg'd, our Zeal for the Catholick Faith, and Religion and Prudence did require, forthwith to secure the foresaid Cardinal's Person, immediately upon the Receipt of the abovesaid Letter, so as to remove all Danger of Delay: This being done, we forthwith, by Letters which we sent in great Haste by an extraordinary Courier, acquainted the abovesaid Cardinal *Imperiali* with it, that we might the more safely and speedily proceed in returning an Answer as to this Affair, being apprehensive, that the Resolution we had taken, in Favour of Religion and Faith, to grant the demanded Assistance of our altogether independent secular Arm, merely by Way of Precaution, might be constru'd (as indeed it was publickly pretended) by those who are unacquainted with the

Circumstances.

Circumstances, as a Breach of the publick Laws of Nations, and of every one's Liberty of free Access to these our Dominions. But as by the Answer of Cardinal *Imperiali* of the 5th Instant, which he return'd by the said Courier, and also by your Holiness's Letter, which we receiv'd by the said Father *Mainerio*, nothing appear'd to us, that directly and immediately seem'd to concern the Cause of the Catholick Faith and Religion, in which, however, we judge to have a common Interest with your Holiness and other Christian Princes; therefore we were of Opinion it would be derogatory to the Laws of Nations and Hospitality, and prejudicial to Justice and publick Liberty, if we should any longer use that Precaution about the said Cardinal *Alberoni's* Person; we have resolv'd, out of Obligation to Justice, to recall our Officer, who, with his Men, was charg'd by us to execute that Precaution. By this your Holiness will certainly see, how far we have had at Heart the Cause of the Catholick Faith and Religion, inasmuch as when it appear'd, that there were only some Suspicions upon that Account, we have been willing to suspend the Laws of Nations, and the Protection granted by them. You will likewise see, that we had been wanting in our Duty, if we had not performed this Piece of plain Justice we ow'd to our Republick; but it is so plain and notorious what Obligation those Laws put upon all Princes, even those who are not of the Orthodox Faith, and what Disparagement the Violation of them must bring upon the Justice, Majesty, and Honour of Princes, forasmuch as those Laws are to be postpon'd only to the Laws of God Almighty; that we are in certain Hopes, that not only your Holiness, by reason of the Equity of your Mind, but likewise all Princes, to whose Knowledge this Affair shall come, and who have the same Interest with us to maintain the Laws of Nations, will applaud what we have done in this Affair, as being just, and conformable to Equity, as also for the Honour and Dignity of the Republick, which we ought always to have in View. Having thus respectfully represented this, we instantly pray God Almighty long to preserve your Holiness, to the Comfort of Christendom, and the Increase of the Catholick Faith, and by kissing your holy Feet, we engage to you our Obedience.

Given at Genoa the 11th of March, 1720.

J A M A I C A.

St. Jago de la Vega, June 16, 1720.

Y Esterday the Assembly of this Island met. This Day his Excellency Sir *Nicholas Lawes*, the Governor, commanded them to attend him in the King's House, and there deliver'd himself to them in the following Manner.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and you Gentlemen of this Assembly,

AT our first Meeting, I signify'd to you his Majesty's Pleasure, according to my Duty, and recommended to you several Matters of Importance for his Service, and the Welfare of this Country, which is still the same Thing, for there can be no Distinction in Interest betwixt our King and his People.

What Progress you have made therein your own Journals will shew, and after that I can entertain no doubt for what remains to be done, with such Vigour and Dispatch, as will give me an Opportunity to make a just Representation of your loyal Proceedings to the King, that his Majesty may see his Subjects in *Jamaica* know how to value the Blessings, and merit the Advantage of his Favour and Protection.

When I parted with you, I did, in his Majesty's Name, thank you for the subsisting his Soldiers, for the Provision you had made to reduce the rebellious Negroes, your generous Rewards to the Sufferers in your Service, and the Aid you had given the King's Revenue, for the Support of your Country, and to discharge the Debts contracted and due thereon.

But you will find, by the Receiver-General's Accounts, that the Funds you provided to answer those good Ends may, in some Measure, prove deficient, and the Payments there-from appear so slow and remote, that 'tis very improbable your Designs and Intentions should prove effectual in any reasonable Time.

This makes People passionately uneasy, and clamour for being so long kept out of their Money, and justly moves me to desire you to find out some proper Method immediately to clear those Incumbrances, or otherwise, that all Orders of Council of 20 l. or upwards, that remain unpaid, or shall hereafter be issued, and

and not paid in 20 Days from the Date of such Order, shall carry the common Interest, until they are discharg'd by the Receiver-General.

This will beget a new Life and Credit to the Government, and save the Publick a great deal of extraordinary Charge, when Orders of Council will have a Currency equal, if not superior, to ready Cash.

And I flatter my self you will readily come into this, because 'tis but doing as you would be done unto.

Most of our present Distempers arise from the Want of Inhabitants, Decay of Credit, Loss of Trade, and the too visible Diminution of our Species, or Current Money.

This very much deserves the Consideration of every loyal Subject and Lover of his Country; and you may depend upon it, that if I can contribute towards proper Remedies, by concurring with you in any Thing you shall propose consistent with his Majesty's Honour, I will readily do it.

By my Instructions, I am commanded to take Care, that an Act pass'd in the 6th Year of the late Queen, be duly observ'd and put in Execution: In that Law is contain'd her Majesty's Proclamation, to ascertain the Currency of foreign Coins in the Plantations; wherein 'tis declar'd, that no *Sevil, Pillar, or Mexico* Pieces of Eight, though of Seventeenpence Half-penny Weight, shall pass for more than 6s. Current Money, and the Halfs, Quarters, and other lesser Pieces of the same Coins, in the like Proportion.

That Law was never yet observ'd in this Colony, and I propose it now to you for your Opinions, how useful and reasonable it may be at this juncture, when there is not Current Money in the Island to carry on the necessary Commerce and Dealings among us, and you may see, by that Act, how penal 'tis to receive or pay that Coin at higher and greater Rates than is above and therein mention'd.

Yet you know that the Practice has been, and still is, to pass that Money at 7s. per Ounce, or 23 per Cent. on 100l. Current Money.

So that the Event will only be to permit that Coin to pass more legally in a retail Way to every Body in like Proportion, as it has done in gross among the Merchants and Jews, and, in some Measure, prevent

and stop its being carry'd to our Neighbours, the *French* and Northern Plantation; besides, it will be an Encouragement to the *Spanish* Trade.

And I think you had better be paid in that Specie for your Sugar, than sell it upon Trust for want of Current Money.

The frequent Changes that Governors have made in the Commissions both Civil and Militia, and some Gentlemen taking Places with Intent only to lay them down, to become what they call Reform'd Officers; and, as they think they may, by the Militia Act, and thereby be excus'd from serving the King and Country.

I say, that Practice has begot so great a Number of those useless People in every Parish, that 'tis very difficult to find Officers to supply the Vacancies that happen by Death and Desertion.

Wherefore I recommend it to you to consider or explain that Law; so that every Gentleman may be oblig'd to return to his Duty, and to serve the King, at least, in the same Post he was last employ'd in.

Here has been a Custom of late Years for Boats to pass the Fort, by giving Notice they would do so, under Pretence of meeting the Ships, to Pilot them into the Harbour; but, in Reality, their Business is, as I am inform'd, to find out the Turtlers, and other Vessels who have been trading with the *French*, and to convey from them, into some obscure Place, the Indico and *European* Goods that are brought hither from *Hispaniola*, to the manifest Injury of the fair Trader, and in Prejudice of his Majesty's Customs, which ought to be prevented as much as possible.

But if it be requisite that Pilote Boats should be allow'd for Advantage of Navigation, then I think you ought to prepare a Law to ascertain the Number of these Boats, under such Securities and Regulations, as may hinder and stop that clandestine and evil Practice.

I have observ'd, that the dilatory Proceedings in Chancery are, in some Measure, occasion'd for Want of a Power in that Court over the Commissioners, to whom Matters are referr'd, and a lawful Fee or Reward for them, or such Masters as may be appointed to compensate their Trouble and Expence of Time in that Service; a short Law for that Purpose would expedite

pedite Causes, and be a great Ease to those engag'd in such Suits.

And I think it would be proper for you, by a Law, to impower two or three Justices, in a summary Way, to decide all Disputes between Tradersmen, Overseers, Servants, hir'd People, and their Masters, relating to their Wages or Agreements; so that the Poor and Indigent may not be put to the Trouble and Expence of a tedious Law-Suit to recover their just Right. I have had many Complaints of that Kind from hir'd Servants, who, for Want of Money to go to Law, have met with little Redress.

And for the better Administration of Justice, securing the Property of the Subject, and that Murder and other capital Offences may not meet with Impunity, I am commanded to propose to you the passing a Law to set the Value of Mens Estates, either in Goods or Lands, under which they shall not be capable to serve as Jurors at the Grand Court.

And I must recommend to you the causing a general Survey to be made of the whole Island, by which it may appear what considerable Tracts of Land remain in the Crown to be dispos'd of to any Number of Families, and for their Encouragement to come and settle among us.

It is for your own Interest that his Majesty's Quit-Rents should be more regularly collected and adjusted, which Experience shews cannot be done without a Power lodg'd in the Receiver-General to administer an Oath for the Discovery thereof; and if you delay to do it, as I have already propos'd, I must give Orders to the proper Officers to proceed, according to Law, against those who have neglected to pay their Quit-Rents; and I shall put a full Stop to the granting any more Orders for Land, unless it be to New-Comers to settle, or such as have not any to plant, for I think it unjust, that particular Men should be excus'd or shelter'd from that Duty, which is yet fix'd by a Law, and the King's Grace, for your Support.

If you will not make a publick Provision to educate your Children here in Religion, Virtue, and useful Learning, nor for the regulating of Markets, so that poor free People, and White Tradersmen, may live among us, the Number of Planters will never multiply; though you, Gentlemen, may have many Plantations without Masters to inhabit them, the fa-

tal Consequences whereof may easily be foreseen, and I hope timely prevented by the Prudence of this Assembly.

And though I am accountable to none but my Sovereign Lord and Master for my consenting to, or rejecting any Law, you Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly have pass'd, yet I am willing to let you know the Reason, why I did not pass the Act, entitled, *An Act to suspend two several Clauses, &c. and to encourage the Breed of Cattle*, was, because there was not a sufficient Encouragement for the importing of foreign Cattle; and I did not think it proper to suspend Part of two Laws which will soon expire, and have not been observ'd or put in Execution by the Magistrates for these 17 Years last past, which has begot and countenanc'd that unlawful Practice in the Markets, which ought never to have been suffer'd. And I must take this Opportunity to tell you, good Ministers of Justice can never think their Country safe, nor can it prosper, unless the Laws are vigorously executed.

I find you agree with me in Opinion, that Barracks ought to be provided to lodge the Officers and Soldiers of the two Independent Companies; and that it is necessary a proper Building should be erected for the several publick Offices in this Island; And I conclude you will also think it needful, that a good and secure Prison should be built in this Town:

But if you will have the Charges of those Buildings defray'd and paid for out of the King's Revenue, you must enable it so to do;

And ~~that~~ may be easily done, without taxing yourself, or the Country a Shilling, by continuing the additional Duty Bill for four or five Years, and substituting the Soldiers upon the Deficiency Act, which, I think, is not intended so much to raise Money, as to beget a Number of White People, in Proportion to your Slaves and Cattle; and I wish there were no Deficiency.

How can it be expected the publick Affairs of the Island should be solicited and promoted at Home, without some Person was empower'd and enabled to do it.

'Tis true, you Gentlemen of the Assembly did pass a Law, to appoint an Agent in Great Britain;

And,

And, it's as true, the Council rejected it; and I conclude with good Reasons, besides what I must observe to you; and that is, tho' I told you the Person to be appointed for your Agent must be nominated by the Council and Assembly, yet you assum'd a Power in your selves to name him in the Bill, without consulting or advising with the Council, and fix'd a Majority of the Commissioners in your own House, excluding your Governor from being privy to, or acquainted with, the Transactions between them and your Agent; which, I could never allow of.

Because, if nothing was intended but soliciting the passing of Laws, and the publick Utility of the Island, then the Governor's Power and Interest were requisite, and ought to be join'd, to countenance and promote such Solicitations: And if it be to complain of his Administration, then he should be acquainted with it, that he might prepare for his Defence.

Upon the whole Matter, I wish you better understood the true State of your Affairs and Interest at Court, and the Power of the Ministry to serve you, or otherwise; and did not so much adhere to unchangeable Principles and mistaken Politicks, as if what you would have, ought to be, and must be, and as if your Affairs would dispatch themselves without Solicitation or Address.

I am sorry you have so often oblig'd me to put you in Mind of your Interest, your Duty and Gratitude to his Majesty, by your delaying to answer his Royal Recommendation, in paying the former Governor and Council the Money advanc'd by them to support his Soldiers, who, otherwise, must have starv'd, or would have mutiny'd.

'Tis Fact, there were no Provisions made for them, nor could the Governor (the then Circumstances consider'd) act otherwise than he did; and, 'tis true, the Money was disburs'd by those Gentlemen. And I am apt to think, this Piece of Justice, thus recommended to any other Body of Men in his Majesty's Dominions, would have met with a more suitable Return than it hath hitherto done; and I still hope you, Gentlemen, will not think it consistent with your Duty and Interest, to hazard the King's Displeasure, and the Consequences thereof, for so trivial

vial a Sum, as is requisite to answer his just Expectation.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

At your Instance, and depending upon the Provision you had made to reduce the rebellious Negroes, I commanded Parties from all Parts of the Island to be equip'd for that Service, and some of them for six Months, which Time I had Reason to hope would have effectually routed and destroy'd those Rebels out of the Mountains.

What Success the several Parties have had, and how they behav'd themselves upon that Service, will appear to you by their respective Journals.

And I leave you to judge at the Concern I have been under for the Disappointment of not being able to see them paid and discharg'd, according to my Promise, upon their returning, and being recall'd from the Fatigue they underwent, and Hazard they had run, for the publick Security.

This is the greatest Disadvantage, Reproach, and Dishonour that could befall the Credit of your Laws, and the greatest Discouragement to command Men to enter into the like Service, were the Necessity for so doing never so great.

Wherefore I expect you should immediately take this Matter under your most serious Consideration, and find out some Way, not only to recover the Credit and Reputation of the Country in this Case, but to provide against all Contingencies for the future; so that the Government may not be distress'd, and unable to support itself with Honour upon all Occasions, for that is the only Means to make us happy, safe, and easy.

By what I have said, I hope you will do me the Justice to think, that I have nothing so much at Heart, or in my View, as the King's Service, and the Happiness of his People committed to my Care: And, as a farther Proof of my sincere Inclination to do the Country Good,

I did, with the Advice of the Council, send some Proposals to *Jeremy*, King of the *Musquito* Indians, to supply us with forty or fifty of his Subjects, in order to clear our Mountains of the rebellious Negroes.

That

That King is now come in Person, with one of his chief Commanders, to treat upon that Head; and if you think that Project will answer the End propos'd, Power and Ability must be lodg'd somewhere effectually to perform and comply with whatever shall be agreed upon for that Service.

'Tis with the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction, that I now firmly believe no Prejudice or Disrespect to particular Persons will carry us beyond the Bounds of our Duty to our Prince, or Justice to our Fellow-Subjects.

So that I conclude, our only Study and Ambition will be, as it ought, to approve ourselves the most loyal Subjects to his most sacred Majesty, the most generous and publick Spirits for the Good and Welfare of our Country, and the most kind Friends and useful Neighbours to each other.

To his Excellency the Governor,
The humble Address of the Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of this his Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*, with all Chearfulness embrace this Opportunity of acquainting your Excellency, that we are truly sensible of your Excellency's steadfast and continu'd Endeavours in promoting his Majesty's Honour and Service, and the Peace, Quiet, and Prosperity of this his Island; and of our rendering to your Excellency our most dutiful Thanks for your candid and kind Speech.

And we take Leave to give your Excellency fresh Assurances, that nothing shall be wanting on our Part, as loyal Subjects to his most sacred Majesty, and true Lovers of our Country, to expedite all Things that may tend to his Majesty's Honour and Service, and the real Interest and Tranquillity of our Fellow-Subjects.

June 17, 1720.

Pass'd the Assembly,
Edmond Kelly, *Speaker*

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

IN the *Register*, N^o XVII. we gave the several Proposals offer'd to the Consideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, by the Bank of *England* and the *South Sea Company*, for the Payment of the national Debts, and took Notice, that the House of Commons had determin'd it in Favour of the latter, and order'd a Bill to be brought in in their Behalf, which pass'd the Royal Assent on the 7th of *April* last; and designing now to give an Account of the Proceedings of the said Company since that Time, it will be proper previously to insert an Abstract of that Act, which is as follows:

Abstract of the Act for enabling the South Sea Company to increase their Capital Stock, 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, &c. Anno Sexto Georgii Regis.

THE Preamble recites the several Acts of Parliament for granting Annuities, and several other Debts, redeemable by Parliament at 5 l. per Cent. the principal Summs whereof amount to 11,770,660 l. 11 s. 3 d. 3 q. and *£* 1,211,151. 9 d. 2 q. at 4 l. per Cent. the Principal amounting to 4,700,211. 15 s. 9 d. 2 q. which together amounting to 16,546,482 l. 7 s. 1 d. 1 q. and that the *South Sea Company* is willing, before *March 1, 1721*, to take in, either by Purchase or Subscription, the said Annuities, amounting to 666,821 l. 8 s. 3 d. 2 q. per Annum, at *£* 100 to be agreed upon with the Proprietors, so as for such Annuities, they may have an Addition to their Capital Stock, at the Rate of *Twenty Years Purchase*; and are willing to take in the Lottery Annuities of 1710, at Prices to be agreed on with the Proprietors, so as for such Annuities so taken in, they may have an additional Stock at fourteen Years Purchase, and the Annuities payable out of 81000 l. per Annum at the like Rate; and are willing to take in the Redeemable Debts and Annuities, amounting to 16,546,482 l. 7 s. 1 d. 1 q. by Purchase, Subscriptions, or Paying them off, at Cent. per Cent. to be added to the Company's Capital, and so as they may have

Additions

Additions made to their Annuity, or yearly Fund, at the Rates prescrib'd in the Act.

The Commons being desirous to lessen the publick Debts, with regard to Justice, and the publick Faith, and that the publick Duties may be settled, so that the *South Sea Company's* Annuity, or yearly Fund, for their present and to be increas'd Capital, may be continu'd till *Midsummer, 1727*, and afterwards reduc'd to 4l. per Cent, and thenceforth be redeemable by Parliament, do grant, and the Act enacts, That the Rates of Excise, and Duties on Pepper, granted 8 *Anne* for 32 Years, and the yearly Sum of 35000 l. appropriated by her late Majesty's Letters Patents, out of the Excise, and the Duties on Soap, Paper, &c. 12 *Anne*, granted for 32 Years, and the Duties on Coals, &c. granted 5 *George*, be continu'd and made perpetual, to secure to the *South Sea Company* the Payments to be made by this Act.

These Duties shall be rais'd by such Rules and Methods, as the like Rates and Duties granted by the said former Acts are prescrib'd.

In all Cases where any other Provision or Alteration is made by any other Acts now in Force, concerning the said Duties, granted for certain Terms, such other Provisions and Alterations shall be observ'd and take Place, in relation to the like Duties now made perpetual.

All the Monies arising by these Duties (except necessary Charges) shall be brought into the *Exchequer*, that the *South Sea Company* may, out of the same, be secur'd the Payment of such Annuities as shall become payable to them, until the Redemption thereof.

And to the End it may be known what Annuities or Debts shall be taken in, and what Additions are to be made to the Company's Capital Stock for the same, and how much they are to pay into the *Exchequer* for the Use of the Publick, and what new Allowance is to be made to them for Charges of Management, when the same shall be reduc'd to a Certainty, the Commissioners of the Treasury are to constitute such distinct Numbers of able and fit Persons, and such, or so many of them, as they shall think fit, to be Managers and Directors for so doing, and performing such Matters and Things as are by this Act appointed to be done and perform'd.

The Managers and Directors are, according to such Directions as they shall receive from the Treasury, to prepare Books, wherein shall be enter'd, under proper Titles, and in proper Columns, the Particulars following, viz. one Book for entering the Names of such Persons then entitled to the Annuities, payable for the Remainders of the long Terms of 96, 89, and 90 Years, which shall be actually taken in; and also the Names of such Persons then entitled to particular Interests in such Annuities, who shall be willing to depart with the same, and which shall be actually taken in; and there shall be enter'd in the said Book every Annuity so payable for the Remainder of those several Terms (all which Annuities, if the whole should be purchas'd, are computed to amount to 666,821 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* 2 *q.* *per Annum*, or thereabouts) and the particular Duties, or other Provisions, whereupon every such Annuity was charg'd; and there shall also be enter'd in the same Book, such Prices as shall be agreed upon between the Corporation and the Proprietors; which Prices are to be answer'd by the Company, either in ready Money, or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of the Proprietors, or those entrusted under them; and there shall be likewise enter'd the Additions which are to be made to the present Capital Stock of the Company, after the Rate of 20 Years Purchase, for taking in the said Remainders long Terms: Which new Additions to the Annuity, are to commence from the quarterly Feast-day last preceding such taken in, and to be payable at 5 *l.* *per Cent.* till the 24th of June, 1727, and afterwards at 4 *l.* *per Cent.* till redeem'd.

The Managers and Directors are to prepare one or more other Book, for entering the Names of such Persons then entitled to any of the Annuities payable out of the yearly Fund of 81,000 *l.* for 22 Years and three Quarters from Christmas, 1719, or for the Remainder of that Term, which shall be to come at the Quarter-Day preceding the taking in the same; and there shall be also enter'd every Annuity so payable, and the particular Duties whereupon every such Annuity was charg'd, and the Prices as shall be agreed upon between the Company and the Proprietors; which Prices are to be answer'd in ready Money, or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of the Proprietors; and there shall also be enter'd the Additions which are to be made

made to the Company's present Capital Stock, after the Rate of 14 Years Purchase, for taking in the same: Which new Additions are to commence from the quarterly Feast-day preceding the taking in the same, and to be payable at 5*l.* per Cent. to the 24th of June, 1727, and afterwards at 4*l.* per Cent. till redeem'd.

And they are also to prepare one or more Books, wherein shall be enter'd the Names of Persons then entitled to any of the Annuities payable upon unsubscrib'd Lottery Tickets of 1710, out of the Remainder of the yearly Fund of 135000*l.* for 23 Years, computed from Michaelmas, 1719, who shall be willing to subscribe the same; and there shall be enter'd also every Annuity so payable, which shall be taken in, and the particular Duties whereupon every such Annuity was charg'd, and the Price agreed on for every such Annuity; and there shall be likewise enter'd the Additions which are to be made to the Company's Capital Stock, after the Rate of 14 Years Purchase, for taking in the said Lottery Annuities; which new Additions are to commence from Michaelmas, 1719, and to be payable at 5*l.* per Cent. to the 24th of June, 1727, and afterwards at 4*l.* per Cent. till redeem'd.

And they are also to prepare one or more Books, wherein shall be enter'd every principal Sum carrying Interest at 5*l.* per Cent. which shall have been actually paid off to the Proprietors of the principal Sums, computed together at 11,779,600*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* 3*q.* or thereabouts, after the Rate of 100*l.* per Cent. and the Days when every Payment shall have been made, and the Names of the Proprietors who shall have receiv'd the same, and the particular Duties for which the Interest Monies at 5*l.* per Cent. were charg'd; and there shall be enter'd the Additions which are to be made to the Company's Capital Stock at Cent. per Cent. which new Additions are to commence from the quarterly Feast-day, or half-yearly Feast-day, on which those Annuities are now payable, and last preceding the Time of taking in, and are to be also payable after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. till the 24th of June, 1727, and afterwards at 4*l.* per Cent. till redeem'd.

And they are also to prepare like Books, wherein shall be enter'd every principal Sum carrying Interest

at 4*l.* per Cent. which shall have been actually paid off by the Company to the Proprietors of the principal Sums, computed together at 4,766,821*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* 2*g.* after the Rate of Cent. per Cent. and the Days when every Payment shall have been made, and the Names of the Proprietors who shall have receiv'd the same, and the respective Duties, for which the Interest Monies at 4*l.* per Cent. were charg'd, and the Additions to be made to the Company's Capital Stock at Cent. per Cent. which new Additions are to commence from the quarterly Feast-day, or half-yearly Feast-day, on which those Annuities are now payable, and at the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. till redeem'd.

And they are also to prepare other Books, according to Directions from the Treasury, if thereunto requested by the Directors of the *South Sea Company*, under the Hands of Seventeen or more of them, or under their Common Seal, wherein shall be enter'd every the principal Sums, which shall be paid off by the Company, at the Rate of Cent. per Cent. or by such Stock as shall be accepted in Lieu thereof, in Pursuance of Subscriptions by Agreement, made before *March 1, 1721*, and the Names of the Proprietors who shall be so paid or satisfy'd, and the Duties on which the same were charg'd, and the new Additions to the Capital Stock, in respect thereof, at Cent. per Cent. for the principal Monies so taken in by Subscriptions, and Interest at the said Rates of 5*l.* per Cent. and 4*l.* per Cent.

These Books are to be open'd by the Managers and Directors from Time to Time, and lie open for such respective Times as the Court of Directors of the *South Sea Company* shall appoint, by publick Notice at the *Royal Exchange*, and in the *London Gazette*.

And for avoiding Disputes concerning the Property of any Annuities to be taken in, every Person, by or for whom, there shall be produc'd to the Managers, during the Times the Books relating to the Lotteries shall lie open, so many of the unsubscrib'd Pay-Tickets, belonging to the Lottery 1710, as would (in case they be not taken in by this Act) warrant the Payment of the Annuities payable thereon, shall be deem'd the lawful Owner of every such Annuity; and every Person, by or for whom, shall be produc'd any of those

Tickets,

Tickets, by which the fortunate Adventurers would be entitled to Annuities at 4*l.* per Cent. by the Lotteries of 5 G. shall be deem'd the lawful Proprietor of the same Annuities; provided such fortunate Tickets have been first chequ'd, prov'd, and attested by the Managers appointed for that Purpose.

And whereas the Annuities of 96, 89, and 99 Years, and the Annuities of 9*l.* per Cent. and the Annuities on her late Majesty's Letters Patents, and the principal Monies of the Tickets of the Lotteries 12 A. and 1 G. are all payable by Standing Orders made forth by the Treasury, which Orders, and all Assignments thereof, and all Devises or Wills concerning the same, are to be register'd in Books for that Purpose, where the same are payable; therefore such Persons, as by the said Books or Registers shall appear to be entitled to such Annuities, shall be deem'd the lawful Proprietors thereof; and the Auditor of the Receipt, and each Comptroller in the particular Offices, shall, by May 30, 1720, transmit to the Managers fair Lists, expressing therein every such Annuity, and the present Possessors thereof, and the Duties charg'd therewith, as they shall appear by the said Books; and shall afterwards certify all Alterations or Additions which ought to be made thereto by any subsequent Assignments, &c. untill March 1, 1721.

The several Annuities of 5*l.* and 9*l.* per Cent. being payable by the Cashier of the Bank, out of Monies impress'd to him at the Exchequer for that Purpose, and are devisable by Wills enter'd in the Books there; and therefore such Persons shall be adjudg'd the lawful Proprietors, who, by the said Books, shall appear to be so; and the Accomptant-General of the Bank shall, by May 30, 1720, transmit to the Managers fair Lists of such Annuities, and the Names of the Proprietors, and the Duties charg'd therewith, as they shall appear by the said Books, and afterwards shall certify all Alterations which ought to be made on the said Lists, by any subsequent Transfers, &c. till March 1, 1721.

No Fee or Reward shall be demanded of the South Sea Company, or of the Managers or Proprietors for transmitting the said Lists; and such Persons or Corporations, as by such Lists shall appear to be entitled to the Annuities, shall be adjudg'd to be the true Proprietors thereof, and of the proportional Shares of Stock

Stock created for the same, at the transmitting the said Lists.

The Managers, before they open the Books, are to give Notice to the Accomptant-General of the Bank, of the Days on which such Subscription-Books will be open'd; and after every Closing, are to certify to him the Names of the Persons by or for whom Subscriptions shall have been made in the Books, and the Stock attending the same, and shall take Care, that after such Notice, no Transfers of such Stock be admitted: And the said Accomptant General is likewise to take Care, after such Notice to him, and 'till he shall have receiv'd from the Managers the Lists to be transmitted to him, that no Transfers be made in the Books by him kept relating to those Annuities for which such Subscription-Books be open'd.

If the Accomptant-General of the Bank delays to transmit such Lists, or to make Certificates, or to stop the Transfers of the said redeemable Annuities transferable at the Bank, or to do any other Matter by this Act requir'd to be done by him, in such Case, the Governor and Company of the Bank, shall be oblig'd to cause the same to be done.

The *South Sea* Company may redeem every the redeemable Debts and Incumbrances of 16,546,482 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* 1 *q.* by paying off the same at their publick Office, at some Time before *March 1, 1721.* and the respective Securities of the same, at the Rate of 100 *l.* for every 100 *l.* principal Money, and proportionably for greater or lesser Sums.

Where Notice for Redemption of the said Debts should be given or left by Authority of Parliament, or by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Company, or such as they shall appoint, may give such Notice for Redemption of the same, or so many of them as are redeemable at a Time, as they, in regard to their own Abilities and Circumstances, shall think fit; and after the Expiration of the Times mention'd in such Notice for paying off the said Debts, or any Parts of them, they shall, on Payment or Tender of the Money, be adjudg'd to be redeem'd, and the Annuities payable in respect thereof, shall cease to be payable to them; and, in lieu thereof, a like Annuity shall be paid to the *South Sea* Company 'till the 24th of *June, 1727.* and afterwards at the Rate of 4 *per Cent.* 'till Redemption by Parliament: And as to such Debts

Debts for Redemption, whereof no Notice is by Law requir'd, the Company may give Notice on the *Exchange*, and in the *London Gazette*, and appoint a Time for Payment of the said Debts, as they shall think fit; and a proportional Addition shall be made to the Company's Stock.

The Company may, before *March 1, 1721*, take in, by Way of Purchase or Subscriptions, all or any of the Annuities of 96, 89, and 99 Years, computed to amount to 666,821 *l. 8s. 3d. 2q. per Annum*, or any the Lottery Annuities amounting to 46,260 *l. 6s. 1d. per Annum*, and the Pay-Tickets for the same; and any the Annuities amounting to 8,000 *l. per Annum*, at such Prices as shall be agreed mutually between the Company and the Proprietors, or their Agents; so as such Prices be actually paid at their publick Office by *March 1, 1721*.

If all or any of the Proprietors of the said Debts shall be willing to accept a Share in the Company's Capital Stock, at such Price as shall be mutually agreed upon at the Time of Subscribing, in lieu of Money, such Proprietor shall be admitted into the Company for such Share, and in respect thereof, shall have Credit in the Company's Books for his Share, and in the whole Joint Stock, and of all Dividends, &c. to attend the same.

Every Proprietor shall have Liberty, whilst the Books are to be kept open, to subscribe his Annuity or Debts upon the Terms prescrib'd by the Act; and all Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and Trustees, may subscribe on behalf of the Testators, Intestates, or of Infants, Females Covert, *Cestui que Truste*, or others for whom they shall be entrusted; but liable to the like Trusts as the same would have been, had they not been taken in.

All Persons who shall be paid or satisfy'd for their Annuities or Debts in Money, or by Acceptance of Shares in the Capital Stock, shall, at the same Time, deliver up all the Orders and Tickets to such Person as the Treasury shall appoint.

On Affidavit or Affirmation that any the said Orders or Tickets have been lost, burnt, or destroy'd, such Affidavit or Affirmation shall be taken instead of the said Orders or Tickets.

The Persons to be appointed for taking in the said Orders and Tickets, shall deliver them into the *Ex-*

chequer, there to remain for ever, and no farther Issues shall be made thereupon; and the particular Duties and Revenues charg'd therewith, shall be discharg'd thereof, except as to the Payment of Arrears, touching which special Provision is afterwards made.

The Managers are to make up, adjust, and sign distinct Accounts of all Annuities and Debts which shall have been taken in or paid off within the Time of every such Account, and transmit Duplicates thereof to the Treasury, and to the Directors of the Company; and Duplicates of so much as concern'd Annuities of Debts payable at the *Exchequer*, to the Auditor of the Receipt; and of so much as concern'd Payments by the Cashier of the Bank, to the Accomptant-General there, and after *March 1, 1721*, shall transmit a compleat Duplicate of the whole into the *Exchequer*, and the Books of Subscriptions to the Court of Directors of the *South Sea Company*.

The Values to be computed at the Rates of 20 Years Purchase, 14 Years Purchase, and *Cent. per Cent.* for the said Annuities and Debts, as the same shall be taken in, or paid off, shall be added and united to the present Capital Stock of the Company; and the Company for every Addition to their Capital, (except for the said Sums now at *4l. per Cent.*) shall have an Addition to their Annuity, or yearly Fund, at *5l. per Cent.* till the 24th of *June, 1727*, and thenceforth at *4l. per Cent.* and for every Addition to their Capital, in respect of the Annuities at *4l. per Cent.* shall have an Addition at *4l. per Cent.* till redeem'd.

The Additions to be made to the present Annuity of the Company, shall commence from the Quarterly or Half-yearly Festi-Days, on which the Interest Monies are payable, and which shall last precede such Payment or Subscription, except the Additions to be made for taking in the Lottery Annuities 1713, for which the proportional Annuity of the same Company is to commence from *Michaelmas, 1719*.

The Treasury, on receiving the Duplicates from the Managers, shall, by Instruments in Writing, settle and determine, not only the Additions to be made to the Joint Stock of the Company, but also the several Additions which shall be made to their yearly Fund, in respect of the additional Stock, and the Times from which

which they shall commence; and every Member, in Proportion to his Shares, shall have Credit in the Company's Books.

The increas'd Annuity, or yearly Fund of the Company, shall grow due Quarterly (nevertheless to be satisfy'd by Weekly or other Payments) out of the Monies to arise by the publick Duties now chargeable with the said Annuities or Debts, and such as are continu'd by this Act for ever, for that Purpose.

The Treasury are to cause an Estimate to be taken of the whole annual Cost to the Publick, of paying and accounting for all the Annuities and Debts specify'd in this Act (whether they shall, or shall not be taken in, or paid off) and shall compute and allow to the Company, a Proportion of the Costs for the Annuities then appearing to be actually taken in, or paid off; *i. e.* as the Sum of 11,746,844*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* (their present Capital) is to 9397*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* (their present Stock for Management); so the Stock which they are to have, shall be to the proportional Sum to be allow'd for Management, so as all the proportional Sums do not exceed the whole of one Year's Cost for paying and accounting for all the Annuities; and the same shall commence from the Times at which the to be increas'd Annuity shall commence.

The 9397*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* *per Annum*, and, farther Sums for Charges, shall be paid to the Company in such Manner as their present Annuity is payable; till the Funds be redeem'd, and shall be charg'd on the particular Duties and Incomes by this Act charg'd with the present Annuity of the Company, and of the Additions to be made thereto.

The Duties chargeable with the Annuity of the Company, and the Additions to be made thereto, and for Charges of Management, shall be levy'd and brought into the *Exchequer*, according to the Directions of the former Acts; and the Auditor of the Receipt, and Clerk of the Pells, shall severally keep a Book for that Purpose, to be inspected without Fee.

The Auditor of the Receipt, and Clerk of the Pells, shall severally keep one other Book, to enter distinctly so much of the Monies as ought to be apply'd to the Company's yearly Fund, and the Additions to be made thereunto, and for Charges of Management; which Monies shall be kept for that Purpose, and are by

Act appropriated thereto; and if any Officer in the *Exchequer* shall make any Delay in issuing the same, or divert or misapply any of the said Monies, he shall be forejudg'd his Office, and be incapable of any Place under his Majesty, and be liable to pay double the Value to the Company.

Orders are to be sign'd by the Treasury for making Payments to the Company irrevocable, and not to be made void, according to the Purport of the Act.

Weekly, or otherwise, as this Money comes into the *Exchequer*, Issues may be made, so as they do not exceed the Sum that shall be due for or at the End of any such Quarter.

Deficiencies of one Quarter may be made good out of the Overplus to arise, and to be set apart in any subsequent Quarter.

Such Annuities and Debts as shall not be taken in, or paid off by this Act, and the Interest-Monies payable for the same, shall severally continue to be paid to the Proprietors at the same Offices, out of the same Duties, and at the same Times; and shall be Assignable, Transferrable, and Disposeable, as if this Act had never been made; neither shall this Act prejudice, at any Time before or after *March 1, 1721*, the Receiving or Transferring the said Annuities in any manner of wise (except, as is before provided, relating to the Stopping or Delaying the Assigning and Transferring the Annuities or Shares in Stock for the same, now Transferrable at the Office of the Bank.)

And as to such of the Annuities and Debts as before *March 1, 1721*, shall actually be taken in by Purchase or Subscription, or be paid off, the Arrears shall be paid to the Days of taking in the same, except the Arrearages on the Lottery Annuities 1710; and the Managers and Directors shall, from Time to Time, certify the Times of taking in the same to the several Offices; and the Auditor of the Receipt, Accomptant-General of the Bank, and Comptrollers in the several Offices, are to take Care, that after the Payment of such Arrears, no farther Payments, or Assignments, or Transfers thereof, be made in their Offices, whereby the Publick may be liable to a double Payment.

The *South Sea Company* (in Consideration of the Liberty given them of increasing their Capital Stock, by

by taking in or paying off all the redeemable Annuities and Debts) shall pay into the *Exchequer*, towards discharging the Principal and Interest of such national Debts as were incur'd before the 25th of December, 1716, the Sum of 4,156,306*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* by four quarterly Payments, the first to be made on or before *Lady-Day*, 1721.

And the Company (in Consideration of the Increase which will be made to their said Capital, by taking in, by Purchase or Subscription, the Remainders of the long Terms of 96, 89, and 99 Years, and 32 Years) shall pay into the *Exchequer* four Years and an Half's Purchase, upon the Terms that shall be so actually taken in; the Money so arising, to be apply'd towards discharging the said national Debts, and to be paid by four quarterly Payments, the first to be made on or before *Lady-Day*, 1722.

And the Company are to pay one Year's Interest for such of the long Terms as shall not be taken in, to be also apply'd towards discharging the said national Debts, and to be paid quarterly, as aforesaid.

In Case the Corporation shall make Failure in Payment of any of the said Sums at the limited Times, then an Action of Debt shall lie against them in his Majesty's Name, and Damage after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. for the Monies so unpaid, and the Corporation, and their Stock and Fund, shall be liable thereto.

And for enabling the Company to raise the said Sum of 4,156,306*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* and the said Rates of four Years and an Half's Purchase, and one Year's Purchase, or for Purchasing or Paying off the Annuities, or for exchanging for ready Money the new *Exchequer* Bills, or for defraying the Interest thereof, or for carrying on their Trade, and other necessary Occasions, the Company may make Calls of Money from their Members, or may open Books of Subscriptions, or grant Annuities redeemable by the Company, or by any other Method they shall think fit in a General Court; and all Executors, &c. are indemnify'd in paying their Proportions of Money call'd in; and if any Member shall refuse to pay in his Share at the Times appointed, by Notice to be fix'd on the *Exchange*, or in the *Gazette*, the Company may not only stop the Dividend till satisfy'd, but also the Transfers,

Transfers, and charge the Defaulter with Interest at 5*l.* per Cent. and his Stock shall be liable to make good the same; and if the Principal and Interest be not paid in three Months, then the Company may transfer so much of the Defaulter's Stock as will satisfy the same, rendering the Overplus; and the Company, when they shall judge their Affairs will admit thereof, may cause the Money, so call'd in, to be divided amongst the Members, in Proportion to their Interests in the Capital Stock of the same.

And the Company may borrow Money upon any Contracts, Bills, &c. under their Common Seal, or on Credit of their Capital Stock, at such Rates of Interest, for any Time, not less than six Months, as they shall think fit, and as shall be to the Satisfaction of the Lenders.

All Bonds, under the Common Seal of the Company, shall charge as well their additional Funds, as their present Stock and Effects, and shall be assignable and recoverable as any their Bonds taken upon any former Acts might; and those Securities shall not be chargeable with any Stamp-Duties.

The Monies call'd for from their Members shall (if the Company think proper) be an additional Stock, and shall be written into the Books of the Company; and each Member shall have Credit in their Books for a Share thereof, and may transfer and devise the same; but shall have no Addition to the Company's Annuity to be paid out of the publick Duties, in respect thereof.

The present Capital and yearly Fund increas'd, shall be deem'd a personal and not a real Estate, and shall go to Executors or Administrators, and not to Heirs, and shall not be liable to any foreign Attachment by the Custom of *London*, or otherwise.

The Members of the Company may assign or transfer their Stock in the Books of the Corporation, as prescrib'd by the Acts and Charter now in Force; or may devise the same by Will, as the original Stock was deviseable.

The Capital and yearly Fund increas'd, shall be free from Taxes; and no Person, for acting pursuant to this Act, shall be disabled from serving in Parliament, or incur any Penalty for not qualifying himself, as for an Office of Profit or Trust; and every Proprietor (notwithstanding his being intrusted) may contri-

for

for the Price of his Annuity, or subscribe such Annuity in the Books to be open'd, and receive his Payments for the same, as if he were not in such Trust, so as the Contract with him be made by the other Persons intrusted on behalf of the Corporation, and so as the Subscription (in Case he be a Manager) be taken by two other Managers: And no Member of the Company, in respect of his Share, shall be adjudg'd a Bankrupt, or subject to foreign Attachments.

The Transfers shall not be liable to any higher Stamp-Duties than are now payable; and Forging or Counterfeiting the Company's Common Seal or Bonds, is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

The Corporation of the *South Sea* shall continue for ever, and shall enjoy their increas'd Annuity, or yearly Fund, till the Redemption thereof; and shall have, hold, and enjoy, all their Forts, Factories, Acquisitions, Lands, &c. for ever, discharg'd of all former Powers of Redemption, but subject to the Powers hereafter specify'd.

After *Midsummer*, 1727, upon Repayment by Parliament of the whole Sum, whereof their Capital Stock, with all the Additions, which (for taking in the Annuities, Debts, and Incumbrances) are to be made thereto by Way of Increase, shall then subsist; and of all Arrears, which Arrears shall be paid to the quarterly Feast day next preceding, and from thence by the Day, till full Payment be made; then the yearly Fund, and the Funds to be added thereto, and the Sums for Charges of Management, shall cease and determine.

After *Midsummer*, 1727, on Payment of any Sum, not less than One Million at a Time, a proportional Part of the Annuities shall cease; and after such Redemption, the several Duties, Revenues, and Incomes, shall be understood to be redeem'd by Parliament; nevertheless, the Corporation shall continue for ever, and enjoy all their Forts, Factories, Lands, &c. which are by this Act confirm'd and made effectual to them and their Successors; and the same Company, without having any Share in the said yearly Funds, after the same shall be redeem'd, shall have the sole and exclusive Benefits of Trade in and to the *South Sea*, &c.

All the Abilities, Powers, Profits, Pains of Death, Penalties, &c. in any former Acts or Charters, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, relating to the Corporation, shall continue in Force, for securing the Possessions, Trade, and Business of the Corporation, as fully and effectually as if repeated and re-enacted.

Provided, That this Act shall not hinder the Payment of the yearly Sum of 700,000*l.* settled for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of his Crown; or any of the Annuities granted out of the same to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, or his Trustees; or 4000*l.* per Annum, payable to the Sheriffs for Charges relating to their Offices.

So many of the Pay-Tickets as will make up an Annuity in the Lottery 1710, may be taken in (though the Numbers thereof are broken and interrupted) as if all the Tickets were of the same Number, without being interrupted or broken.

Several of the Proprietors of the said Pay-Tickets having dispos'd of their Interest in one, two, or three Years succeeding Payments, and having all the other Pay-Tickets for the Residue of the Term of 32 Years, may subscribe that whole Term, paying to the Persons appointed to take in those Tickets, the full Amount of such Pay-Tickets so dispos'd of, in Trust, to pay such as have Right to the same, when the Money of those Tickets shall be demanded, and delivering up all the rest of those Tickets so subscrib'd for.

The Managers are to settle and adjust the Properties in the Lotteries 5 & 6. not hitherto adjusted, before the 25th of *December*, 1720, and are to certify, not only the Properties in all such Tickets as shall be claim'd and adjusted before them, but also in all such Tickets the Properties whereof have been before claim'd, but not certify'd, as the respective Acts have appointed.

The Company are not to purchase any Lands or Revenues belonging to the Crown, or advance any Money, by Way of Anticipation, or otherwise, on any Branch of the Revenues, other than such Part thereof only on which a Credit of Loan is granted by Parliament, on Forfeiture of treble the Value of every Sum so lent, one fifth to the Informer, and the Residue to be dispos'd of towards publick Uses.

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The several Sums of 4,156,306*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* and the Sums to be paid after the Rate of four Years and a Half's Purchase, and one Year's Purchase, to be paid into the *Exchequer* by the *South Sea Company*, shall be issu'd and apply'd in Manner following, *viz.* out of the first Monies to come in, such publick Debts, carrying Interest at 5*l. per Cent.* incur'd before the 25th of *December*, 1716, founded on Acts of Parliament, as are now redeemable, or may be redeem'd before the 25th of *December*, 1722, shall be paid off in the first Place; then all the Remainder of the said Sums shall be apply'd towards paying off so much of the Capital Stock of the Company, as shall then carry Interest at 5*l. per Cent.* and the Treasury are to cause all the Monies arising of the said Funds to be apply'd accordingly; and, on every such Payment, a proportional Part of the increas'd Annuity shall cease.

So much of the Monies arising before the 24th of *June*, 1727, by the Overplus Monies, call'd the Sinking-Fund, with the Increase thereof, as shall remain after 520,000*l.* by an Act 5 *G.* is compleated; and after discharging such Payments as shall be charg'd upon the Sinking Fund by another Act of this Session; and after paying off such publick Debts (not being Part of the Capital of the *South Sea Company*) as may be redeem'd before *Midsummer*, 1727, shall be apply'd, at the End of every Year, as far as the same will extend, by even Sums, of 100,000*l.* at a Time, towards paying off Part of the Capital Stock of the Company, carrying Interest at 5*l. per Cent.* and the Treasury are to apply the Monies so arising of the Sinking Fund accordingly; and a proportionable Part of the Company's yearly Fund shall be reduc'd.

The Treasury shall, by publick Notice in Writing upon the *Royal Exchange* and in the *Gazette*, prefix a certain Day for bringing in all the Residuary *Exchequer* Bills uncancell'd, amounting to 890,662*l.* 10*s.* or thereabouts, to be exchange'd for new Bills, and all such of the Residuary Bills, as shall not be brought in upon such Notice, to be exchange'd for new Bills, shall lose their Currency, and no Interest shall grow due thereon after the Day prefix'd.

And the Treasury shall cause new Bills to be prepar'd, whereof the Principal shall not exceed 890,662*l.* 10*s.* adding thereto the Interest-Monies which shall

be due thereon; which new Bills shall bear an Interest not exceeding *2d. per Diem*; and the said Residuary Bills being cancell'd, new ones, in Lieu thereof, shall be deliver'd to the Bearers; and such of them as shall be deliver'd to Tellers and Bearers, shall be plac'd in their respective Offices, as so much Cash.

On Proof, on Oath before a Baron, that any of the Residuary *Exchequer* Bills were, by Casualty, lost, burnt, or destroy'd, before the 2d of *February*, 1719, and the Numbers and Sums of such Bills be ascertain'd, then, on Certificate from a Baron, the Treasury are to cause a new Bill to be deliver'd, in Lieu of the Bill so certify'd to be lost, &c. provided the Person receiving the same, do give Security to pay into the *Exchequer* so much Money as is contain'd in such new Bill, if the Original be afterwards produc'd.

The *South Sea* Company being willing, during seven Years, from *Midsummer*, 1720, to furnish Money to Trustees for exchanging the Bills to be made forth by this Act, upon Demand, and to bear the Interest at their own Charges; and if in this, or any future Session of Parliament, any Acts shall be made for more *Exchequer* Bills, to be current within the said Term of seven Years at the *Exchequer*, and in the publick Revenues and Taxes, upon Credit of a Fund or Security, or of Monies to be borrow'd thereon, as by Parliament shall be establish'd, then the said Company is willing to furnish a proportional Part, to enable Trustees to exchange and circulate the Bills, *viz.* as the Principal Monies in all the Bills shall be to 1,000,000*l.* so the Money necessary to support the Currency of all the Bills, shall be to the Proportion to be furnish'd by the Company; Therefore it is enacted, That the Treasury shall nominate three, and the Company as many Trustees, for circulating the new Bills, who shall keep an Office at or near the *Exchequer*, to which the Bearers of the said Bills may, at all seasonable Times of the Day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted) resort to have their Bills exchange'd for ready Money.

The Company shall, during the said seven Years, furnish the Trustees with Money sufficient to enable them to exchange the Bills, by paying all the Principal Monies contain'd in such Bills, and the Interest due thereon, so as all the new Bills do not exceed 1,000,000*l.* at their own proper Costs.

The Trustees, on exchanging every such Bill, shall take in the Bill so exchange'd, and stand possess'd of the same, in Trust for the Company, and shall be answerable to them for the Principal and Interest to grow due thereon, during the Time they shall be in the Hands of the Trustees, or the Value thereof in like Bills.

If during this, or any future Session, any other Act be made for making forth farther Sums in *Exchequer* Bills, to be circulated by Trustees near the *Exchequer*, within the said seven Years, then the Company shall bear only a proportional Part of such ready Money for Circulating, &c. and the Trustees shall be answerable to the Company for such Part, which shall be made good to the Company out of the same, or other *Exchequer* Bills then current.

The Trustees shall, once in fourteen Days at the farthest, deliver to the Treasury, and to the Company, perfect Accounts in Writing, of all the Monies furnish'd to them for exchanging Bills, distinguishing how much thereof has been furnish'd by the Company, and how much on Account of the Publick, pursuant to any future Act in that Behalf, and how much of the same, furnish'd by the Company, ought to be born by them for Interest, or for the proportional Part of Interest, which they are to bear at their own Charge; and shall then deliver to the Company *Exchequer* Bills, for the principal Sums exchange'd with the Company's Money.

And the Treasury may make Calls of Money from the Company (not exceeding 100,000 *l.* at a Time) for this Purpose, which they are to furnish within fourteen Days after Notice.

The Trustees shall exchange the Bills upon Demand; and any Person having six Months Interest, or more, due on a Bill, may demand and have such Interest.

No Person, for being concern'd about Circulating these Bills, shall be disabled to be a Member of Parliament, or be liable to the Statutes of Bankruptcy.

These Bills shall be receiv'd by all Receivers and Collectors of Customs, Excise, Taxes, &c. and at the *Exchequer*; and such as shall be receiv'd there, shall be lock'd up as Cash, according to the Course of the *Exchequer* for locking up Money receiv'd there; and all Receivers and Collectors shall exchange them for ready Money in their Hands, and on Refusal for 24 Hours,

may be su'd, and pay Damages and Costs; and on Payment of the Money so recover'd, the Plaintiff shall deliver up such Bills to the Defendant.

As any of these Bills shall be paid or lent into the *Exchequer*, the Officers there shall cause Tallies to be deliver'd to the Payers or Lenders, as if the Payment had been made in Specie.

The Interest due on such Bills, shall be allow'd to all Persons paying the same, to the respective Days whereon the Bills shall be paid, exchange'd, or lent.

No Interest shall run on these Bills, whilst in the Hands of any Receivers, Collectors, or Tellers; and the *South Sea Company* shall not be oblig'd to bear any Part of the Interest so sav'd.

Persons who shall pay Bills to Receivers, or Collectors, or into the *Exchequer*, are to endorse their Names, and the Time when paid, to which Times the Receivers, &c. shall be allow'd again the Interest which they shall have paid upon such Bills, on their paying them into the *Exchequer*.

On Re-issuing these Bills out of the *Exchequer*, the Tellers shall endorse on the Bills the Time when the same were so re-issu'd, and on what Account they were last receiv'd in; from which Time the Interest shall revive.

The same Bills to be re-issu'd, shall be so re-issu'd for the principal Money to be contain'd therein, and for so much Interest as was due thereon, and allow'd by the Teller, at the Time when such Bills were last paid into the *Exchequer*.

Receivers-General are to keep Books, in which they, or their Deputies, shall enter all the Sums by them receiv'd, together with the Names of the Collectors, from whom receiv'd, the Days when, and the Sums paid, how much in Money, and how much in *Exchequer* Bills, and what *Exchequer* Bills shall have been exchange'd; to which Accounts every Person may have free Access without Fee; and the said Accounts shall lie open at a certain Place within the Limits of their Receipt, on Forfeiture of 100*l*.

In case any of the *Exchequer* Bills shall be filled up by Endorsements, or be by any Accident defac'd, the Treasury are to cause new Bills to be made forth in Lieu of them; and the Bills so fill'd up, or defac'd, shall be cancell'd, and kept on a File; and the Bills to be made forth in Lieu thereof, shall bear the same Numbers,

Numbers, Dates, and principal Sums, and carry the like Interest as were born by the cancell'd Bills.

For the greater Ease, and Dispatch of Business at the *Exchequer*, the Treasury, at the Request of the *South Sea Company*, may cause *Exchequer Bills*, not exceeding 5000*l.* each, to be made forth, and to be plac'd as Cash in the *Exchequer*, in Lieu of the like Value of the Principal contain'd in *Exchequer Bills* for lesser Sums; which Bills shall have the like Currency, &c. as if they had been originally issu'd by Virtue of this Act. •

Forging or Counterfeiting the Bills made forth by this Act, shall be adjudg'd to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

The Trustees shall have one Part of the Cheques, Indents, or Counterfoils of all the Bills to be made forth by this Act, to prevent their being impos'd upon by Counterfeited or Forged Bills, which shall be deliver'd back into the *Exchequer* at the End, or sooner Determination of the said Term of seven Years.

If Provision be made by Parliament of so much Money as will be sufficient to discharge the Bills to be made forth by this Act, or any Proportion thereof at a Time, and be brought into the *Exchequer* for that Purpose, the same shall be apply'd accordingly, in the Method hereby prescrib'd.

If all the Bills to be made forth, be not paid off before the 24th of *June*, 1727, then they shall be charg'd upon the Fund call'd the Sinking Fund.

The Court of Directors of the *South Sea Company*, with Consent of the Treasury, may, after the End of the Session of Parliament, which shall be after the 24th of *June*, 1721, publicly declare, that the Bills to be made forth, or any Part of them, shall carry an higher Interest than 2*d.* per Centum per Diem; and for the greater Accommodation and Ease of Payments, the Treasury hath Power, at the Request of the Court of Directors, to make out any of the Bills to be issu'd on this Act, without Interest; yet, nevertheless, those Bills may be made to carry Interest at 3*d.* per Centum per Diem.

If before the 24th of *June*, 1727, any *Exchequer Bills* shall be made, and current by Authority of Parliament, (except those by this, or any other Act of this Session, or by any future Acts, on Credit of the *Exchequer*, or of the publick Money, which shall be brought

brought into the *Exchequer*, or of such Money as the Treasury may borrow to support the Credit of them) then the *South Sea Company* shall not be oblig'd to furnish Money for exchanging any *Exchequer Bills* pursuant to this Act, or to bear or pay any Interest, or Proportion of Interest, which from thenceforth shall grow due thereon.

The Treasury, out of the Sinking Fund, shall defray the Charges of executing this Act, so far as relates to such Persons as shall be appointed for that Purpose by the Treasury.

Soon after this Act pass'd in their Favour, the *South Sea Company* came to the following Resolutions.

At a Court of Directors of the South Sea Company, Thursday May 19, 1722.

THE Court of Directors taking into Consideration what Terms and Prices to allow to the Proprietors of the Long Annuities, 9 per Cents, and Tickets of Lottery 1710, for which Subscriptions have been made at the *South Sea House*, in order to their being taken into the Capital Stock of this Company, and the Price of the Company's Stock this Day being upwards of 375 l. per Cent. this Court came to the following Resolutions, viz.

I. That there be allow'd for every 100 l. per Annum of the Long Annuities (except those commonly call'd the 14 per Cents.) 700 l. in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375 per Cent. amounts to	} l. 2625
And in Bonds of the Company and Money, as is herein after mention'd	} 575

Total for each 100 l. per Annum, amounting to 32 Years Purchase, is	} 3200
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And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 100 l. per Annum of those Annuities.

II. That for the Annuities commonly call'd the 14 per Cents. there be allow'd for every 98 l. per Annum, 700 l. in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375 l. per Cent. amounts to	} 2625
And in Bonds and Money	} 511

Total for each 98 l. per Annum, being 32 Years Purchase, is	} 3136
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And

And in that Proportion for any greater or lesser of those Annuities.

III. That for the Annuities commonly call'd the 9 *per Cents.* there be allow'd for every 90*l.* *per Annum*, 350*l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375*l.* *per Cent.* amounts to ————

	1.	s.
	1312	10
And in Bonds and Money ————	217	10

Total for each 90*l.* *per Annum*, being 17 } 1530 00
 Years Purchase, is ————

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum of those Annuities.

IV. That the Proprietors of the said Long Annuities, and of the 9 *per Cents.* subscrib'd as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the Income of their respective Annuities to *Lady-Day* last.

V. That for the Benefits of the Lottery 1710, for the 23 Years from *Michaelmas* last, there be allow'd for every 100*l.* *per Annum* 400*l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375*l.* *per Cent.* amounts to ————

	1500	00
And in Bonds and Money ————	200	

Total for each 100*l.* *per Annum*, being 17 } 1700 00
 Years Purchase ————

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 100*l.* *per Annum* of those Benefits.

VI. That for the Blanks of Lottery 1710, for every 98*l.* *per Annum*, there be allow'd 350*l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375*l.* *per Cent.* amounts to ————

	1312	10
And in Bonds and Money ————	353	40

Total for each 98*l.* *per Annum*, being 17 } 1666 00
 Years Purchase, is ————

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 98*l.* *per Annum*; but that where any Persons Tickets, valu'd as above, do not amount to 25*l.* in Stock, that such Persons be paid in Money after the said Rate of 17 Years Purchase.

VII. That all the Proprietors of the said Long Annuities, 9 *per Cents.* and Tickets of Lottery 1710, subscrib'd as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the 10*l.* *per Cent.* Stock, already voted for the next *Midsummer* Dividend.

VIII. That the Bonds to be given on Account of these Subscriptions, be all in even hundred Pounds, and bear Date the 26th of *March* last, and be payable the 20th of *March*, 1722, and carry 4*l.* per Cent. per Annum Interest; and that all Sums, under an even 100*l.* be paid in Money.

IX. That after the 1st of *December* next, the said Bonds be taken in all Payments on Subscriptions for this Company's Stock.

X. That if any Person or Persons, by or for whom any such Subscriptions, as aforesaid, have been made of Long Annuities, 9 per Cents, or Tickets of Lottery 1710, shall, on or before Wednesday the 25th Instant, by themselves, or the Person or Persons who subscrib'd for them, come to the *South Sea House*, and signify their Non-Acceptance of the Company's said Terms, by Writing under their Hands, such Person or Persons shall have their Subscriptions vacated, and their Orders and Tickets return'd.

XI. That such Persons as have subscrib'd any of the Long Annuities, 9 per Cents, or Lottery Tickets, at the *South Sea House*, and have not left their Orders, or Tickets, are desir'd to bring them thither, on or before the said 25th Instant.

And that such Persons as have left their Orders and Tickets, and have not subscrib'd the Books, are desir'd to come to the *South Sea House* and subscribe the Books, or empower others to subscribe for them, on or before the said 25th Instant. And such Persons as make Default in either of the said Cases, will not be included in this Subscription.

These Offers, instead of having the desir'd Effect, occasion'd, at first, great Murmurings among the Annuityants, who having expected ten Years, found, that they were to have but eight Years and a quarter Purchase: Whereupon some of them withdrew their Orders, and others resolv'd not to subscribe: But the *South Sea* Managers having found Ways and Means to raise their Stock to above 500*l.* per Cent. most of the Annuityants appear'd easy, and acquiesced in their Proposals; so that it was computed, that by the 25th of *May*, near two Thirds of the Annuities, and other Effects, above-mention'd, were subscrib'd.

Mean-

Meanwhile the Proclamation (inserted in the last Register, Page 177) had put an effectual Stop to the late pernicious Projects and Undertakings, which, to the Number of about an Hundred, were first set on Foot and promoted by crafty Knaves, then pursu'd by Multitudes of coverous Fools, and, at last, appear'd to be, in Effect, what their vulgar Appellation denoted them to be, viz. Bubbles, or mere Cheats. It was computed, that near One Million and a Half Sterling, was won or lost by these extravagant and unwarrantable Practices, whereby many unwary Persons were defrauded and impoverish'd, and a few busy Upstarts enrich'd, to the great Detriment of domestick Trade.

Nor did the grand Commerce of the *British* Nation, in foreign Parts, suffer less by the Stock-jobbing of the publick Funds, particularly of the *South Sea* Stock, which drew a vast Concourse of Persons of all Ranks to *Exchange-Alley*. By their unexampled Eagerness of laying out their Money in a Fund that promis'd so plentiful a Return of Gain, that Stock which, about the latter End of *May*, was at about 550, rose, on a sudden, so prodigiously, that on Thursday the 2d. of *June* it came up to 890. Many cautious Persons being willing to take this Opportunity to secure their great Profits, there appear'd, the next Day, so many Sellers in the Alley, that by Two or Three in the Afternoon, the Stock fell to 640; at which the chief Directors of the *South Sea* Company being somewhat alarm'd, they set to work their trusty Agents, by whose artful Management, the Stock was the same Evening advanc'd to 750; about which Price, with some small Fluctuation, it continu'd till the closing of the Company's Books on the 22d. of *June*. In the meantime, the *South Sea* Stock suffer'd a considerable Shock: For many Persons, who were to follow the King to *Hanover*, and others, who were hard put to it, to make their second Payment to the first Subscription, were both equally desirous to turn their Stock into Money; so that, for some Days, the Number of Sellers exceeded that of Buyers. Hereupon the Managers of the *South Sea* Company bethought themselves of two Expedients: The first was, their lending out Money or Notes to the Proprietors of their Capital Stock, to the Sum of 400*l*. upon every 100*l*. original Stock, (which they'd it to be worth above that Sum) at the Rate of 4*l*. per Cent. per Ann.)

the second, their giving publick Notice, that all Persons possess'd of any of the Company's Bonds, which fell due on the 25th of *June*, might then have their Money for the same, of the Company's Cashier: And that the said Bonds would be taken in on the said second Payment for the 2,250,000*l.* *South Sea* Stock, sold by Subscription, after the Rate of 300*l.* for each 100*l.* original Stock. By these Means, Money being plenty, and the Stock-jobbers in good Humour, the *South Sea* Company open'd their Books for a third Subscription, at the Rate of 1000*l.* for each 100*l.* Capital Stock; to be paid in ten equal Payments, one in Hand, the other nine half-yearly. It was at first given out, that the Company design'd to take in Subscriptions only for One Million, original Stock: But some Men in Power having taken this Opportunity to oblige and reward their Friends and Retainers, their Lists were so full, that the Directors were oblig'd to enlarge the Subscription to about Four Millions, Capital Stock; which, at that Rate, amounts to Forty Millions Sterling. What's yet more wonderful, these last Subscriptions were, before the End of *June*, sold at above 200*l.* *per Cent.* Advance; and after the Closing of the Transfer-Books, the original Stock rose to above 1000*l.* *per Cent.* At the same Time, the first Subscriptions were at about 560, and the second at about 610 *per Cent.* Advance.

Meanwhile the Lords Justices of *Great Britain* taking Notice, that notwithstanding the late Act of Parliament, and his Majesty's Proclamation conform thereto, several of the late fraudulent and illegal Projects, commonly call'd Bubbles, were still carrying on, their Excellencies thought fit to put a Stop to those pernicious Practices; in order to which they came to the following Resolution:

At the Council Chamber Whitehall, the 12th of July, 1720.
Present, their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council.

THEIR Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council, taking in Consideration the many Inconveniences arising to the Publick from several Projects set on Foot for raising of Joint-Stocks for various Purposes, and that a great many of his Majesty's Subjects have been drawn in to part with their Money, on Pretence of Assurances that their Petitions for Patents and

and Charters, to enable them to carry on the same, would be granted: To prevent such Impositions, their Excellencies, this Day, order'd the said several Petitions, together with such Reports from the Board of Trade, and from his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, as had been obtain'd thereon, to be laid before them, and after mature Consideration thereof, were pleas'd, by Advice of his Majesty's Privy-Council, to order that the said Petitions be dismiss'd. Which are as followeth.

Petition of several Persons, praying Letters Patents for carrying on a Fishing Trade, by the Name of the *Grand Fishery of Great Britain*.

Petition of the Company of the *Royal Fishery of England*, praying Letters Patents for such farther Powers as will effectually contribute to carry on the said Fishery.

Petition of *George James*, in behalf of himself, and divers Persons of Distinction, concern'd in a *National Fishery*, praying Letters Patents of Incorporation to enable them to carry on the same.

Petition of several Merchants, Traders, and others, whose Names are thereunto subscrib'd, praying to be incorporated for reviving and carrying on a *Whale Fishery to Greenland* and elsewhere:

Petition of *Sir John Lambert*, and others thereto subscribing, on behalf of themselves, and a great Number of Merchants, praying to be incorporated for carrying on a *Greenland Trade*, and particularly a *Whale Fishery in Davis's Streights*.

Another Petition for a *Greenland Trade*.

Petition of several Merchants, Gentlemen, and Citizens thereto subscribing, praying to be incorporated for Buying or Building of Ships to lett or freight.

Petition of *Samuel Antrim*, and others, praying Letters Patents for Sowing Hemp and Flax.

Petition of several Merchants, Masters of Ships, Sail-makers, and Manufacturers of Sail-Cloth, praying a Charter for an Incorporation to enable them to carry on and promote the said Manufactory by a Joint-Stock.

Petition of *Thomas Boyd*, and several hundred Merchants, Owners and Masters of Ships, Sail-makers, Weavers, and other Traders, praying a Charter of Incorporation, empowering them to borrow Money for