

THE
Historical Register,

8.001.88. Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, Foreign
and Domestic.

WITH A
Chronological Diary
OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year: Together with the *Characters* and
Parentage of Persons deceased, of emi-
nent Rank.

VOLUME V.

For the Year 1720.

LONDON,

Printed and sold by C. Meers, in the Old Baily,
near Ludgate, where comple^{te} Sets and single Parts may be
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at his Shop in Edinburgh.



N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind the
four last *Registers* in one Volume.
And, for the same Reason, a Table
is added at the End of the Twentieth
Register, of all the principal Mat-
ters contain'd in them.



THE

Historical Register

NUMBER XVII.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proceedings of the Parliament continu'd from Page 397
of the last Register.



IN the 25th of November the Duke of
B——— brought into the House
of Lords the Bill of Peerage, which
was read the first Time; and being
read a second Time the next Day,
upon a Motion that the same be
committed, Earl C——— said,

That besides the Reasons that induc'd him last
Session to be against this Bill, he had now another
that weigh'd no less with him than all the rest, viz.
The Earnestness with which it was recommended,
and the Eagerness with which it was brought before
them, at the Beginning of a Session; that he had
observ'd, both from History and his own Experi-
ence, that in Affairs of Moment, Precipitation was
ever dangerous, and, in many Cases, to be sus-
pected; and, for his own Part, he could not help
being of Opinion, that if there were no secret
Meaning in this Bill, some Men would not be so
pressing for it." To this the Earl of S———
answer'd, "That it could not with any Justice be
said, that any Precipitation had been used in this
Affair, since the Bill in Question had been brought
in the last Session, and then thoroughly examin'd;
so that he doubted not but every Member of the
House was fully appriz'd of it, and ready to give
his

his Vote for or against it: That the Reason, why it was brought in so soon at this Time, he conceiv'd to be, that it might give no Interruption to the other important Affairs, which the King had recommended to his Parliament: And as for any secret Meaning in this Bill, his Lordship solemnly declar'd, That he knew of no other, but what his Majesty had been pleas'd graciously to intimate in his Speech, *viz.* The securing the Freedom of our Constitution, by preventing, for the future, the Abuse of one Branch of the Royal Prerogative, of which they had a full Instance in the last Reign, and which had given just Offence, and terrible Apprehensions to all sober Men. To this it was reply'd, That if it was foreseen that Bill might interrupt the other important Affairs, it had been advisable to keep it till the Middle, or towards the End of the Session, and to begin with the King's Business. But the Duke of B——— compromised the Matter, by saying, That, for his own Part, he apprehended no Danger from this Bill, and if it was attended with any Inconveniences, as all human Affairs are apt to be, Time would discover it; and then, as in all other Cases, they might apply a Remedy to it. As to the Time of bringing it in, his Grace thought it no material Objection, since this House had no other business to go upon: But that he foresaw, that whatever Dispatch they made in that Bill, it would not get so quick a Passage in the other House. Hereupon the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House, who went through it the next Day; and on Saturday the 28th, the Earl of *Clarendon*, Chairman of that Committee, having made his Report, the same was agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. On the last Day of this Month, the Lords read the said Bill the third Time, and order'd it to be sent down to the Commons; but they happening to be up, it was defer'd to the next Morning.

The Commons, having, on the 23d of *November*, settled their grand Committee, and made the usual general Orders relating to their Business, order'd several new Writs to be issued out for electing new Members, *viz.* 1. A Burgess for *Aidborough* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of Sir *Henry Johnson*, Kt. deceas'd.
2. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Surrey*, in

in the Room of *Heneage Finch*, Esq; commonly call'd, Lord *Guernsey*; (now Earl of *Aylesford*) call'd up to the House of Peers. 3. A Burgess for the Borough of *Rippon* in the County of *York*, in the Room of *Christopher Lord Viscount Castlecomer*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceas'd. 4. A Burgess for the Borough of *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Room of *Richard Wynn*, Esq; deceas'd. 5. A Burgess for the Borough of *Bridport* in the County of *Dorset*, in the Room of *William Coventry*, Esq; (now Earl of *Coven-*
try) call'd up to the House of Peers. 6. A Burgess for the Borough of *Wallingford* in the County of *Berks*, in the Room of *Edmund Dunch*, Esq; deceas'd. 7. A Burgess for the Borough of *Malmesbury* in the County of *Wilts*, in the Room of *Joseph Adgost*, Esq; deceas'd. And 8. A Knight of the Shire for the Shire of *Eglin*, in the Room of *Alexander Grant*, Esq; deceas'd.

Nov. 24. Four other new Writs were order'd to be issu'd out, 1. For electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Leicester*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Cave*, Bart. deceas'd. 2. A Burgess for the Borough of *Callington* in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Samuel Rolle*, Esq; deceas'd. 3. A Citizen for the City of *Chichester*, in the Room of *Sir Richard Par-*
vington, Bart. deceas'd. 4. A Burgess for the Bo-
rough of *Powey* in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Henry Vincent*, Esq; deceas'd. After this it was order'd, that the House be call'd over upon Mon-
day, the 7th of *December*, and that such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then a Petition of the Weavers, Walkers, and others, Freemen belonging to the in-
corporated Company of Clothiers, in the City of *Worcester*, in behalf of themselves and many thou-
sands of Poor employ'd in the several Branches of the said Trade, was presented to the House and read, com-
plaining of the deplorable and declining Condition of the Clothing Trade join'd with the rest of the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, by the Ex-
portation of Wooll to Foreign Markets, and by wear-
ing Calicoes and stain'd Linnens in *Great Britain*, and praying to be reliev'd therein: Which Petition was refer'd to a Committee of the whole House, that
Day three Weeks, as were also the following Days se-
veral other Petitions of the same Nature.

Nov. 29. Another new Writ, was order'd for electing a Citizen for the City of *Wells*, in the Room of *John Dod*, Esq; deceased: After which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, resolv'd that a Supply be granted to His Majesty, which Resolution was the next Day agreed to, and then the Accounts of the Deficiencies of Duties and Funds, Estimates of Charges and Expences for the Year 1720, a List of the regimental and warrant Officers in Half-Pay, and several other Accounts were call'd for. And an Address having been presented to the King for that Purpose, the same was readily comply'd with.

Nov. 30. The Commons order'd the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before them, 1st, An Account of what the Duties upon Callicoes have produc'd for ten Years past, and likewise what has been drawn back upon the Exportation of the said Callicoes for the same Time. 2. An Account of the Entries of all Goods for *Spain*, in the Years 1698, 1699, and 1700, and what Goods have been actually shipp'd, pursuant to such Entries. 3. An Account of the Entries of all Goods for *Spain*, from the Year 1713, to the present Time, and what Goods have been actually shipp'd, pursuant to such Entries. 4. An Account of the neat Produce of all the Customs from *Michaelmas* 1713, to *Michaelmas* 1719: And then in a Committee of the whole House, they consider'd of the Supply.

Dec. 1. Several Petitions of the *London Weavers*; of the Common Council of *Norwich*; Wool-combers of *Coventry*, and others; complaining of the Decay of Trade in the Woollen and Silken Manufactures, by reason of the Wearing of Painted, Printed, and Stained Callicoes; and of Chints and other Goods from the *East Indies*, being presented to the Commons, were read, and refer'd to the Committee of the whole House. Then Sir *John Jennings* laid before them an Account of all his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Sea Pay, which had been employ'd in the Year 1719; and some of the Commissioners of the Customs having also presented to the House the usual Accounts of prohibited *East India* Goods and naval Stores imported from *Russia*; they were order'd to lay before the House an Account of all Raw Silk imported and exported by Certificates, from *Michaelmas* 1715, to *Michaelmas* 1719. After this, upon a Message from the Lords, by the Lord Chief Justice King, and Lord Chief

Chief Baron *Bury*, that the Lords had pass'd a Bill, intitl'd, *An Act for the Settling the Peerage of Great Britain*, to which they desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons, the said Bill was read the first Time, and a Motion being made that the said Bill be read a second Time the Friday next ensuing, the same was oppos'd by a great many Members, who mov'd, That this important Affair might be put off to a longer Day, viz. to Tuesday the 18th of this Month, which last Motion, after a long and warm Debate, was carry'd by a Majority of 203 Voices against 158.

Dec. 2. The Secretary to the Trustees for repairing *Dagenham* Breach, presented to the Commons an Account of the Treasurer to the said Trustees for a Year, ending at *Michaelmas* 1719; and then in a grand Committee on the Supply, the Commons came to the following Resolutions, viz. 1. That 3500 Men be allow'd for the Sea Service for the Year 1720, beginning from the first Day of *January* 1719. 2. That a Sum not exceeding 4*l.* per Month be allow'd for maintaining the said 13500 Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordrance for Sea Service. 3. That 217918*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1720, including Half-Pay to Sea Officers. 4. That 79723*l.* be granted for the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, for the Year 1720. 5. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, for the Year 1720, be (including 2034 Invalids) 14469 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included. 6. That 563508*l.* 15*s.* be granted for defraying the Charge of the said 14469 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land-Forces in *Great Britain*, *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, for the Year 1720. 7. That 148035*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* be granted for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Annapolis Royal* and *Placentia*, for the Year 1720. 8. That 99000*l.* be granted for Half Pay, for the Year 1720, upon Account, to reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines. 9. That 81720*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* be granted for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Land-Service, for the Year 1720, and for proceedings in the said Office for the Year 1719. These Resolutions being reported on the 3d, were agreed to by

by the House; and the same Day, after several Petitions against Callicoes had been read, and referr'd to the grand Committee, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty for all Representations and other Papers relating to the running of Wooll out of this Kingdom.

Dec. 4. After the reading of several other Petitions against Callicoes, the Accounts of the Deficiencies of several Funds were call'd for; as was also an Account of the extraordinary Charge for Transports on the Year 1719; and a new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Bishopscastle* in the County of *Salor*, in the Room of *Richard Harnage, Esq.*; deceased. Then in a Committee of the whole House, on Ways and Means, it was resolv'd, That a Land-Tax of three Shillings in the Pound be rais'd in the Year 1720; which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day several other Petitions against Callicoes being read, the Commissioners of Excise were order'd to lay before the House several Accounts relating to Printed and Painted Linnens, exported from *June 24, 1712, to June 1719*, and of the yearly Duties for Painted Callicoes, during the said Time: Then a Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was order'd to be brought in.

Dec. 7. After the reading of many other Petitions against Callicoes, the Land-Bill was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. The next Day after the reading of several Petitions of the Weavers, Dyers, Wooll-combers, Clothiers, Stuff-makers, Silk-throwsters, and others; (which, like the former, were refer'd to the Committee of the whole House) an engross'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for the Settling the Peerage of Great Britain*, was read a second Time; and a Motion being made by the Lord *William Powlet*, for committing the Bill, which was seconded by Sir *Charles Hotham*, the same occasion'd a warm and long Debate, which lasted from one a-Clock in the Afternoon 'till nine at Night. The principal Persons who spoke for and against the Motion, were as follows: For committing the Bill. Lord *William Powlet*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, Coll. *Morton*, Mr. *Hambden*, Mr. *Secretary Craggs*, Mr. *Hammer*, Mr. *Attorney-General*, Mr. *Aylmer*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, and Mr. *Hungerford*; against committing

committing, Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Pitts, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. Horatio Walpole, William Wykes, Esq; Sir John Packington, Mr. Methuen, Mr. Herne, Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Robert Walpole, and John Smith, Esq. Sir R——d S———le, who spoke first against the committing it, argu'd to the following Purpose: ' That he was
' against the Bill, because he fear'd it might change
' this free State into the worst of all Tyrannies, that
' of an Aristocracy, which is the most likely Consequence to attend such a Law as this would be:
' That the whole Tenor of the Bill is very unfortunately put together, if any Thing, but an Addition of Power to the Peers, is intended by it: That
' all Mankind must allow, that the only plausible Reason for this Law, was what happen'd in the last
' Reign, when twelve Peers were made in one Day;
' but the Preamble assigns no such Reason, but says,
' That sixteen Peers of Scotland, by Reason of many
' new Creations since the Union, are not a sufficient
' and proportionable Representative of that Nobility;
' and therefore they shall hereafter not be represented
' at all; but a Thing much more suitable to the Peerage
' of Scotland ought to be done for them, to wit,
' That twenty five of them should, at all Times hereafter, have hereditary Seats in Parliament: That he
' always imagin'd that no Man could judge what was
' suitable to him but himself; and that it could be
' no Manner of Comfort to one who has any Thing
' taken from him, that the Possession of it is more
' suitably plac'd in another. How is it suitable to
' the Peerage of Scotland, that instead of having a
' Representative of sixteen sitting by their Election,
' they are hereafter to be favour'd with having five
' and twenty there instead of them, and not one
' there in their Behalf? That it must be confess'd,
' that the Peers of Scotland cannot complain of any
' Thing like being trick'd; but their Potential Seats
' in Parliament are bar'd and taken from them, not
' by Collusion and Double-dealing, but by the most
' unreserv'd and candid Usurpation imaginable: But
' tho' this is done with so much Ease, and no Reason
' given but that they who do it are pleas'd to say it is
' most suitable; it is to be presum'd, that those, whose
' Consent is necessary for the divesting innocent Men
' of their Liberty and Honour, will desire some better
' Account of the Matter, before they deprive their
Fellow-

Fellow-Subjects of their undoubted Rights: That
 he could not but, from a natural Detestation of In-
 justice, say, that it is the highest Wrong, done to
 the *Indulgence* mention'd in the Preamble, to expect
 it will be granted in Favour of any Men, in Wrong
 of any other; and that he did not doubt but that
 House would alain that Benignity from being im-
 ploy'd to the Destruction of itself, or Oppression of
 others. That he hoped the best Man and best
 Prince in the World, would be gracious, so as to
 have it *always in his Power to be gracious*: That he
 was sure he would never give his People any Reason
 to complain, but of his too great Goodness: Happy
 the Sovereign and happy the People, when excessive
 Grace is all that can be fear'd of him! That the
 Peers of *Scotland* have an indefeasible Right, by the
 Act of Union, to be elected and serve in Parlia-
 ment as Peers of *Great Britain*, in the Manner
 therein stipulated, and it would be but more cruel,
 not more unjust, to take from them their Lives and
 Fortunes, than this Honour and Privilege, which
 their Ancestors purchas'd by the frequent Hazard of
 theirs: That the Terms of the Union are plain and
 absolute; nor can there be any Privilege, Liberty,
 or Property secur'd by it to the meanest Subject of
 either Nation, violated or alter'd against his Will,
 and no satisfactory Reparation done him, without
 Infringement of the whole Act, and leaving the
 Persons, so injur'd, at Liberty to avenge by Force
 what was done by it? For Protection and Obedience
 are reciprocal, and the withdrawing the one, dis-
 charges the other: What then is the Condition of
 these unhappy Men, who are to be divested of their
 Rights and Privileges of Subjects, and yet, no
 doubt, to be deem'd Traitors, should they fly to
 any foreign Power, or Invader of that Nation,
 which has in the dearest and greatest Considerations,
 (those of Honour and Distinction) made them Fo-
 reigners? The Terms of the Union cannot be
 revok'd without disuniting the Kingdoms; for
 when that is done they are no longer held together
 by Law, but by Force; and the Power which keeps
 us together must be arbitrary, and not legal; or if
 legal, not righteous: For a Law, not supported by
 Justice, is, in itself, null and void; nor are the
 Makers of it Legislators, but Oppressors. That
 it

Flaw in our Constitution were lost, it might, perhaps, never be retriev'd." Mr. M——n, formerly Secretary of State, answer'd Mr. J——gs, "And shew'd the Danger of making Alterations in the fundamental Laws and ancient Constitution; urging the Comparison of a Building, in which the Removing one single Stone from the Foundation, may endanger the whole Edifice. Mr. H——ne, and some others, spoke on the same Side, after which Mr. Attorney-General made a long Speech, and own'd, "That he did not like this Bill, as it was sent down to them, yet he did not doubt but it might be made a good one, provided the Lords would give the Commons an Equivalent, and share with them several Privileges and Advantages, which their Lordships enjoy. Therefore he insisted on the committing of the Bill, that they might make Amendments to it; and as to the Objection, that it was dangerous to make any Innovations in the Constitution, he alleg'd several Instances, particularly, the Act for limiting the Succession, and the Act of Union, which, indeed, had alter'd, but, on the other Hand, had rather improv'd and strengthen'd, than prejudic'd the original Constitution." Mr. R——t W——le spoke next, on the other Side, and endeavour'd to confute all that had been offer'd in Favour of the Bill. Among other remarkable Particulars, he took Notice, "That among the *Romans*, the wisest People upon Earth, the Temple of Fame was plac'd behind the Temple of Virtue, to denote that there was no coming to the former, without going through the other: But that if this Bill pass'd into a Law, one of the most powerful Incentives to Virtue would be taken away, since there would be no coming to Honour, but through the Winding-Sheet of an old decrepit Lord, and the Grave of an extinct noble Family. That 'twas Matter of just Surprize, that a Bill of this Nature should either have been projected, or, at least, promoted by a Gentleman who not long ago sat amongst them; and who having got into the House of Peers, would now shut up the Door after him. That this Bill would not only be a Discouragement to Virtue and Merit, but also endanger our excellent Constitution: For as there was a due Ballance between the three Branches of the

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Legislature,

Legislature, if any more Weight were thrown into any one of those Branches, it would destroy that Ballance, and consequently subvert the whole Constitution. That the Peers were already possess'd of many valuable Privileges, and to give them more Power and Authority, by Limiting their Number, would, in Time, bring back the Commons into the State of the servile Dependency they were in, when they wore the Badges of the Lords. That he could not but wonder, that the Lords would send such a Bill to the Commons; for how could they expect that the Commons would give their Concurrence to so injurious a Law, by which they and their Posterities are to be excluded from the Peerage? And how would the Lords receive a Bill by which it should be enacted, That a Baron should not be made a Viscount, nor a Viscount be made an Earl, and so on? That besides all this, that Part of the Bill which related to the Peerage of *Scotland*, would be a manifest Violation of the Act of Union, on the Part of *England*, and a dishonourable Breach of Trust in those who represented the *Scotch* Nobility. That such an Infringement of the Union, would endanger the entire Dissolution of it, by disgusting so great a Number of the *Scotch* Peers as should be excluded from Sitting in the *British* Parliament. For as 'twas well known, that the Revolution-Settlement stood upon the Principle of a mutual Compact, if we should break first the Articles of Union, it would be natural for the *Scots* to think themselves thereby free'd from all Allegiance. And as for what had been suggested, That the Election of the sixteen *Scotch* Peers was no less expensive to the Crown, than injurious to the Peerage of *Scotland*, it might be answer'd, That the making twenty five hereditary *Scotch* Peers would still encrease the Discontents of the electing Peers, who thereby would be cut off of a valuable Consideration for not being chosen." Mr. ——— ie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke next, answer'd a material Objection that had been rais'd against the Bill, viz. That it was dangerous to make any Innovations in the Constitution; and made it appear, that several Alterations had been made in the original Constitution by *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and several other Laws, made for the Benefit of the

Subject;

Subject; and upon the whole was for committing the Bill." He was back'd by Mr. Serjeant P——ly, but they were oppos'd by Mr. S——th, who, among other Arguments, urg'd, 'That the Foundation of this Bill being wrong and faulty, there was no Room for Amendments, and therefore he was against committing it." Mr. H——d, who brought up the Rear, was of a contrary Opinion; but about a Quarter past Eight in the Evening, the Question being put upon the Lord William Powlet's Motion, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 269 Voices against 177, so that, including the two Tellers on each Side, there were 450 Members in the House. After this it was mov'd and resolv'd, by about the same Majority, that the Bill be rejected.

Dec. 9. After the Reading of several Petitions, and the Dispatching of some other Affairs, the House proceeded to call over the Names of such Members as made Default to appear upon the Call of the House on the Monday before, and many of them appear'd, and others were excus'd. The Names of John Francis Buller, Esq; Samuel Tyefusis, Esq; Sir Nicholas Morice, Bart. Christopher Harris, Esq; John Fownes, Esq; Sir Michael Wharton, Kt. Hugh Bethell, Esq; Edward Harley, Esq; Charles Cecil, Esq; Sir William Blacket, Bart. Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. Gray James Grove, Esq; Roger Jones, Esq; Stephen Parry, Esq; and John Griffith, Esq; being call'd over, and the Excuses made for them not being allow'd of, they were all order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Dec. 10. After the Reading of several other Petitions against Callicoes, a new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Aire, Irvine, &c. in the Room of Charles Oliphant, Esq; deceas'd; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons made some Progress in the Land-Tax Bill, and went through it the next Day. On these two and the following Days, the Members order'd into Custody, for making Default at the Call of the House, were severally order'd to be discharg'd, paying their Fees. On the 13th a great many more Petitions against Callicoes were presented and read; as was also, for the first Time, a Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. which was order'd to be read a second Time.

Dec. 24. After several Petitions against Callicoes had been presented and read, a Petition of the Chief Magistrates

gistrates of the Town of *Dundee*, in Behalf of themselves and the Inhabitants of the said Town, was also presented to the House and read, praying that in Case any Restraint should be put upon the Wearing or Using any Printed, Painted, and Stained Linen, there might be an Exception as to *British* Linen, and that the Grievances, which the Linen Manufacture labours under, might be redress'd; the Consideration of which Petition was order'd to be refer'd to a Committee of the whole House. After this it was resolv'd to address his Majesty for all Papers and Representations which have been laid before the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by Merchants, Weavers, and all other Persons relating to Printed Callicoes and Linens since *Michaelmas* last; as also, a Copy of the Petition of the Weavers Company, *London*, which was presented to the Lords Justices in his Majesty's Absence, and by them refer'd to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and also, a Copy of their Report, if they had made any thereupon, to his Majesty. Then in a grand Committee on the Supply, the Commons came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported and agreed to, as follows, *viz.* 1. That a Sum not exceeding 120,000*l.* for principal Monies remaining unsatisfy'd on the Register for the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, which were granted for the Service of the Year 1718, and so much as shall remain due for the Interest thereof, be granted to his Majesty for Satisfaction of the said Principal and Interest. 2. That 8590*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for principal Monies remaining unsatisfy'd on the Register for the Duties on Hops, granted in the Year 1719, and so much as shall remain due for the Interest thereof, be granted for Satisfaction of the said Principal and Interest. 3. That 88849*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{2}{3}$ be granted for making good the Deficiency of the general Fund of 72849*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{2}{3}$ per Annum, for the Year ended at *Michaelmas* 1719. 4. That a Sum not exceeding 23330*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* be granted for the extraordinary Charge of the Transport Service for the Year 1719, not provided for by Parliament. 5. That 1633*l.* 10*s.* be granted upon Account for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, for the Year 1720. 6. That 99768*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying several extraordinary Expences for the Service

vice of his Majesty's Land-Forces, for the Year 1719, not provided for by Parliament.

Dec. 15. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Matter of the several Petitions about Callicoes, and having made some Progress therein, resolv'd to put it off 'till the 14th Day of *January* next; in the mean Time Petitions of the same Nature were daily presented to the House.

Dec. 16. Several Papers relating to the yearly Duties and Drawbacks on Callicoes were laid before the Commons by some of the Commissioners of Excise, and after the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion* had been read a second Time, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd farther to continue the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, &c. from the 23d of *June* 1720, to the 24th of *June* 1721, which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day the ingross'd Bill for the Land-Tax was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Dec. 18. The Malt Bill was presented, receiv'd, and read the first Time, and then, in a grand Committee, the Mutiny Bill was gone through, and being the next Day reported, was order'd to be engross'd.

Dec. 21. Several Papers relating to Wooll imported from *Ireland* and *Spain* into *Great Britain*, from *Christmas* 1718, to *Christmas* 1719, were call'd for; and it was also resolv'd to address his Majesty for an Account of what Fishing Ships and Sack Ships had been employ'd in the Fishing of *Newfoundland*, and the Island of *St. Peter's*. After this a Bill was order'd to be brought in to explain and amend the *Act for providing a publick Reward for such Person or Persons as shall discover the Longitude at Sea, so as to make the same more useful for the Improvement of Navigation*. The ingross'd Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: And then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Malt Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which were agreed to the next Day, and the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. The same Day the Commissioners of the Customs were order'd to lay before the House an Account of all wrought Silks imported from *Italy*, *Holland*, and other Parts of *Europe*,
from

from *Michaelmas* 1716, to *Michaelmas* 1719: And the King being come to the House of Peers, and the Commons sent for up and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill.

Dec. 23. The House was order'd to be call'd over upon Wednesday the 13th of *January*, and the ingross'd Malt Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; after which Sir *John Jennings* presented to the House a Bill about the Discovery of the Longitude, which was receiv'd and read the first Time; and then the House adjourn'd till Tuesday the 12th of *January*, to which Day the House of Lords adjourn'd likewise.

Jan. 12. The Commons being met according to their Adjournment, read several Petitions of the Traders and Workers in the Woollen Manufacture, complaining of the Decay of their Trade, by Reason of the Wearing of *East India* Goods, and of the Exportation of Wooll, and of wearing Printed, Painted, and Stained Callicoes and Linen; as also several Petitions and Representations of the Royal Boroughs of *North Britain*, of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Cities of *Glasgow* and *Aberdeen*, Burghs of *Renfrew*, *Dumfries*, *Sterling*, and several other Towns and Corporations in *Scotland*, praying, That the Manufacture of *Scotch* Linen might not receive any Prejudice by Reason of the Petitions presented to the House relating to the Woollen and Silk Manufactures; and that the Wearing and Using of *Scotch* Linen, Printed, Stained, or Painted, might not be prohibited; all which Petitions were refer'd to the grand Committee. The same Day several Papers and Representations, laid before the Commissioners of Trade by Merchants, Weavers, and other Persons, relating to Printed Callicoes and Linen, were presented to the House; as was also a Copy of the Petition of the Weavers Company, *London*, presented to the Lords Justices in his Majesty's Absence; together with a Copy of the Report of the Commissioners of Trade thereupon; and an Account of the Fishery at *Newfoundland*, from 1710 to 1719: After which the Commissioners of Customs were order'd to lay before the House an Account of Gold and Silver enter'd for Exportation from *England* to the *East Indies*, to *France*, and to *Holland*, from *Christmas* 1710, to *Christmas* 1719, distinguishing

distinguishing each Year's Exportation, and to each respective Place.

Jan. 13. Several other Petitions of the same Nature with those abovemention'd, were also presented to the House, and refer'd to the Grand Committee; and then an Account was order'd to be laid before the House of all *India* and *China* Goods, and the Values thereof, exclusive of the Drawbacks, which had been shipp'd for Exportation from hence to *Holland*, the *West Indies*, or any other foreign Parts, from *Christmas 1710* to *Christmas 1710*, and what Seizures have been made of the said Goods, run, or attempted to be run, within the said Time.

Jan. 14. Several Papers, that had been call'd for, were laid before the House, after which the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Consideration the several Petitions relating to the Woollen, Silk, and Linen Manufactures; and having made some farther Progress in that Affair, put it off 'till that Day Sen'night.

Jan. 15. Three Naturalization Bills were read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, it was resolv'd to grant the Sum of 377561 £ 6 s 9 d . for defraying several extraordinary Expenses for the Service of his Majesty's Navy, and the Victualling thereof, for the Year 1719, not provided for by Parliament; which Resolution being on the 16th reported, was agreed to by the House.

Jan. 16. Several other Petitions, of different Natures, particularly of poor insolvent Debtors in Goal, were presented to the House, and some of them were refer'd to the Committee of the whole House.

Jan. 18. The Commons read several other Petitions, and then were sent for up to the House of Lords, where the King being come with the usual State, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the *Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c.* and to the *Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.*

Jan. 10. The Commons order'd that the Petitioners in the several Petitions relating to the *East India* Goods and Printed Linens, which had been refer'd to the grand Committee, be heard before the said Committee, if they thought fit; but that no more than two Persons should be heard upon any Petition.

Then

Then Mr. *Hampden* reported the Amendments made by the Committee of the whole House to the *Bill for providing a publick Reward for such Persons as should discover the Longitude*; which were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd: But when the said Bill came to be read the third Time (on *January 21*) the Question being put that the Bill do pass, it was carry'd in the Negative.

Jan. 20. Several Petitions, of different Natures, were read, and upon those of the poor insolvent Debtors, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for their Relief.

Jan. 21. The Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Consideration the several Petitions relating to *East India Goods, Callicoes, and Printed Linens*, and having heard the Petitioners upon the Petitions from the Cities of *Worcester and Norwich*, and from the Weavers Company of *London*, put off the farther Consideration of that Affair till Tuesday the 26th of *January*.

Jan. 22. A new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out for electing a Burgess for the Town of *Newark* in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Room of the Honourable *Conyers Darcy, Esq;* who, since his Election, had accepted the Office of Master of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of *Mr. Dunch*, deceased. After which, upon a Petition and Representation of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, complaining of the unusual Robberies committed in the High Streets, and yet that none of the Persons concern'd therein had been apprehended, occasion'd by the Want of a proper and regular Watch for guarding of the Streets, there being no Law now in force, except the Statute of *Winchester*, which makes no Provision for any Watch between *Michaelmas* and *Lady Day*, when there is most Occasion for it: A Bill was order'd to be brought in for regulating the Night Watch. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Consideration that Part of his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this Session, which relates to the publick Debts, and read the Account of those Debts, as they stood at the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas 1719*; as also a Proposal of the *South Sea Company*, towards the Redemption and Sinking of the said Debts, which is as follows:

First Scheme of the South Sea Company.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

THE Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Sea and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, having under their Consideration how they may be most serviceable to his Majesty and his Government; and to shew their Zeal and Readiness to concur in the great and honourable Design of Reducing the national Debts, in such Manner as may be consistent with, and for the Support of, Parliamentary Credit, do humbly apprehend, that if the publick Debts and Annuities, mention'd in the annex'd Estimate, were taken into, and made Part of, the capital Stock of the said Company, it would greatly contribute to that most desirable End; which Debts and Annuities may be comprehended under the general Heads following, viz.

Annuities for Terms of Years:

Annuities granted for 99 Years or	l.	s.	d.
96 Years, amounting yearly to			
667,705 l. 8 s. 1 d. which, at 20	133	4	108 01 08
Years Purchase, amounts to —			

Lottery 1710. remaining unsub-			
scrib'd to the Company, about			
43,670 l. 8 s. per Annum, which,	569	385	12 00
at 14 Years Purchase, amounts			
to —			

Annuities of 9 l. per Cent. amount-			
ing to 81000 l. per Annum, at 14			
Years Purchase, amount to —	113	4000	00 00

Total Value of the said Annuities	2505	7493	13 08
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Debts redeemable by Parliament.

Total, after the Rate of 5 l. per Cent.	1179	5466	05 6 1/2
per Annum, —			

Total, after the Rate of 4 l. per Cent.	1128	752	07 04
per Annum, —			

Total of the said redeemable Debts	1592	4218	12 10 1/2
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Therefore do humbly propose, that the said Company may be permitted to enlarge their present Stock, by taking in the said Annuities and Debts at any Time or Times until Lady-Day, 1721, on the Terms and Conditions following, viz.

D

I. That

I. That the said Annuities be taken into the said Company, either by Purchase, or by voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors thereof, (and without any Compulsion on them) at such Price and Prices as shall be agreed between the Company and the Proprietors of those Annuities.

II. That for the Annuities for ninety nine Years, or ninety six Years, for every 5*l.* per Ann. taken into the Company, there be 5*l.* per Ann. added to the Company's present Annuity, and 100*l.* to their capital Stock, being after the Rate of twenty Years Purchase.

III. That the Residue of the Lottery 1710 be estimated at fourteen Years Purchase, for twenty three Years, due on them from Michaelmas 1719. And that the Annuities of 9*l.* per Cent. per Ann. be also estimated at fourteen Years Purchase, for the twenty two Years and three Quarters, due on them from Christmas, 1719. And that there be on Addition to the Stock and Annuity of the Company proportionably, (*viz.*) 70*l.* Stock, and 3*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. Annuity for every 5*l.* per Ann. of those Annuities which shall be taken into the Company.

IV. That the said redeemable Debts be likewise taken into the Company, either by Purchase, Subscription, or paying them off by the said Company.

V. That for all the said redeemable Debts there be added 100*l.* to the Capital Stock of the said Company, for every 100*l.* so taken in by them; and the like Annuity added to the Company's present Annuity, as is now payable for the Interest of those Debts.

VI. That the Company be allow'd for Charges of Management for their thus to be encreas'd Capital, so much as it now costs the Government for the Charge of paying, assigning, and accompting for the said Debts, or such Proportion thereof, as the Sum which shall be taken in by the Company shall bear to the whole of those Debts.

VII. That the present Annuities for the Company's present Capital, and the Annuities for the thus to be encreas'd Capital, be continu'd at the Rates aforesaid, till Midsummer 1727. And that from and after that Time their then Annuity for their whole Capital shall be actually reduced to 4*l.* per Cent. per Ann. And likewise be thenceforth redeemable by Parliament.

VIII. That the Company's present and to be encreas'd Allowance for Charges of Management, do continue

continue till their Capital be redeem'd as their Allowances for Charges of Management are.

IX. That the Annuities to the Company for their thus to be encreas'd Capital, be paid them weekly as their present Annuities are, and be charg'd on the Funds now appropriated to the said Debts and Annuities so taken into the Company.

X. That for the Liberty of encreasing their Capital Stock, as aforesaid, the Company will give and pay into his Majesty's Exchequer, for the Service of the Publick, and to be apply'd for paying off the publick Debts, provided for by Parliament before *Christmas* 1716, the Sum of three Millions and an half, by four equal quarterly Payments, whereof the first Payment to be at *Lady-Day* 1721.

XI. That though the Company's Capital is propos'd not to be redeemable till *Midsummer* 1727, yet they do submit, that so much as shall arise by the sinking Funds before that Time, may (from and after paying off such Part of the publick Debts as may be redeem'd within that Time, and which shall not be taken into the said Company) be apply'd at the End of every Year, towards paying off, in even Hundred Thousand Pounds, that Part of the Company's Capital which carries *5 l. per Cent. per Ann.*

XII. The said Company do farther submit, That for such of the present Exchequer Bills as the Parliament shall continue, and for such new ones as they shall empower the Lords of the Treasury to issue and circulate (without the Subscription or Contract of any Persons or Corporation) the Company will be oblig'd (from and after *Midsummer* 1720, till the Reduction of the Annuities for their whole Capital, to *4 per Cent. per Ann.* and no longer) to pay such Proportion of Money and Interest as shall be found necessary by the Lords of the Treasury, or Trustees to be appointed by them, to circulate the same, as the Sum of one Million shall bear to the total Amount of such Exchequer Bills: The Company having the like Proportion of the Benefit of the Interest which shall be saved on such Bills, during the Time they shall be in the Hands of any publick Officer, or in the Exchequer.

By Order of the general Court,

John Fellows, Sub-Governor
Charles Joye, Dep. Governor

ESTIMATE.

The Particulars of the Government's Debts, propos'd to be added to the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company, viz.

Annual Sums. Annuities for 99 and 96 Years. Principal Sums.

l.	s.	d.		
124866	00	0	{ The 14 l. per Cent. turn'd into Annuities for 99 Years.	
15663	13	6	{ Annuities for Lives Ditto for 96 Years.	
104745	10	6	{ Ditto on 3700 l. per Week Excise.	
46000	00	0	{ On Ditto a farther Sum Ditto.	
184342	14	0	{ Tonnage and Poundage, &c.	} Ann. for 99 Years.
72187	10	0	{ On Low Wines, &c.	
40000	00	0	{ Overplus of Annuity-Funds, &c.	
80000	00	0	{ Old Subsidy.	

667705 08 1 per Ann. being the Amount of the 99 and 96 Years Annuities, granted by several Acts of Parliament, from 1692 to 1708, at 20 Years Purchase, will make a principal Sum of —

81000 00 0 per Ann. Annuities for 32 Years, from Lady-Day 1710, computed at 14 Years Purchase, makes —

40670 08 0 per Ann. the Remainder of the Lottery 1710, not subscrib'd to the South-Sea Company, computed at 14 Years, makes —

15057493 13 8

5 l. per

3 l. per Cent. Annuities, redeemable on the Payment of the principal Sums under-mention'd, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Bank Annuities at one Year's Notice	1079	00	00
Several Lotteries without Notice	8875	936	09
Bankers Annuities Ditto	674	26	18
Lottery 1714, Blank Ditto	1055	990	00
Treasurer of the Navy for a Deficiency to the South-Sea Company	1103	12	17
	11795	466	05

4 l. per Cent. Annuities, redeemable on the Payment of the principal Sums under-mention'd, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Civil List Lottery, Anno 1713	563	300	00
Lottery 1714, Prizes	652	020	00
Deficiency of Low Wines and Candles, 1716	413	605	17
Ditto of the Funds	509	127	05
Canada Bills	24	195	18
Army Debts	965	917	19
Edward Clent, Esq; Army-Debenture	585	07	1
First Lottery, 1719	500	000	00
Second Lottery, 1719	500	000	00
	4128	752	07

11795466 05 6 1/2

4128752 07 4

15922218 12 10 1/2

Abstract

Abstract of the foregoing Debts.

Redeemable Annual Sums,

The $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities
 The $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. Annuities

Indredeemable.

The 99 and 96 Years Annuities
 32 Years Annuities from *Body-Day* 1710
 Remainder of the Lot, 1710, unsubscrib'd

Principal Sums.
 £. s. d.
 11795466 05 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
 4128752 07 4

£. s. d.
 389773 06 03
 165150 81 10

at 20 Years 13354108 01 08
 at 14 Years 1104000 00 00
 at 14 Years 569385 12 00

£544299 04 02

30981712 06 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

John Fellows, Sub-Governor,

Charles Foye, Dep. Governor.

This Proposition coming short of what was expected, and the Friends of the Bank of England having represented, in Behalf of this last Corporation, the great and eminent Services they had done to the Government, in the most difficult Times, and which deserv'd, at least, That if any Advantage was to be made by any publick Bargains, they should be prefer'd before

before a Company that had never done any Thing for the Nation, the farther Consideration of that important Affair was put off, till the 27th.

Jan. 25. After the Reading several Petitions, and the Calling for several Papers, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and then put off that Affair till the 29th.

Jan. 26. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Petitions relating to the Callicoes and printed Linen, and having heard the Petitioners upon the Petition of the Traders in Raw-Silks in London, and of the Merchants trading both to Italy and to the Levant Seas, put off again that Affair till the 28th.

Jan. 27. A Bill was order'd to be brought in for the farther preventing of Robbery, Burglary, and Felony, and for the more effectual Transporting Felons; and the Call of the House having been adjourn'd till the next Day Fortnight, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the publick Debts; and the Bank of England having laid their Proposition before the Committee, whereby it appear'd, that they offer'd about two Millions Sterling more to the Government, in less Time than the South-Sea Company had done, it was thought fit to give the said Company some Time to consider farther on that Matter; which was thereupon put off till the first of February. The said Proposal of the Bank of England is as follows:

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The humble Proposal of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

I. THAT in Case they may have a Power granted to them by Parliament, to purchase or take in, by Way of Subscription, the several Exchequer-Annuities of 99 and 96 Years, commonly call'd *The Long Annuities*; and amounting together to the Sum of 667,000 *l. per Annum*, or thereabouts, from the several Proprietors of the said Annuities, in such Manner as the said Proprietors shall voluntarily agree, and at any Time before the 24th Day of June 1721.

And also, that they may have added to the present Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company such

such a principal Sum as all the said Annuities do amount to, being computed at the Rate of twenty Years Purchase, which will be 13,354,000 *l.* or thereabouts.

And that the several Funds granted for Payment of the said Annuities, may be charged with the Payment of an Interest at the Rate of 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, payable weekly, on the said principal Sums, or so much thereof as shall be purchas'd or taken in by the said Governor and Company before the said 24th Day of June 1721.

That then, and in such Case, the said Governor and Company are willing to advance and pay, for the Use of the Publick, three Years Purchase on every Annuity, (that is to say) 15 *l. per Cent.* on every 100 *l.* so to be computed as aforesaid, as the said Governor and Company shall purchase or take in by Subscription, in such Manner and within the Time as before-mention'd; which, if the whole Purchase be compleated, will amount to 2,003,100 *l.* or thereabouts.

II. *It is proposed*, That in Case the said Governor and Company may have the like Power granted by Parliament to purchase (in the same Manner, and within the same Time, as is mention'd in the aforesaid Proposition) or take in by Subscription, the several Annuities granted for 32 Years, that is to say, the Fund of 91 *per Cent. per Ann.* and the Remainder of the Lottery 1710, which being computed at 14 Years Purchase, will amount to 1,700,000 *l.* or thereabouts.

And also that a Sum of 1,700,000 *l.* be added to the present Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company, That the Funds granted for Payment of the said Annuities be charged with an annual Interest at the Rate of 5 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* payable weekly on the said principal Sum of 1,700,000 *l.* or so much thereof as shall be purchas'd, or taken in by Subscription, before the said 24th Day of June 1721.

That then, and in such Case, the said Governor and Company are willing to advance and pay, for the Use of the Publick, three Years Purchase on every such Annuity so to be purchas'd, or taken in by Subscription, in the same Manner, and within the limited Time, before-mention'd; which three Years Purchase (if the whole be compleated) will amount to the Sum of 364,500 *l.* or thereabouts.

III. *It is proposed*, That in Case the said Governor and Company may have Power to pay off, or to purchase, or to take in by Subscription, the several Debts here under specify'd, which are commonly call'd the redeemable Debts, and which may amount to the Sum of 15,900,000 *l.* Principal, or thereabouts.

And that a Sum of 15,900,000 *l.* be added to the present Capital Stock of the said Governour and Company.

And also, That the said several Funds be charg'd with an annual Interest, payable weekly, at the same Rate as the Publick now pays to the several Proprietors, which said annual Interest, at the several Rates of 5 *l.* per Cent. and 4 *l.* per Cent. now paid, amount to the Sum of 574,900 *l.* or thereabouts.

That then, and in such Case, the said Governor and Company will advance and pay for the Use of the Publick at the Rate of 20 *l.* per Cent. which upon the said Principal will amount to 3,180,000 *l.* or thereabouts, the same to be payable in such Manner as shall be thought most agreeable to the Publick Service.

Note, *The particular Funds referr'd to in the abovesaid Propositions of redeemable Debts are these,*

Several Lotteries,	} Amount to 11,795,000 <i>l.</i> or thereabouts, at 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. per Ann. Interest.
Bankers Annuities,	
Blanks in Lottery 1714,	
Navy Deficiency,	
And Bank Annuities,	

This last at a Year's Notice.

Civil List Lottery,	} Amount to 4,128,000 <i>l.</i> or thereabouts, at 4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. per Annum Interest.
Prizes in Lottery 1714,	
Deficiencies on Low-	
Wines, &c.	
<i>Ditto</i> on Funds,	
Canada Mills,	
Army Debts and De-	
bentures,	
1st and 2d Lottery 1719,	

IV. *It is proposed*, That all the said Sums mention'd in the three foregoing Propositions, to be purchas'd, or taken in by Subscription, or otherwise, and made Part of, and added to, the Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company, which in Case all the several Annuities be purchas'd, will amount in the whole to the Sum of 30,954,000 *l.* or, thereabouts, may be

made redeemable by Parliament, from and after the 24th Day of June, 1724, and in Sums not less than 1,000,000 *l.* at any Time.

V. *It is proposed,* That all the several Sums that shall accrue by this Proposal to the Use of the Publick, may be apply'd to that Part of the Discharge of the Fund of the Bank, that stands now redeemable at one Year's Notice.

VI. *It is proposed,* That whatsoever may arise by the Surplus of the Funds, commonly call'd *The sinking Funds*, may be every half Year apply'd to the Paying off any of the 5 *l.* per Cent. Funds, that shall be purchas'd by Virtue of this Proposal, or made Part of the Capital Stock of the Bank, if this Honourable House shall think fit.

VII. *It is proposed,* That the said Governor and Company are willing to undertake to circulate the present 800,000 *l.* in Exchequer Bills, that now remain in the Exchequer, upon the said Terms as the Governor and Company have agree'd with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for circulating the said Bills this present Year, and for so long Time as this Honourable House shall think fit, not exceeding four Years.

Note, *The Terms at present for circulating the said 800,000 *l.* is at the Rate of Half per Cent. which amounts to 4000 *l.* per Ann.*

VIII. *It is proposed,* That the said Governor and Company may have an Increase of a proportionable Allowance for Charges and Management.

IX. *It is proposed,* That the said new additional Stock, as well as the Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company, may continue free and exempt from all Parliamentary Taxes and Impositions whatsoever, and that they may enjoy the same Powers and Privileges that are already granted to them, with an Addition of such farther Powers and Privileges as this Honourable House shall think necessary for carrying on so great an Undertaking.

X. That whereas there is at present no Transfer or Stamp Duties payable on the 6 *l.* and 4 *l.* per Cent. redeemable Funds, nor any Transfer Duties on any of the Annuities, *it is proposed,* That the Transfers of the said additional Stock may be exempted from all Stamp Duties, Taxes, or Transfers.

XI. *And whereas,* in the aforesaid Proposition, a certain Sum or Stock is mention'd to be added to the present

present Capital of the Bank, in order to enable them to purchase the *long Annuities*; the said Governor and Company do, by Way of Explanation, farther offer to this Honourable House, that they are content, in Case all the said Annuities are not purchas'd, or taken in by Subscription, within the limited Time aforesaid, that they, and in such Case, a proportionable Part of the said Stock shall be annihilated.

By Order of the general Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England,

Jan. 27, 1719.

David le Gros, Secretary.

Jan. 28. Several Papers that had been call'd for, were laid before the House, who, in a grand Committee, heard the Petitioners upon the Petitions of the Linen-Drapers, and other Dealers in London and Westminster, and the Master-Printers, Painters, and Stainers of Callicoes and Linen, in London, and Parts adjacent, and then put off that Affair till the 2d of February.

Jan. 29. The Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, for the rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the City of Westminster, at the Charge of the Inhabitants of the said Parish; and then adjourn'd till Monday the 1st Day of February.

Feb. 1. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration that Part of the King's Speech which relates to the publick Debts; as also the second Schemes, or Proposals, both of the South Sea Company and of the Bank of England, which are as follows:

The second Scheme of the South Sea Company.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

THE Corporation of the Governors and Company of Merchants trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, having, on the 27th of January last, presented their humble Proposal to this Honourable House for enlarging the Capital Stock of the said Company, by taking therein the several Annuities and publick Debts therein mention'd, on the Terms and Conditions in the said Proposal also mention'd; in which Proposal such Advantages were offer'd to the Publick, as the said Corporation did humbly hope would have

been to the entire Satisfaction of this Honourable House, and most conducive to the certain Discharging and Paying off the whole Debt of the Nation, and to which Proposal they humbly crave Leave to refer. But the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, having the same Day also deliver'd a Proposal to this Honourable House, for enlarging their Capital Stock, by taking in the same Annuities and Debts on the Terms and Conditions in their Proposal also mention'd.

This Corporation therefore, farther to manifest their Zeal and earnest Desire to contribute their utmost to the reducing and paying off the Publick Debts, crave Leave to offer the following Explanations and Amendments to their said Proposal.

I. As to the sixth Article of their said former Proposal, wherein they have humbly desir'd to be allow'd for Charges of Management, for their to be increas'd Capital, so much as it nows costs the Government for Charges of Paying, Assigning, and Accompting for the said Debts, or such Proportion thereof, as the Sum which shall be taken in by the Company shall bear to the whole of those Debts;

They now offer, by Way of Explanation of that Article, that the Allowances therein mention'd, are not to exceed a Proportion to the Allowance they have now by Act of Parliament on their present Capital for that Purpose.

II. That whereas in the seventh Article of their said Proposal it is mention'd, that the Annuities for the Company's present and to be increas'd Capital, be continu'd at the Rates therein mention'd till *Midsummer 1727*. And that from and after that Time their then Annuity on their whole Capital shall be actually reduc'd to 4l. *per Cent. per Ann.* and likewise be from thenceforth redeemable by Parliament;

They do humbly offer, that if this Honourable House do think it more for the Interest of the Publick, that in Lieu of the said 7th Article, all the Sums to be taken into the Company's Capital, in pursuance of their Proposal, shall be redeemable by Parliament, from and after *Midsummer 1724*, in Sums not less than 500,000 l. at a Time, they do consent thereto.

III. And whereas, by the tenth Article of their said former Proposal, they offer'd, for the Liberty of increasing their Capital Stock, as is therein aforesaid, that

that they would give and pay into his Majesty's Exchequer, for the Service of the Publick, the Sum of 3,500,000 *l*.

They now humbly offer, that over and above the said 3,500,000 *l*. they will farther give and pay into his Majesty's Exchequer, for the Use of the Publick, by four equal quarterly Payments, on the Days mention'd in their said former Proposal, 500,000 *l*. more, certain, and also upon all the said Annuities for certain Terms of Years, which this Company shall take into their Capital Stock, before the 1st of *March* 1721, after the Rate of four Years and half Purchase, by four quarterly Payments, which, if all the said Annuities be taken into the said Company, will amount to the Sum of 3,567,503 *l*. or thereabouts; to which being added the said 3,500,000 *l*. and the said farther Sum of 500,000 *l*. will amount in the whole to the Sum of 7,567,500 *l*. or thereabouts.

IV. That whereas in the eleventh Article of their former Proposal, they did submit, that so much as shall arise by the *sinking Fund* before *Midsummer* 1727, may, from and after paying off such Part of the publick Debts, as may be redeem'd within that Time, and which shall not be taken into this Company, be apply'd at the End of every Year towards paying off, in even One Hundred Thousand Pounds, that Part of the Company's Capital which carries 5 *l*. per Cent. per Ann.

They do humbly offer, in Lieu thereof, that if this Honourable House think fit to make their to be increas'd Capital redeemable at *Midsummer* 1724, that the said *sinking Fund* may, 'till that Time, be apply'd, half-yearly, to the paying off that Part of the Company's Capital, which is to carry 5 *l*. per Cent. per Ann.

V. As to the twelfth Article of this Company's former Proposal, relating to the circulating of 1,000,000 *l*. in Exchequer Bills *gratis*, and likewise paying the Interest for that Million, so as no other Exchequer Bills be issued than what shall be circulated by the Credit of the Exchequer, without the Aid of Subscription or Contract.

VI. And lastly, that this Honourable House may be fully satisfy'd of the sincere Intentions of this Company, to use their best Endeavours to take in all the said Annuities for ninety nine and ninety six Years, which amount to 667,405 *l*. 8 *s*. 1 *d*. per Ann. This Company do farther humbly offer to give and pay into

into his Majesty's Exchequer, for the Service of the Publick, by four equal quarterly Payments, one Year's Purchase, upon all such of those Annuities as shall happen not to come into the said Company's Capital, within the Time aforesaid.

And whereas this Company is very sensible, that the Prosperity of the Nation doth greatly depend upon the Discharging the publick Debts, a Motive, which induc'd them to make the first Propositions of this publick and beneficial Nature, they do humbly submit these Explanations and Amendments to this Honourable House, flattering themselves, that that Readiness and Cheerfulness that engag'd them so much earlier than any other Society, to endeavour to reduce that great Debt, under which this Nation is oppress'd, will entitle them to the Favour and Preference of this House, since they are willing, and do hereby declare, they are ready to undertake this great Work upon whatever Terms may be offer'd by any other Company,

By Order of the general Court,

Feb. 1, 1719.

John Fellows, Sub-Governor,
Charles Foye, Dep. Governor.

The Second Proposal of the Bank of England.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do humbly offer the following Explanation of the Proposal they deliver'd to this Honourable Committee the 27th of January last.

I. WHEREAS in the third Proposition it was computed, that the redeemable Debts at 5 *l.* and 4 *l.* per Cent. per Annum, would amount to 15,900,000 *l.* or thereabouts, for which they offer'd 20 per Cent.

They now find that several of the said Debts do arise to a very considerable Sum more than was calculated, and will consequently increase the total Sum of this Offer.

As for Instance, If the said Debts do amount to 600,000 *l.* more, in such Case, the Total of their Offer will be 3,300,000 *l.* upon that Head.

II. Whereas they say, in their fifth Proposition, that all the several Sums that shall accrue by their Proposal to the Use of the Publick, may be apply'd to the Discharge of that Part of the Fund of the Bank that

that stands now redeemable at one Year's Notice, their Meaning is, that what shall remain over and above sufficient for the Discharge of that Fund, may be apply'd to the Discharge of any of the Funds of 5*l.* *per Annum* to be purchas'd by Virtue of this Proposal.

III. In the eleventh Proposition, where they mention the *long Annuities*, they mean as well those for thirty two Years as the longer Terms.

IV. And whereas in the first and second Propositions, it is imply'd, that the three Years Purchase offer'd to the Publick, is not to be paid on such of the Annuities as shall not be taken in or agreed for, the said Governor and Company beg Leave to observe to this Honourable Committee, that they have good Reason to believe they shall be able to accomplish this Undertaking.

However, that no Doubt may remain of their sincere Intentions, they are content to be oblig'd to offer to the several Proprietors of the Annuities of ninety six and ninety nine Years, 1700*l.* Bank Stock, for every 100*l.* *per Annum*, who shall voluntarily agree for the same, on or before the 24th of June 1720, and the like Proportion for the Remainder of the shorter Terms.

By Order of the general Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

February 1, 1719.

David le Gros, Secretary.

And whereas in the fourth Proposition, the said Governor and Company do offer to have the several Funds, to be now purchas'd, redeemable on the 24th of June 1724, they do submit to the Honourable Committee this Alternative, that the said Funds may be actually reduc'd to 4 *per Cent.* on the 24th of June 1727, and to be thenceforth redeemable by Parliament.

By Order of the general Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

February 1, 1719.

David le Gros, Secretary.

These two different Schemes occasion'd a Debate, in which Mr. Robert Walpole was the chief Person who stood up for the Bank; but Mr. Aislaby, Chancellor

cellor of the *Exchequer*, made it appear that the Proposals of the *South-Sea Company* were more advantageous to the Publick; and it was at last resolv'd, That the Proposals made by the *South-Sea Company* be accepted. This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and Mr. *Farrer*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. *Lawndes*, and Mr. *Charles Stanbuge*, were order'd to prepare and bring in a Bill thereupon.

Feb. 3. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd again of the Proposals of the *South Sea Company*, and after some Debate, resolv'd, That the seventh Article of the first Proposal of the *South Sea Company*, (*viz.* That the present Annuities for the Company's present Capital, and the Annuities for the Company's to be increas'd Capital, be continu'd at the Rates therein mention'd till *Midsummer 1727*, and that from and after that Time, their then Annuity for the whole Capital shall be actually reduc'd to *4l. per Cent. per Annum*, and likewise be thenceforth redeemable by Parliament) be accepted: Which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House; and it was order'd, That a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolution be added to the Bill to be brought in on the former Resolution.

Feb. 4. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Petitions of the Weavers and Clothiers, and heard Counsel for the Royal Boroughs in *North Britain* on their Petition, and the Petitioners on the *East India Company's* Petition, and adjourn'd the farther Consideration of that Matter to the 9th.

Feb. 5. In a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, it was resolv'd, 1st, That a Power be given for applying any Sums not exceeding 200th 37^l. 14^s. 9^d. $\frac{1}{2}$ out of the clear Produce of the Forfeitures for Treason, arisen or to arise into the Receipt of his Majesty's *Exchequer*, over and above the Salaries and other Charges payable for the Recovery of the said Forfeitures. 2^{dly}, That a Duty be laid upon all Silver Plate to be made in *Great Britain*, and an additional Duty upon all Silver Plate to be imported into the same. 3^{dly}, That the Duty upon Silver Plate in *Great Britain*, be after the Rate of 6^d. for every Ounce Troy. 4^{thly}, That the said Duty upon Silver Plate, to be imported, be after the Rate of 6^d. for

For every Ounce *Troy*, over and above the present Duties, payable on the Importation of the same. 5thly, That the said Duties upon Plate be granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, redeemable by Parliament. 6thly, That a yearly Fund, not exceeding 13000*l.* be establish'd and charg'd upon the said Duties on Plate, to pay out of the same an Interest, not exceeding 4*l.* per Cent. per Annum, for a Sum not exceeding 312000*l.* to be rais'd by Sale of Annuities for his Majesty's Supply, until the said yearly Fund shall be redeem'd by Parliament. 7thly, That the Standard of white Plate, to be made for the future, be reduc'd to eleven Ounces and Two-Penny Weight fine, and Eighteen-Penny Weight Alloy, as formerly. And 8thly, resolv'd, That the Drawback upon all *British* Hops exported to *Ireland* be taken off.

Feb. 6. These Resolutions being reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day Mr. *Hampden* reported a Resolution, which was also agreed to, viz. That the great Importation of Shavings, Chips, and Plats for Hats, from foreign Parts, is very prejudicial to the Manufactures of Straw of this Kingdom, and has been, and is the Occasion of a very great Decay in that Trade. After this, a new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Guildford* in the County of *Surrey*, in the Room of *Robert Wroth*, Esq; deceased; and then Mr. *Haldane* laid before the House a farther Report of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates, who acted in *Scotland*.

Feb. 8. A Bill was order'd to be brought in for Repealing so much of the Act, 12 *Car. II.* for the Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation, as allows the Importation of the Products or Manufactures of *Asia*, from any Ports within the *Streights* or *Levant* Seas.

Feb. 9. In a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd farther of the Petitions of the Weavers and Clothiers; and heard the Petitioners of *Colchester*, the Upholders and Quilters of *London*, a Person touching the Linens imported from *Ireland*; as also the Petitioners from *Norwich*, by Way of Reply.

Feb. 11. A new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Citizen for the City of *Bath* in the County

County of *Somerset*, in the Room of *Samuel Trotman*, Esq; deceas'd, and then several Petitions were read.

Feb. 12. It was resolv'd, That so much of the Act 12 *Anna*, entitled, *An Act for the Reviving and Continuing several Acts, &c.* as relates to the Building and Repairing County Goals, which will expire at the End of this present Session of Parliament, is fit to be continu'd: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolution. After this the Call of the House was put off till that Day Sev'night: And then in a Committee of the whole House, upon the farther Consideration of the several Petitions of Weavers, Clothiers, and others, it was resolv'd, first, That the Use of all Printed, Painted, Stained, and Dyed Callicoes in Apparel, Houthold-Furniture, or otherwise, in *Great Britain*, be prohibited, after a certain Time to be appointed: II. That the Use of all Printed, Painted, Stained, and Dyed Linens, in Apparel, &c except such as are of the Growth and Manufacture of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, be prohibited, after a certain Time to be appointed. III. That the unlawful Exportation of Wool from *Great Britain* and *Ireland* into foreign Parts is a great Occasion of the Decay of the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom. These Resolutions being the next Day reported by Mr. *Carteret*, and agree'd to by the House, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Feb. 15. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, came to a Resolution, which was the next Day reported by Mr. *Farrer*, and, with several Amendments, agree'd to by the House, as follows, viz. That in order to lessen the Debts of this Nation; a Power be given to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or the High-Treasurer for the Time being, at any Time or Times within one Year, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament, and by such Proportions at a Time as he or they shall find to be most for the Advantage of the Publick, to make forth, or cause to be made forth, at the *Exchequer*, any Number of new *Exchequer* Bills, so as all the principal Sums to be contain'd therein, do not, in the Whole, exceed one Million, (over and above the *Exchequer* Bills mention'd in the Proposition of the *South-Sea Company*, accepted by the House;) and that the said new *Exchequer* Bills may bear an Interest not exceeding the

the Rate of three Pounds *per Cent. per Ann.* and that as well the Money which was advanc'd by the *South-Sea Company* for their additional Stock, by Means of the late Subscriptions towards redeeming the Lottery-Annuities of the Year 1710, and doth now remain in the *Exchequer*; as also the Surplus Monies arising quarterly upon the several Funds, call'd the *Aggregate Fund*, and the *Fund of the South Sea Company*, and of the Revenues charg'd with the Fund, call'd the *General Yearly Fund*, as also the Overplus of the same *General Fund*, when such Overplus shall happen, (after the Sum of 520000*l.* according to an Act of the fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, shall be apply'd for discharging and cancelling such *Exchequer Bills* as are therein mention'd) be made a Fund or Security for answering all Demands of Principal and Interest, upon the said new *Exchequer Bills*, which shall be authoriz'd to be made forth as aforesaid, and that the said Commissioners of the Treasury, or High-Treasurer for the Time being, be also empower'd to issue the said new *Exchequer Bills*, by Way of Loan or Advance, to the Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of *Great Britain* trading to the *South Seas* and other Parts of *America*, and for encouraging the Fishery, or to some Person or Persons in Trust for them; the said Corporation giving Security upon their present, or to be increas'd Annuity, or weekly Payment out of the *Exchequer*, for the Repayment of the principal Sums so lent, with an Interest not exceeding the Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, taking Care that upon Repayment of the said Principal, the same with the Interest accruing thereupon, be replac'd in the *Exchequer* upon the same Funds or Heads of Remains there, from which the said Principal shall have been taken, and be apply'd towards discharging national Debts and Incumbrances incurr'd before the 25th Day of *December 1716*, according to such Act or Acts of Parliament as shall be made in that Behalf, and not otherwise; and that a just Account be made to the Publick of the Monies so employ'd, and the Increase thereof: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolution.

Feb. 7. In a grand Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, it was resolv'd, That such of the Duties and Revenues for answering the respective Annuities or Payments which shall become payable to

the South Sea Company, pursuant to their Proposals accepted by this House, as are now temporary, be made perpetual, subject nevertheless to Redemption by Parliament, according to the Tenor of the said Proposals: Which Resolution was, the next Day reported and agreed to by the House, and a Clause was order'd to be brought in thereupon, and inserted in the Bill relating to the Publick Debts: And then the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to that Day Sev'nnight.

Feb. 12. A farther Report of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates, who acted in relation to *England, Ireland, and elsewhere, (except Scotland)* was laid before the Commons: And the next Day a Motion was made, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Qualifying Justices of the Peace; whereby it was intended, that no Person should be put in the Commission, who should not be worth at least 200*l. per Annum*; but the Question being put upon that Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, though by a Majority of four Voices only, viz. 107 against 103. After this a new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Salop*, in the Room of Sir Robert Corbet, Bart. lately made one of the Clerks Comptrollers of his Majesty's Household.

Feb. 22. Upon a Complaint made by Mr. Hungerford to the Commons, of several publick and private Subscriptions for several unjustifiable Projects and Undertakings, whereby great Mischiefs might accrue to the Publick; a Committee was appointed to enquire into, and examine the several Subscriptions for Fisheries, Insurances, Annuities for Lives, and other Projects and Undertakings for Purchasing Joint Stocks, or obsolete Charters; with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. The same Day the Commons receiv'd a Message from the Lords, that their Lordships had pass'd a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain*, which the Commons read the first Time, and order'd it to be read a second Time on that Day Sev'nnight; when the same was put off till the 4th of *March*.

On the 25th, the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd until Tuesday the 8th of *March*: And upon a Suggestion, that some Matters of high Importance were

were to be, about that Time, laid before the House, it was mov'd and order'd, That Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters to the Sheriffs and Stewards of the several Counties of *Great Britain*, requiring the Attendance of the Members of the House on the Day before-mention'd: And that the House would proceed with the utmost Severity against such Members whose Excuses should not be allow'd of, as should not then attend the Service of the House.

On the 14th of December last, M. *Wesselowski*, the Czar of *Muscovy's* Resident at the Court of *Great Britain*, presented the following Memorial to his *Britannick* Majesty.

S I R E,

HIS Czarish Majesty, my most august Master, being always actuated by a sincere Desire to cultivate constantly a good Understanding with your Majesty, finds himself oblig'd to acquaint you with the Advices he has receiv'd, that your Majesty enter'd last Summer, with *Sweden*, into Treaties entirely opposit to the Engagements your Majesty is under with his Czarish Majesty, by the Treaty of mutual Alliance of 1715.

By that Treaty, Sire, your Majesty, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, did engage, not only not to make Peace with *Sweden*, without the Participation, and much less in Exclusion of his Czarish Majesty, but to employ all possible Means to endeavour to procure to him, by a general Peace, the Cession of *Ingria*, *Cirelia*, *Esthonia*, with the Town of *Revel*, and all its Dependencies, and not to oppose, either directly or indirectly, the other Conditions which his Czarish Majesty might farther stipulate at the general Peace with *Sweden*. Your Majesty oblig'd your self likewise by that Treaty, to support, as King of *England*, his Czarish Majesty's Interest, and to second his Designs on all Occasions; as his Czarish Majesty oblig'd himself on his Part, by the same Treaty, to procure to your Majesty the Possession of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*.

His Czarish Majesty has faithfully perform'd the Conditions on his Part, and your Majesty has had the Benefit of them, by the Acquisition of the Duchy of *Bremen*, and of the Principality of *Verden*; which your Majesty could never have obtain'd, had not his Czarish

Czarish Majesty employ'd all his Cares, and most earnest Sollicitations with his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, to induce him to divest himself, in Favour of your Majesty, of so valuable a Conquest.

It cannot be disown'd that those Sollicitations were effectual: His *Danish* Majesty did not condescend thereto, but merely out of Regard to his Czarish Majesty; which has added to your Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, a Possession very much to your Convenience.

These evident Proofs which his Czarish Majesty has given to your Majesty of the Sincerity of his Intentions for your Interest, Sire, and for the aggrandizing of your Family, might have made his Czarish Majesty hope for some Acknowledgment on the Part of your Majesty.

Nothing was more natural, than to expect from your Majesty at least a Return, by the religious Observance of the same Treaty, which procured you such considerable Advantages.

But, Sire, his Czarish Majesty finds himself entirely frustrated of his Hopes, and it is with great Concern he sees himself oblig'd to make now, by this present Memorial, Representations to your Majesty on the Manner wherein your Majesty has separated yourself from his Alliance, and how little Cause his Czarish Majesty has given for being thus dealt with.

Your Majesty was not satisfy'd with making Peace for yourself, exclusive of the Czar my Master; you also drew off from the Alliance they had with him, his *Prussian* Majesty, and his Majesty the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*; your Majesty has included them in that separate Peace; and has made, as King of *Great Britain*, with the Queen of *Sweden* an Alliance, by which you have engag'd to give her Assistance by Subsidies of Money, and by a good Number of Men of War against his Czarish Majesty.

The Kings of *Great Britain*, your Majesty's Predecessors, have, at all Times, set a Value upon the Friendship and good Understanding establish'd between the Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*, in Consideration of the considerable Advantages accruing to their Kingdoms by a Commerce gainful to their Subjects.

King *William* had Engagements with the Crown of *Sweden*, actually to give it Assistance by Virtue of a Treaty

Treaty of defensive Alliance; yet nothing was able to determine him to declare against his Czarish Majesty at the Beginning of the present Northern War.

That great Prince, who was sensible it was for the Good and Interest of his Kingdoms to preserve good Intelligence with *Great Russia*, kept himself within the Bounds of good Offices, which he employ'd for the Pacification of the North; and it is not to be doubted but they would have prov'd effectual, had the Crown of *Sweden* shewn the same good Disposition to it, which that Prince found in his Czarish Majesty.

Queen *Anne*, of glorious Memory, trod in those Steps, so full of Wisdom and Prudence: Though she interpos'd her good Offices in Favour of the Ducal House of *Holstein*, yet she never went out of amicable Paths. All the World that made a sound Judgment of it applauded her, and her Kingdoms had the Benefit of it.

If the Princes who wore the Crown of *Great Britain* before your Majesty, who had no particular Obligation to the Czar my Master, did yet carry so fair with him, merely in Consideration of the Advantage and true Interest which the *British* Nation found in a good Correspondence with the *Russian* Empire; had not his Czarish Majesty good Grounds to expect, that your Majesty, the worthy Successor of those great Monarchs, would not disdain to imitate them, and would follow their Examples; seeing so many personal Reasons which your Majesty has, and which your Predecessors had not, to cultivate a good Friendship with his Czarish Majesty, might serve as powerful Motives to induce your Majesty to endeavour to surpass them in that Respect.

His Czarish Majesty had the greatest Reason to expect it, Sir, not only because he never gave you Cause on his Part, to depart from *Maxims* which the Kings, your Majesty's Predecessors, judg'd good, and which they thought fit to practise towards his Czarish Majesty; but because, on the contrary, would your Majesty but reflect a little upon it, you would find, that the Conduct which his Czarish Majesty has constantly observ'd towards your Majesty, has prov'd very useful to you, and might have convinc'd you of the Sincerity of his good Intentions towards your Majesty.

May it please your Majesty to recollect all the Advantages, which the Czar, my august Master, has made for strengthening and cementing a-new the ancient Union between the two Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*, by new, closer, and stronger Ties.

When your Majesty, in the Year 1716, desir'd that his Czarish Majesty would be pleas'd to send his Ambassador, Prince *Kousskin*, to *London*, with what Readiness did the Czar, my Master, enter into your Majesty's Views? And did he not do all that was possible for him to, comply with your Majesty's Desires, when you caus'd to be propos'd to him, by one of the chief of the *English* Ministry at that Time, a Project of a Treaty of perpetual defensive Alliance, and of Guaranty for the Succession of the *British* Crown, establish'd in the Protestant Line, and of another Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, by which your Majesty, and the *British* Nation, were to reap solid and perpetual Advantages?

The Remembrance of all that pass'd at that Time, and on that Occasion, as well in *England* as in *Holland*, is still so fresh, that it is needless to repeat all the Particulars. The principal Ministers your Majesty has at this Time are not ignorant of them: They have been often employ'd to assure his Czarish Majesty's Ministers of your Majesty's Desire to bring so good and beneficial a Work to its Conclusion, and to perfect it. His Czarish Majesty did equally with it, and shew'd all the Condescension that could be expected from him.

Yet this Work, so earnestly desir'd at first by your Majesty, which could have procur'd such solid Advantages to the *British* Nation, and given them such a valuable Preference in their Commerce to all other Nations, remain'd imperfect.

The Interest of the Nobility of *Mecklenburg* came across: That Interest, so foreign to the Crown of *Great Britain*, created Incidents, which dissipated all the Appearances of a happy Success of that Negotiation.

It was by this that all the Earnestness which had been shewn for making Alliances with his Czarish Majesty, came to be cool, and to be chang'd, all on a den, into Disgust and Hatred.

Your Majesty's Ministers were soon observ'd to fill foreign Courts with sinister Insinuations, to act against his Czarish Majesty's Interest, and to put all Manner
of

of false Interpretations on his Intentions. Great Pains were taken to draw off his Friends, and to raise him Enemies. What Means were not used to embroil his Czarilh Majesty with the Court of Vienna, and to divert the Court of Denmark from the Measures then taken with his Czarilh Majesty for the Operations of War against Sweden? And in 1716, when his Czarilh Majesty was at Copenhagen, was it not brought to the Point of causing Admiral Norris to act hostily against his Czarilh Majesty's Fleet, and against his Land-Forces, if his Danish Majesty would only have consented to it?

Pretences were to be found out for palliating so great a Change of Conduct, and so extraordinary a Proceeding towards his Czarilh Majesty. To dispose the Publick to believe there were strong Reasons for using him so, it was rumour'd among the British Nation, and pretended to be believ'd, that his Czarilh Majesty held Correspondence with the Pretender, for placing him on the Throne of Great Britain.

All the Assurances, Sire, which his Czarilh Majesty caus'd to be given to your Majesty, by the Memorial which I had the Honour to present to you in 1717, might have convinc'd your Majesty, and all the reasonable World, that this Design was never in his Thoughts; and that these Imputations were false and groundless.

When any Advances were made from that Quarter, his Czarilh Majesty rejected them with Firmness, even without returning Answers; and without permitting his Ministers to enter into any Communication with the Adherents of that Person.

But to take away all Colour of Suspensions, of what Nature soever they were, his Majesty was pleas'd to connive at the Prejudice which the Conduct observ'd towards him for some Time had done to his Affairs; and to forget the Injury that had been offer'd to his Integrity and Magnanimity: He sacrific'd his Resentments to the Desire he had to preserve a good Harmony between the Crowns of Great Russia and Great Britain; and he offer'd your Majesty to terminate with you, all the Differences there might be between you, and to re-establish a mutual Confidence and good Correspondence.

Your Majesty knows that his Czarilh Majesty's Privy-Counsellor of State, M. Tolstoy, repair'd to your Majesty at Hanover with that Commission; that the

Steps and Offers his Czarish Majesty made for renewing the Negotiations of Alliance were considerable, and that nothing could have been capable to hinder the happy Success of them, had not the same Interest of the Nobility of *Mecklenburgh* destroy'd the apparent Probability there was of accomplishing it.

The Czar, my august Master, conceiv'd new Hopes of forming a good and solid Union between the two Monarchies, when your Majesty sent to him, during his Stay in *Holland*, Mr. *Whitworth*, and Admiral *Norris*, your Ministers-Resident: But his Czarish Majesty's Ministers had hardly enter'd into Conference with those of your Majesty, when these Hopes vanish'd, because they own'd they had no Propositions to make; and when his Czarish Majesty's Ministers made some, which tended to re-establish a good Harmony and a perfect and sincere Alliance, your Majesty's Ministers contented themselves with taking those Proposals, *ad referendum*, declaring, that they were not furnish'd with Orders on that Subject.

At the same Time his Czarish Majesty receiv'd Advices, which explain'd to him what might be the Motives of the Procedures observ'd towards him: He was inform'd of the secret Negotiations set on Foot by some of your Majesty's Ministers, for a separate Peace with *Sweden*. This dispos'd his Czarish Majesty to hearken likewise on his Part, to the Propositions which some Ministers of *Sweden*, who were at that Time in *Holland*, made, for entering upon a Negotiation of Peace.

Their Majesties, the Kings of *Poland* and *Prussia*, had then the same Views, and they offer'd his Czarish Majesty, that they would take Measures in Concert with him, for the common Good. These Dispositions engag'd his Czarish Majesty to explain himself on the Propositions of *Sweden*; and, to shew that he was dispos'd to enter into Negotiation, a Place for the Congress was settled, which was the Isle of *Åland*.

His Czarish Majesty, who had always in his View a general Peace, communicated the Resolution of the late King of *Sweden*, as soon as he had receiv'd it, as well to your Majesty, by your Resident M. *Wæber*, as to his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, by his Envoy Extraordinary at *Petersburg*; assuring your Majesties, that your Ministers should be admitted to this Congress, if you were dispos'd to enter in to this Negotiation jointly with his Czarish Majesty. The

The Czar, my Master, not seeing in your Majesty any Inclination to come into it, and finding on the contrary, that the separate Negotiations, begun in *Sweden*, were preferr'd to it; his Czarish Majesty could not forbear causing the Congress of *Aland* to be open'd, and continuing afterwards the Negotiations of Peace jointly with his *Prussian* Majesty.

The Affair had been ended long ago, while the King of *Sweden* was alive, could his Czarish Majesty have resolv'd to abandon his Allies, and to enter into the Measures which were propos'd to him, against your Majesty.

But good Faith, which his Czarish Majesty esteems a principal Virtue in a great Monarch, his Steadiness in maintaining the Alliances he had contracted, made him absolutely reject those Measures: He chose rather to sacrifice all the Advantages he might have reap'd from them, than expose himself to the Reproach of having ever in the Course of his Reign deserted his Allies, and been wanting to his Treaties: He therefore preferr'd the Continuance of a War to a clandestine and separate Peace.

His Czarish Majesty has, since that Time, caus'd new Offers to be made to your Majesty, as well by his own Ministers, as by those of your Majesty, for re-establishing good Correspondence and Union, and taking common Measures.

He offer'd even to break off the Congress at *Aland*, as soon as any Disposition should appear in your Majesty for renewing a sincere Friendship.

These Advances made by his Czarish Majesty, had no better Success than so many others, which had preceded them: They were receiv'd with Coldness and Indifference.

The Consideration of the Proceedings and Integrity of his Czarish Majesty, mov'd foreign Princes, who were well affected to the common Good, to interpose their good Offices for the re-establishing good Intelligence between the Czar, my august Master, and your Majesty.

With this View his Royal Highness the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, caus'd some Propositions to be made last Winter to his Czarish Majesty, who instantly receiv'd them with Joy; and to shew that he was in the best Disposition to bring them to a Conclusion, he sent to his Minister in *France* full Powers for entering into Negotiation on that Subject.

But the Offer of those Propositions was hardly made, when they were likewise let drop again, and it was observ'd, that your Majesty was not inclin'd to them.

His Czarish Majesty thought that this Affair was putting upon a good Foot again, when your Majesty sent your Resident, Mr. *Jefferyes*, to his Majesty's Court, and when your Majesty assur'd that Court by me, that he was to make Proposals of Alliance: But they were very much surpriz'd there, when, instead of making any himself, he ask'd, at his Arrival, what those were that they had to make to him?

His Czarish Majesty had a Right to pretend and require, that the Promise made, him should be made good; and that since Assurances had been given him that the said Minister came to propose, he ought to do it by some Overture.

However, his Majesty was pleas'd to pass over that Difficulty, and to give a new Proof of the Sincerity of his Intentions for the establishing a solid Alliance between the two Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*, he order'd his Ministers to put into the Hand of your Majesty's said Resident, the Project of a defensive Alliance and Guaranty, conformable to that which had been set on Foot in the Year 1716.

Could there be clearer and stronger Proofs given than these, that his Czarish Majesty had no Design, nor so much as the Thought to undertake any Thing against your Majesty's Government? Since, far from doing any Thing that Way, he sought only to attach himself to your Majesty, and to enter into Engagements with you for the surer Establishment of your Throne, and for securing it to your Royal Posterity.

Yet, Sire, though your Majesty's Resident sent that Project to your Court, so far was it from being look'd upon with any Regard, that not so much as an Answer was return'd to it; and his Czarish Majesty, instead of being made sensible of your Majesty's being inclin'd to make a Return to all these Advances, made by his Czarish Majesty for restoring the good Harmony, receiv'd credible Advices from several Parts, that the numerous Squadron sent by your Majesty into the *Baltick*, under the Command of Admiral *Norric*, was design'd to succour *Sweden*, and to turn against his Czarish Majesty.

The News of a Design so contrary to your Majesty's Engagements, surpriz'd his Czarish Majesty: He could

not

not perswade himself that he had any Thing like it to fear from an Ally, on whom he had heap'd so many Benefits, nor from the naval Force of *Great Britain*, with which his Czarish Majesty, and his glorious Ancestors, have always maintain'd an inviolable Friendship and most strict Correspondence.

But, calling to Mind what had happen'd on other Occasions, he judg'd, that for securing himself from all Surprise, Prudence requir'd that such important Advices should not be neglected, and he sent Orders to the underwritten Minister to inform himself at your Majesty's Court, what the said Squadron was design'd for, and whether it was true, that Admiral *Norris* had Orders so contrary to what were to be expected from a Prince ally'd with his Czarish Majesty?

His Czarish Majesty's Fleet was then ready to put to Sea: His Czarish Majesty wrote to that Admiral, desiring him to own plainly what his Orders and Designs were; declaring to him, that if he could not assure his Majesty by Writing, that he would undertake nothing against him and his Fleet, he would forbear approaching with his Squadron the Coasts and Fleet of his Czarish Majesty.

Your Majesty's Secretary of State, Mr. *Craggs*, strongly assur'd the underwritten Minister, that the Admiral had no Orders to act in a hostile Manner against his Czarish Majesty; to whom the said Admiral also wrote, on his Part, from *Copenhagen* to the same Purpose, though in Terms less clear.

In the mean Time, the Campaign being ended, his Czarish Majesty, upon his Return to *Petersburg*, receiv'd Advices, that pursuant to your Majesty's new Engagements contracted with *Sweden*, Admiral *Norris* had actually Orders to join 18 of his Men of War to the *Swedish* Fleet, and to act against his Czarish Majesty. Accordingly, that *English* Squadron, thus combin'd with the *Swedish*, did sail towards the *Scheren* of *Sweden*; but it was too late to execute their Design. The advanc'd Season had already put an End to the Operations of his Czarish Majesty's Campaign: He was return'd to his own Harbours with his Fleet and Gallies.

His Czarish Majesty was inform'd soon after, by his Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Aland*, of the Letters which your Majesty's Ambassador in *Sweden*, the Lord *Carteret*, and Admiral *Norris*, had written for offering him your Mediation, and of his Plenipotentiaries

tentiaries Reasons for sending them back: They came from Ministers who had no Manner of Credentials to his Czarish Majesty, and were drawn up in imperious Terms, which were not proper to be used to a great Monarch.

Your Majesty, who so well knows what is due to Sovereigns, when any Thing is to be treated with them, may judge, by all that pass'd on that Occasion, whether the Manner in which your Majesty's Ministers treated his Czarish Majesty, when they offer'd him your Mediation, Sire, was agreeable to the Friendship which has subsisted at all Times between the Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*; and whether a Mediation offer'd with Circumstances so little equitable, can be look'd upon as impartial?

To tell a Sovereign with a Sort of Command and Threatning, as your Majesty's Ministers wrote to his Czarish Majesty, that he must make an End of the War, to put himself into a Condition to obtain by that Means a reasonable Peace; and to propose to him the Mediation of a Power, at the same Time that he is given to understand, that the same Power has enter'd into an Alliance, and that in Concert with his Enemy he has taken Measures against him; this is not to endeavour to engage him to Peace, it is rather seeking Pretences for a Rupture, and threatening him with it.

His Czarish Majesty cannot believe your Majesty has these Views: They are too opposite to the true Interest of *Great Britain*, and to the Idea the Czar, my most august Master, has of your Majesty's Equity and Magnanimity.

It does not appear what Motives are of Importance enough for breaking, at this Time, without any just and lawful Reason, the ancient Ties of Friendship between the two Crowns, and the good Correspondence maintain'd and cultivated in all Times with mutual Care.

Those Ties have always prov'd to the *British* Nation a Source of considerable Advantages in their Commerce: Wars interrupt the Course and Security of it; publick Calamities and infinite Evils are the inevitable Consequences.

His Czarish Majesty is desirous to prevent them by all the Means that depend upon him: My most august Master is still in the same Disposition in which he has always been, inviolably to maintain a good Understanding with your Majesty and the Crown of *Great Britain*, and to cultivate its Friendship.

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He has not yet given it any Pretext for committing Hostilities against him, and he declares that he will never commit any on his Part, unless he be openly declar'd and acted against; which his Czars Majesty hopes will not happen.

His Majesty expects with Impatience to be inform'd of the Resolution your Majesty will be pleas'd to signify upon this Memorial, which I have the Honour to present to you, to the End my most august Master may know what he has to expect on the Part of your Royal Majesty. Done at London, the 25th of December, 1719, N. S. Sign'd,

Wesselowski.

To this Memorial the Earl Stanhope, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, return'd the following Answer.

THE Consideration his Majesty has for the Czar having engag'd him to cause the Memorial presented by the Sieur Resident *Wesselowski*, the 14th of December last, to be examin'd and maturely weigh'd; and that Memorial being intermix'd with Facts that concern his Majesty as King, and others that concern him only as Elector, he has caus'd an Answer to be given, with Reference to the latter; by his German Chancery; and as for the others, he has commanded me to return the Answer following.

His Majesty ever made it his Care and Application to follow the Maxims of his Royal Predecessors, those principally which tend to the maintaining of Peace and Friendship between him and the other Potentates of Europe, and to the cultivating Commerce with them, for mutual Advantage.

His Majesty has shewn, in particular, a sincere Desire to live in Amity with the Czar, although the Crown of Great Britain had no formal Engagements with that Prince; and one may well ascribe to the Advances his Majesty has made to gain the Czar's Friendship, the Resentment of the late King of Sweden against his Majesty, the Effects of which have appear'd on several Occasions.

'Twas in order to establish a good Correspondence with the Czar on a solid Foundation, that his Majesty desir'd to make with him a Treaty of Commerce. The true Prince *Kurakin* repair'd hither for that Negotiation, about the Beginning of the Year 1716, but instead of making suitable Returns to his Majesty's

jeſty's Advances, there were ſtarted ſeveral Difficulties, too tedious to be related in this Place; and in particular, the King's Subjects were deny'd the Liberty of Trading at *Cafan* and *Aſtracan*, a Privilege which had been granted them by his Czarish Maſteſty's Predeceſſors: But what chiefly render'd the Negotiation abortive, is, that no Ear would ever be given, on the Part of the Czar, to the concluding of the Treaty of Commerce, without concluding, at the ſame Time, an Alliance which was made ſo extenſive, that it could not fail engaging the Crown of *Great Britain* in a Rupture with the Crown of *Sweden*, its ancient Ally, whoſe Ruin would be equally inconſiſtent with the Repoſe and Balance of *Europe*, and with the Support of the Progreſſant Religion, to which his Maſteſty, by ſo many Reaſons, both of Conſcience and State, thinks himſelf bound to contribute all that lies in his Power.

The ſeventh Article * of that Alliance, which is ſet here in the Margin, ſhews that there was demanded of his Maſteſty, not only the Guaranty of ſo many Provinces which the Czar has conquer'd from *Sweden*, (without a great Part whereof, it is impoſſible for that

* A Copy of the ſeventh Article of the Project of Alliance propos'd by Prince Kurakin, in 1716, and which in all the ſubſequent Negotiations has ever been laid, on the Part of the Czar, as *Conditio ſine qua non*.

Article VII. His Britannick Maſteſty promiſes and engages, on his Part, that in the Negotiations of Peace with the Crown of *Sweden*, he will, like a good Ally, aſſiſt his Czarish Maſteſty with all his Power and Inter-eſt, ſo that, by Virtue of that Peace, the Crown of *Sweden* ſhall yield up, and make over for ever to his Czarish Maſteſty; and his Succeſſors, the Provinces which, at preſent, are actually under the Dominion of his ſaid Czarish Maſteſty, to wit, *Ingria*, *Livonia*, *Eſthonia*, and *Carelia*, with all the Dependencies, the Town of *Wyburg* incluſive. And if his Czarish Maſteſty, or his Succeſſors, happen to be attack'd or diſturb'd in the ſaid Provinces and Places, his Britannick Maſteſty engages, both for himſelf and his Succeſſors, to aſſiſt them at his own Expence, two Months after he or they ſhall be requir'd ſo to do, with fifteen Ships of the Line of Battel, which ſhall ſerve where his Czarish Maſteſty ſhall deſire; and the ſaid Squadron ſhall act under the Command of his Czarish Maſteſty and his Admiral.

that Crown to subsist) but that they insisted also on the Assistance of a *British* Fleet to act directly against *Sweden*, and even that that Fleet should be under the Command of the *Czar*, and his Admirals, than which nothing could be more impracticable, or more odious for *Great Britain*: Which shews, that his Majesty could not enter into such Engagements, without rendering all manner of Peace or Agreement with *Sweden* absolutely impossible, since a Guaranty must have been given to the *Czar* for Provinces, without which that Crown cannot subsist. Moreover, by these Engagements his Majesty would have brought upon himself the Powers concern'd in the Preservation of *Sweden*, and oblig'd to contribute thereto by Alliances and Guarantees; Powers, whose Friendship, besides, was so necessary to the King, to bring about, in Concert with them, the great Projects he had form'd for the Tranquillity of *Europe*. The World may judge, whether it was possible for his Majesty, how desirous soever he might be to secure the *Czar's* Friendship, to purchase it by such Sacrifices.

These are the Reasons which made the Negotiations of the Treaty of Commerce miscarry, in the Month of *February* 1716, and not the Affair of *Mecklenburg*, which did not happen till *October* following. How interested soever the King, as Elector, might be in this last Event, all the World knows, that he did not in the least concern himself in it, as King. Sir *John Norris* made no manner of Attempt, either against the *Czar's* Fleet, or against the Land Forces. There was no Concert made for that Purpose; and one cannot apprehend what the Author of the *Memorial* means, when he insinuates, That they were upon the Point of making *Admiral Norris* act hostilely against his *Czarish Majesty's* Fleet, when it was at *Copenhagen*. Such Accusations ought never to be made, but when one has wherewithal to prove the same; if the *Czar* entertain'd such Suspicions, they are not grounded upon any Fact, that either his Majesty, or his Ministers, ever had the least Knowledge of: And there is Room to believe, that the Affectation with which they are publish'd in the *Memorial*, is only intended to make one overlook the Designs, which the *Czar's* Conduct at that Time gives Reasons to ascribe to him: For if it be true, that he form'd such Designs, and that, being an intimate Ally of the King of *Denmark*, he

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meditated

meditated no less than to make himself Master of the Sound, and of *Copenhagen*, (instead of making the Descent on *Schonen*, with which the Publick had been amus'd for some Months) it is natural to endeavour to put the Change upon the Publick in that Particular, and to wipe off the Impressions of such Notions, by Recriminations destitute of all manner of Ground: And if the Czar had really such Designs in View, 'tis probable, that nothing kept him from putting them in Execution, but the just Apprehension that the same should be oppos'd by his Majesty's Fleet; which would infallibly have happen'd in such a Case. And may not the Czar's Resentment of the Miscarriage of so great a Project, through the Apprehension of the *British* Fleet, be the Cause of his great Estrangement from his Majesty since that Time; from whence, one may date the Beginning of the Animosity he has shewn against his Majesty on so many Occasions.

This was plainly perceiv'd some Time after, when by the Letters of Baron *Gortz* and Count *Gyllembourg*, it was discover'd, that the Czar was piqu'd against his Majesty to such a Degree, that he entertain'd most serious Thoughts of reconciling himself with the King of *Sweden* by a separate Peace, and, at the same Time, of assisting the Pretender to advance him to the Throne of *Great Britain*.

And, indeed, whatever Assurances were given to the contrary in the Memorial presented in 1717, his Czarish Majesty's Conduct seems to have been entirely squar'd by that Plan. People are not ignorant of the Negotiations of one *Jernegham*, and of Sir *Hugh Paterson*, Brother-in-Law to the late Lord *Marr*, with the *Russian* Minister, during the Czar's Stay in *Holland*. Intelligence has been had of the same Minister's Intrigues, both with the late Duke of *Ormond*, during the Stay he made *incognito* at *Mittau*, and with Sir *Henry Sterling* and the said *Jernegham* at *Petersburgh*, as well as of the Correspondence establish'd, by means of this last Person, between the Czar and the Court of *Spain*.

All the World have seen the great Numbers of his Majesty's Rebel-Subjects, to whom the Czar has given all Manner of Protection and Encouragement. 'Tis known, that the Conferences at *Aland*, which were begun without his Majesty's Participation, were the Result of an Interview held at *Loop* with Baron *Gortz*,
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in the Month of *August*, 1717. That Minister's Papers have shewn the Tendency of those Conferences; and that the Invasion of *Scotland* was immediately to follow the Conquest of *Norway*; so that 'tis no Wonder that the Czar was no Ways solicitous either to hinder that Conquest, or to succour his Ally, the King of *Denmark*, on so pressing an Occasion. In fine, Information has been had of the Propositions the Czar has, more than once, caus'd to be made to the Court of *Spain*, to bring them into an Offensive Alliance against his Majesty, in Favour of the Pretender.

The King, without suffering himself to be deterred by such Proceedings, endeavour'd, by all possible Means, to gain the Czar's Friendship; in order to which, he had sent to him, in the Month of *August* 1717, Admiral *Norris* and the *Sieur Whitworth*, who were known to him, and who, his Majesty thought, would be agreeable to him; but all was again stopp'd by the Proposal of that Alliance, into which it was well known his Majesty could never enter; and which was render'd still more impossible, by the Condition offer'd to be inserted in it, that the *English* Squadron should be under the Command of the Czar's Admirals. Altho', in such Circumstances of Affairs, his Majesty had Reason to believe, that the Memorial presented to him by the said *Sieur Whitworth*, his Resident, in the Summer of the Year 1718, wherein Mention was made of the Czar's Inclination to live in Amity with his Majesty, was but an Artifice to cover the Negotiations and Intrigues above-mention'd; however, that he might not reproach himself with neglecting any Thing on his Part, he took from thence Occasion to send the *Sieur Jeffreys* to *Petersburg*, with the Character of Resident; and he even gave Orders to Admiral *Norris* to repair thither with him: But that Admiral having already sail'd from the *Baltick* to return to *England*, when the *Sieur Jeffreys* arriv'd at *Copenhagen*, the latter prosecuted his Journey alone. He neglected nothing to improve the good Dispositions in which he was assur'd he would find the Czar: But it soon after appear'd that this was still but an Amusement; since, instead of making any Propositions to him, they ask'd some of him; and when he spoke of re-establishing the ancient Friendship, and of concluding a Treaty of Commerce, he was told,

that in the first Place they must think of an Alliance, and of a Plan of Operations of War against Sweden: Which Propositions, 'twas well known, could not be admitted by a Minister of *Great Britain*.

At last, when the Enterprizes concerted at *Aland* with Baron *Gortz*, were entirely overthrown by the Death of the King of *Sweden*, the Czar, not finding in the Princess who had succeeded him, any Inclination to pursue such unjust and dangerous Schemes, form'd the Design of reducing her to it by Force, and by Exorbitancies of which few Examples are found. Big with this Project, he took Alarm at the Fleet which his Majesty is oblig'd yearly to send into the *Baltick*, to protect the Trade of his Subjects. He asks, in an imperious and threatening Manner, what it was design'd for? And he wrote to Admiral *Norris* in Terms which the Crown of *Great Britain* is not us'd to. Yet to all this the King has made no other Return, but Offices of Friendship and Mediation, which he caus'd to be offer'd to the Czar by the Lord *Carteret* and Admiral *Norris*; but the Czar thought fit not to receive their Letters, on Pretence, that they had no Credentials to him: A Pretence on which the other Powers, in War with *Sweden*, have rais'd no Objection, altho' their Case was the same.

As it is not intended to exasperate Things, no Mention is made here of the ill Treatment done to his Majesty's Subjects in the Czar's Dominions; of the *English* Seamen forc'd to serve on Board the *Russian* Fleet; of Merchants arrest'd without Cause; and of Ships unjustly seiz'd and confiscated with their Cargoes.

His Majesty persists in the same Sentiments of Moderation towards the Czar, desiring to live with him in Amity and good Intelligence, and to be able to dispose him to restore Tranquillity in the *North*. 'Tis with this View that he renews to him the Offer of his Mediation, hoping that he will not be the only Prince in *Europe*, who shall oppose so just and so wholesome a Design. It may be averr'd, That nothing is more agreeable to his Interest, since it is intended to procure him a Peace, that will secure to him a considerable Part of his Conquests. His Majesty hopes that so clear-sighted a Prince as the Czar is, will, in Consideration of the general Good of Peace, not only moderate his Pretensions, but likewise acknowledge, that

that 'tis more consistent with Prudence, to secure to himself by sound Treaties, and the Consent of other great Powers, such considerable Territories as, it is hoped, may be procur'd to be yielded to him, on the Part of the Crown of *Sweden*, than to expose to the Event of a War, which he shall be able to maintain alone, all the Fruits of his happy Successes.

Sweden neither ought nor can yield *Revel* to him: But yet, after the restoring of that Place, the Czar will still be Master of other Ports, and of a large Extent of Sea-Coasts on the *Baltick*.

The Complaisance which the King is willing to shew, in being the Mediator of a Treaty that should procure such Advantages to the Czar, is an invincible Proof of the Disposition his Majesty is in to live in Amity with him; and if the Publick should find any Fault in such a Conduct, 'twould be, that in the Opinion of many, that Complaisance is carry'd too far. If after such Offers, the Czar persists in his Unwillingness to restore *Revel*, he will, thereby only alarm all the other Powers, and unite most of them against him.

The Sincere Desire the King has to see a general Peace re-establish'd, and his Forwardness to reconcile himself with the Czar for that Purpose, incline his Majesty to give him, on this Occasion, amicable Advice, and to exhort him to give it serious Attention.

But if unhappily, and contrary to all Expectation, the King's Advances and good Intentions should prove fruitless, through the Czar's Refusal; and if his Majesty, by Virtue of the Engagements he is enter'd into with *Sweden*, (which he is fully resolv'd to maintain) should find himself oblig'd to take Measures disagreeable to the Czar, he will, however, have the Comfort of having neglected nothing to prevent the ill Consequences that may result from them. Done at *Whitehall*, the 11th of February 1720.

Sign'd,

Stanhope.

A Proclamation for the Discovering and Apprehending of Highwaymen.

GEORGE R.
WHEREAS we have receiv'd Information, that frequent Robberies have of late been committed upon our good Subjects, passing and repassing in the publick Streets, and other Roads in or near our Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, to the very great Annoyance of our peaceable and loving Subjects, and in Defiance of the Laws, which do provide severe Punishments against such Offenders: And it being our Royal Intention to put a speedy and effectual Stop to all such evil Practices, we have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation: And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to discover and apprehend all such Robbers, we do promise and declare, That whosoever shall discover and apprehend any Person or Persons, who have, at any Time within three Months last past, committed, or who hereafter shall commit any Robbery, either in the publick Streets, or other Highway or Road in or near our Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or within five Miles round the same Cities, so as such Person or Persons be convicted of the same Offences, shall have and receive, for every one of them so apprehended, and taken, and convicted, as aforesaid, the Sum of one hundred Pounds Sterling, over and above the Sum they may be otherwise entitled to by Law: Which said Sum of one hundred Pounds for every one of them, the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby requir'd and directed to pay accordingly. And if such Person, so Discovering and Apprehending, shall have been an Accomplice with any of the said Robbers, and by reason thereof stands in need of our most gracious Pardon, we do hereby farther declare, that such Person shall have our most gracious Pardon. Given at our Court at *St. James's*, the 21st of January, 17th 2^d, in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

A Proclamation, declaring the Suspension of Arms by Sea, agreed upon between his Majesty and the Catholick King, and Enjoyning the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS his Catholick Majesty hath lately accepted and agreed to the Treaty made at London the Two and twentieth Day of July, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen: And whereas thereupon, for preventing the Effusion of Christian Blood, and for the better Securing the Trade of our Kingdoms, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, it hath been agreed, between us and his most Christian Majesty, on the one Part, and his Catholick Majesty on the other, by a Convention made at the Hague the Eighteenth Day of February, One thousand seven hundred and nineteen, as follows, that is to say, That immediately from and after the said Eighteenth of February, One thousand seven hundred and nineteen, there should be a general Suspension of all warlike Enterprizes, and of all Acts of Hostility by Sea, between the Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships, of us and of his Catholick Majesty, and to be proclaim'd in all Places requisite, with all convenient Speed; and that a full and free Use and Exercise of Navigation and Commerce should be establish'd between our Subjects and those of his Catholick Majesty, in like Manner as the same was establish'd immediately before the War was proclaim'd: And to prevent all Occasion of Complaints and Disputes, which may arise upon Account of the Restitution of Ships, Merchandizes, or other Effects, which may be taken at Sea, it hath been also mutually agreed, That such Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which shall happen to be taken in the *British* and *North Seas* after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Eighteenth Day of February, One thousand seven hundred and nineteen, on which Day the said Treaty of Suspension was sign'd; and that all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which shall happen to be taken after Six Weeks, from the said Eighteenth Day of February, beyond the said *British* and *North Seas*, as far as *Cape St. Vincent*; and that all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which shall happen to be taken after Ten Weeks, from the said Eighteenth Day of February, beyond the said *Cape St. Vincent*, as far as the Equinoctial Line, whether in
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the Ocean, or in the *Mediterranean*, or elsewhere; and lastly, That all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which shall happen to be taken after Six Months, from the said Eighteenth Day of *February*, beyond the Equinoctial Line, in any Seas whatsoever throughout the Globe, without any Exception, or farther Distinction of Times or Places, shall be restor'd on each Side: We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to notify the same to all our loving Subjects: And we do declare, That our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Officers at Sea, and all other our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility by Sea against his said Catholick Majesty, his Vassals, or Subjects, from henceforth, under the Penalty of incurring our highest Displeasure. *Given at our Court at St. James's, the Twenty eighth of February, 1719. In the Sixth Year of our Reign.*

• • • God save the King.

G E R M A N Y.

The Affairs of the Palatinate continu'd from the last Register, Page 371.

THE Answer which the Elector Palatine's Ministers gave to M. *Spina*, in Regard to the Indignity that had been offer'd him in the Person of his Coachman; and the joint Memorial of the four Ministers of the Protestant Powers to the Elector, are as follows.

• The Answer to M. *Spina*.

S I R,

I Receiv'd the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me, and have now the Honour to assure you, that the Guard which accompanies the *Venerable*, having Orders to prevent Insults and Disturbances, and to make Passengers fall down on their Knees who refuse to retire, had not the least Intention to insult your Coachman, and did not so much as know your Livery: Nevertheless his Electoral Highness has order'd the Soldiers to be arrested, and that the

Baron

Baron de Fudenburg, Governor of the Town, deliver them up into your Hands that you may take what Satisfaction you please. In the mean Time, I desire you to be perswaded, that I am most perfectly,

S I R,

From my Lodgings,
Dec. 2, 1719.

Your most humble, and
most obedient Servant,
P. g. C. de Manderschide.

*A Memorial by the Four Ministers of the Protestant Powers
to the Elector Palatine.*

THE underwritten Ministers were much surpriz'd to see by the Answer given to M. Spina, Baron de la Grande Haye, that the Guard, which accompanies the Host, has Orders to oblige all Passengers to fall on their Knees.

Since the Declaration of 1705, there never was any Order publish'd on this Head; and that Declaration imports, that when a Man cannot get out of the Way, 'tis sufficient for him to pull off his Hat.

The President Hillefheim has assur'd us several Times that this Guard had no other Order than to prevent Insults, and if it were alter'd, undoubtedly he knew nothing of it.

In the mean Time we think it our Duty to represent to his Electoral Highness, that Promulgation is an essential Quality of Laws, and that no Body is oblig'd to conform to a Law which the Judges disown. And forasmuch as the said Order is an avow'd Infraction of Treaties, and incompatible with the Liberty of Conscience assur'd to the Protestants of this Country, we beseech his Electoral Highness to cause the same to be revok'd, and to declare his Mind by the Answer which he shall please to give us.

Haldane. Hecht. P. de Spina.

Doreingberg.

Baron de la Grande Haye.

About the Beginning of December the Baron de Hillefheim and Counsellor Becker, desir'd the Ministers of the Protestant Powers, to have a little more Patience for the Elector Palatine's Answer to their last Representations. The Speech they made on this Head to the Dutch Minister, was in Substance as follows.

THAT

THAT his Electoral Highness had all the Defe-
 rence imaginable for the Demand of the States-
 General; and to give Proofs of it, has again declar'd,
 that he never design'd to molest his Reform'd Subjects
 in the Freedom of their Religion, and the peaceable
 Exercise of their divine Worship, contrary to the
 Treaty of *Munster*, and that he continu'd in the same
 Disposition: But that the Evangelical Body having
 apply'd to the Emperor, and his Electoral Highness
 having answer'd the Letter he receiv'd on that Subject
 from his Imperial Majesty, he wou'd wait his said
 Majesty's Resolution: That nevertheless he assur'd his
 Reform'd Subjects, that they shou'd enjoy all the
 Advantages of his paternal Love, in hopes that their
 High Mightinesses wou'd, on the other Hand, suffer
 no Prejudice to be done to their Catholick Subjects.

At the same Time, the said Commissioners declar'd
 to all the other Ministers of the Protestant Powers,
 That his Electoral Highness did again sincerely assure
 his Protestant Subjects, that he wou'd not in any
 wise molest them contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*,
 or other Treaties made with them, or in their Favour;
 and that in regard to the high Intercession made for
 'em, he wou'd grant them, as he has hitherto done,
 all the Favour, Justice, and Protection, which can be
 expected from a Father of his Country, provided
 the Catholicks, settled in Protestant Countries, are
 treated in the same Manner, and the Innocent not
 expos'd to Sufferings. And that as the Protestants
 had laid before the Emperor all the Grievances rais'd
 in the Empire by the Catholicks, and his Imperial
 Majesty had wrote such a Letter thereupon as he
 thought fit, his Electoral Highness had inform'd his
 Majesty more at large by a Letter of the 5th, which
 he sent to *Pennz* by Express, and therefore there was
 no Room to doubt of a positive Answer to the last
 Representations of the Ministers.

To this the Ministers of the Protestant Powers an-
 swer'd in Substance as follows.

THAT they acquainted the Emperor with the
 Grievances of the Protestants, not with a De-
 sign of referring them to the Dyer, as an Affair that
 concern'd the whole Empire, but only to represent to
 his Imperial Majesty, the Injustice done to the Pro-
 testants

testants in the Empire, to the End, that his most gracious and powerful Recommendation might procure a speedy Remedy, in Case the Remonstrances made on that Head to the *Roman* Catholick Princes should be of no Effect. That after the repeated Assurances his Electoral Highness has given of his sincere Intention not to oppress or disturb his Reform'd Subjects, contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia* and others, a Thing so often complain'd of, they are extremely surpriz'd at his Refusal to restore the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, and others taken from the Protestants, as well as their Catechism, and to redress all their other Grievances, tho' it was well known that all these Things are contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, the Constitutions of the Empire, and the Treaties made between the Elector, his Father, and the Protestant States in Favour of the Protestants in the Palatinate. That therefore it was necessary to go on with the Reprials against the *Roman* Catholicks in the Protestant Dominions, leaving all the bad Consequences that may ensue to be answer'd for by those who are the Occasion of them.

About the End of *December* Count *Blankenheim* sent, by Order of the Elector Palatine; to Mr. *Haldane*, Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, the following Order, importing, how Protestants are to behave themselves when they shall meet the Host in the Street, which Order the *British* Minister was desir'd to communicate to the other Ministers of the Protestant Princes.

HIS Electoral Highness has been acquainted with what the Ministers here present on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, the King of *Prussia*, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, have intimated to his Councellof and Great Steward of his Court, Count *Manderscheid-Blankenheim*, relating to the Order to be observ'd by the Reform'd and the *Lutheran* Subjects, when the *Holy Viaticum* is carrying to sick Persons; and what Count *Manderscheid* declar'd to the Ministers of the States General.

His Electoral Highness's Intentions are, that the Reform'd and *Lutheran* Subjects, who, on such Occasions, designedly are in the Streets, and who, to shew their Contempt, will not reire, shall be oblig'd to

kneel down, their Heads uncover'd; but that those who retire, shall not be pursu'd: Those on the other Hand, who on such Occasions are by Chance in the Streets, without being able to retire, particularly Coachmen, Carmen, lame and infirm Persons, and those who carry heavy Loads, which hinder them from retiring into the neighbouring Houses, shall only be oblig'd to take off their Hats. This is what Count *Manderscheid* ought duly to communicate to the abovesaid Ministers. *Heidelberg*, the 7th of December, 1719.



France, Spain, &c.

SOON after the States-General had taken the Resolution of Acceding to the Quadruple Alliance, their High-Mightinesses wrote the following Letter to the King of Spain.

S I R,

IT is impossible to be more sensibly affected with the Assurances given on the Part of a great King, of his Affection and Friendship, than we are with those which your Majesty has caus'd to be often repeated to us by your first Minister at *Madrid*, and by your Embassador with us. They flatter us, in a very agreeable Manner, with the Continuance of your highly valuable Good-will; we ardently wish to preserve it, and we think we cannot better deserve it in so nice a juncture as the present, than by representing, with Sincerity, to your Majesty our Sentiments on a Point so capital as is that in which the greatest Part of *Europe* is interested, and on which no less depends than the Re-establishment of the publick Peace and Tranquillity. The Confidence which your Majesty condescends to place in us, as we have frequently been assur'd, gives us Hopes, that you will be pleas'd to hear us favourably, and to have some Regard for our Sentiments and Wishes, which have no other Aim than Peace and the publick Quiet, disturb'd by the present War. All *Europe*, and particularly all the Powers who are concern'd as Parties in the last Treaties of Peace, were alarm'd at the Breaking out of these new Troubles, the Continuance of which in-

creases

creases their Uneasiness; it not being difficult to foresee the Consequences that may ensue upon it, even such as tend to plunge *Europe* again into Miseries and Calamities like those it underwent in the last War. The most speedy and most certain Means to prevent them, to put an End to the present Troubles, and to dispel all Uneasiness, would undoubtedly be, for your Majesty to be so good, as to let your self be perswaded to accept the Conditions of Peace which are offer'd you, as they stand in the known Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. His Imperial Majesty and the Duke of *Savoy* have thought fit to consent to them; we hope your Majesty will do the same. After having examin'd those Conditions, and well consider'd the whole, we judge them very reasonable, and such as your Majesty might well accept, especially in the present Situation of Affairs, and by so doing re-establish forthwith Peace and Tranquillity. We should have look'd upon it as a great Happiness, if your Majesty could have determin'd your self some Time ago, and if the good Offices and Exhortations which we have used for that purpose, with most perfect Affection, had avail'd to induce your Majesty to it; but hitherto we have not been happy enough to succeed in it. In the mean Time, we saw that the Time or Term regulated for leaving your Majesty Liberty to accept the Conditions propos'd, had elaps'd; we used our Interest with the contracting Powers in the Quadruple Alliance, to obtain a new Term, to the End your Majesty might still have Leisure to take on this Subject a favourable Resolution, so necessary for the publick Repose. We flatter our selves, that we shall have still Three Months more, to be reckon'd from the Date of this present Letter, for a sufficient Delay, but without Hopes of any farther Prolongation: And as we thereby remain in a Capacity to renew and redouble our good Offices and our friendly Endeavours with your Majesty, to dispose you within the said Three Months to agree to the Conditions of Peace, specify'd in the above-mention'd Alliance; we intreat your Majesty, by the Friendship which you profess for our Republick, and by your frequently declar'd Love for the publick Peace and Repose, to be pleas'd at length to suffer your self to be perswaded to it. This we promise our selves from your Majesty's great Wisdom and Piety, which should engage you to prefer Peace to War, and the

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Tranquillity of your Subjects; and that of all *Europe*, to the Troubles, and Calamities to which a longer Continuance of the War would evidently expose them. A pacifick Determination will give more Splendour to your Majesty's Glory, than you can promise your self from a longer War, even though it should bring your Majesty more happy Successes than you have had, of late. We are therefore in firm Expectation, that your Majesty, following your own Inclinations, will turn your Thoughts towards Peace, and resolve to accept the Conditions, which we cannot but look upon as the shortest Way, and, in the present Situation of Affairs, the only one for attaining it. We do the more earnestly wish it, because if, contrary to all Expectations, we should be so unfortunate, notwithstanding all our friendly and often repeated Instances, as not to be able to persuade your Majesty to accept at length, before the Expiration of the aforesaid Three Months, those Conditions; your Majesty your self will judge, seeing we have so great an Interest in the Re-establishment and Preservation of Peace, and that we have so long deferr'd according to the said Alliance, in Hopes your Majesty would take a favourable Resolution, that at last, in so unlook'd for a Case, we shall not be able any longer to decline joining with the Powers who have propos'd those Conditions, and proceeding accordingly to sign the Quadruple Alliance, as also the secret and separate Articles, and that afterwards we shall be oblig'd to take with the said Powers, the Measures resulting from that Alliance and from those Articles. But as we should look upon the Necessity we should be under of entering into those Measures as a Misfortune, we conjure you to prevent that Misfortune, by accepting those Conditions. Your Majesty cannot give us a more agreeable nor more convincing Mark of your Affection, for which we have all imaginable Esteem; nor a more illustrious or more real Proof of your unfeign'd Inclination to a Peace, so much desir'd on all Sides. We conclude, by protesting sincerely, that as we have nothing more at heart than the Re-establishment and Preservation of the publick Peace and Quiet, so it will always be our Care to cultivate your Majesty's Friendship, and to demonstrate the high Esteem we have of it.

At the Hague, the 16th of December, 1719.

About

About the same Time that this Letter bears Date, his Catholick Majesty sent to Cardinal *Alberoni*, by Don *Miguel Duran*, Secretary of State, an Order written with his own Hand, forbidding him to meddle with the Affairs of the Government, or to appear in the Palace or any where else before their Catholick Majesties, or to come into the Presence of any Prince or Princess of the Royal Family, commanding him also to leave *Madrid* in eight Days, and to depart the Territories of *Spain* in three Weeks, concluding, That he had taken this Resolution in order to remove all Obstacles to Peace.

The Court of *Spain* foreseeing that this Disgrace of the Cardinal would make a great Noise, thought fit to give the Publick some Account of it, and caus'd the following Article to be inserted in the *Madrid Gazette*, publish'd by Authority.

The King being dispos'd to procure, as soon as possible, to his Subjects, the Advantages of a General Peace, and to endeavour to conclude forthwith honourable and beneficial Treaties that may be lasting: In this View, being willing to remove all the Obstacles that might in the least retard a Work which so nearly concerns the publick Welfare, as also for other weighty Reasons, his Majesty has thought proper to remove Cardinal *Alberoni* from the Administration of Affairs, and to order him at the same Time to leave these Kingdoms and return to *Italy*.

This Revolution in the *Spanish* Ministry was generally regarded as a certain Prelude to an ensuing Peace; and no sooner was the News of it brought to *Paris*, than the Abbot *Dubois* writ the following Letter to Earl *Stanhope*, Secretary of State to his *Britannick* Majesty.

Paris, December 18, 1719.

My Lord,

I Am perswaded that in the present Juncture of Affairs, I cannot impart to your Excellency a Piece of News more agreeable or more important to our common Interests, than what I am now order'd to send you by Express.

His Royal Highness has just receiv'd certain Advice, that the King and Queen of *Spain* have at length taken the Resolution to remove Cardinal *Alberoni* from the Ministry, and to send him out of *Spain*. The