

Then, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made in the *Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company*; and the chief Matter in Debate was, what Allowance should be given to the late Directors out of their Estates? Mr. *Loups* propos'd an eighth Part; to which it was objected, that it would be too much for some who had the most bulky Estates, and consequently had been deepest in the Guilt; and too little for others that had but small Estates, and were only passively Criminal, by not entering their Dissent to the fraudulent Management of the rest. Then it was propos'd, Whether to allow them according to the Bulk of their Estates, or in Proportion to their Share in the Guilt? But after some Speeches on both Sides, it was thought proper to put off that Matter to the 25th.

On the 24th of May the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a grand Committee to the *Bill for the farther preventing his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the East Indies under foreign Commissions*, and order'd the said Bill to be engross'd. Then some Persons from the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House several Accounts of the annual gross and neat Produce, for five Years, ending at Christmas last, of the Duties and Impositions on *East India Goods*, and of the Totals of the gross and neat Produce of the Revenue of the Customs. After this, the Commons went into a grand Committee upon the State of the Publick Credit, and took into Consideration that Part of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, relating to the Money borrow'd of the *South Sea Company* on Stock and Subscriptions. The main Question was, whether the Borrowers should be oblig'd to repay the Money, or only lose the Stock and Subscriptions, on which they had borrow'd, to the Company? Which occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted till about eight o'Clock in the Evening, when a *Scotch Member* having mov'd for the Question, and the same being put as follows:

That the Stock and Subscriptions that were pawn'd for Money borrow'd, be secur'd to the *South Sea Company*, and the Debt discharg'd.

It was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 211 Voices against 46.

May 25. The Commons, in a grand Committee on the *Sufferers' Bill*, resum'd the Consideration of the Petitions of late the Directors of the *South Sea Company*. Debate begun with Sir *John Tallow*, the Sub-Governour,

vernour, in whose Behalf Mr. Sloper mov'd, that since it did not appear that he had been so active in the late vile and pernicious Practices as some others had, he might be allow'd 20000*l.* out of his Estate. Mr. *Hungerford* reduc'd it to 15000*l.* others to 12000*l.* and Mr. *Robert Walpole* having at last propos'd 10000*l.* the same was agreed to without any Division. There was no Debate about Mr. *Joye*, the Deputy-Governour; for it appearing that he had been deeply concern'd in the Guilt, it was agreed to allow him only 5000*l.*

Then proceeding alphabetically to the late Directors, it was unanimously agreed to allow Mr. *Astel* 5000*l.*

But a Debate arose, whether to allow Sir *Lambert Blackwell* 5 or 10000*l.* and he having many Friends in the House, it was, upon a Division, carry'd for 10000*l.* by a Majority of four Voices, viz. 112 Votes against 108.

After this, there was a long Debate about Sir *John Blunt*: Mr. *Laurence Carter* mov'd to allow him only one Shilling; the Lord *James Cavendish* a thousand Pounds; and Mr. *Plummer* 5000*l.* Sir *Joseph Jekyll* mov'd for 10000*l.* and was seconded by General *Rosse*, the Lord *Malsworth*, Mr. *Jeffreys*, and Mr. *Windsor*: Who all spoke very warmly on his Behalf; alledging, that he had been more ingenuous in his Examination before the Secret Committee, than any of the late Directors; and had let them into a great many Secrets, which otherwise they could not have known. To this it was answer'd, by those that spoke on the other Side, viz. Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Milner*, Mr. *John Smith*, and Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, 'That he had been the chief Contriver and Promoter of all the Mischief, and therefore ought to be most severely punish'd.' Mr. *Sloper* added, 'That he was grown to that Height of Pride and Insolence last Summer, that he could not give a civil Answer to Persons far above him. And thereupon instanc'd in his Behaviour one Day at the Treasury, of which he was himself Witness, when a Relation of a great Man asking Sir *John* for a Subscription, the Upstart Knight, with a great deal of Contempt, bid him go to his Cousin *Walpole*, and desire him to sell his Stock in the Bank, and by that Means he might be supplied. Here Mr. *Robert Walpole* took up the Cudgels; and in a warm pathetick Speech ript up Sir *John Blunt's* whole Life; shew'd, that he was a Projector of many years standing; and had been the Author of several mischiefs.

‘cious Schemes, by which unwary People had been
 ‘drawn in to their utter ruin.’ To this Purpose Mr.
R. Walpole, instanc’d in a Project for a Linnen Manufac-
 tury; but Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, his Brother, said there-
 upon, ‘That was not his first: For there was a Gentle-
 ‘man that sat next to him, (meaning Mr. *Jessop*)
 ‘whom Sir John had drawn into a Project for bringing
 ‘Water to London from a great Distance, which was to
 ‘out-do the *New-River* Water, by which the Subscribers
 ‘lost all their Money, tho’ Sir John himself got some
 ‘Thousands by it;’ Which was confirm’d by Mr. *Jes-*
sop himself. Nevertheless the Lord *Hinchinbroke* mov’d
 for allowing Sir John Blunt 10000*l.* urging, that the se-
 cret Committee had promis’d him Favour for his Open-
 ness in his Examination: Upon which General *Rosse* de-
 sir’d, ‘That the noble Member who spoke last might ex-
 ‘plain himself, since he seem’d to intimate, as if the
 ‘secret Committee had us’d underhand Dealings. Ad-
 ‘ding, that for his Part he knew of no Promise ever
 ‘made to Sir John Blunt upon that Account; that he
 ‘was sure he never made any; and believ’d he could
 ‘answer for all the rest, that there never was any such
 ‘Thing intimated to Sir John.’ The Lord *Hinchinbroke*
 reply’d, that if that honourable Member would repeat
 his Words as he spoke them, he would explain himself:
 Upon which the Matter dropp’d. Then the Question
 being put for allowing Sir John Blunt 10000*l.* it was
 carry’d in the Affirmative by a Majority of 44 Votes
viz. 138 aganst 94.

It was observ’d, that Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Hutcheson*, and
 Serjeant *Pengelly* went out of the House, before the De-
 bate about particular Persons came on; and that Mr.
Lechmere only took Notice, that the late Directors were
 all equally guilty of a Breach of Trust, and therefore
 ought all to be punish’d; but that their Crimes not be-
 ing equally flagrant, he thought there ought to be a
 Difference in their Punishment.

May 26. The ingrossed Bill for the farther preventing
 trading to the East-Indies under foreign Commissions, &c.
 was read the third Time, pass’d and sent up to the
 Lords. Then Mr. *Clayton*, from the Committee of Se-
 crecy, reported to the House, that it appear’d to the
 said Committee, that Mr. *Christopher Clayton*, (a Clerk
 in the Treasury-Office of the South-Sea Company) had
 engag’d by Threats and Menaces, to suppress the
 Evidence which *Samuel Watts*, (another Clerk in the
 said

said Office) was able to give to the said Committee; which Report he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that Mr. Christopher Clayton, by endeavouring to prevail with Mr. Samuel Watts, by Threats and Menaces, to suppress the Evidence which he was able to give to the Committee of Secrecy, was guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour: And it was order'd, that the said Mr. Christopher Clayton be, for his said Offence, committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Prison of the Gate-House; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants accordingly. After this it was resolv'd; that an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, an Account to what Uses, and for how much, the several Branches of the Customs respectively (exclusive of the Civil List) stood engag'd at Michaelmas 1720, and how much the annual Interest payable upon the same amounted to. Then, in a grand Committee on the publick Credit, the Commons resum'd the adjourn'd Debate about the South Sea Borrowers; and after a long Debate, in which all the eminent Speakers deliver'd their respective Opinions, the Committee came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was put off till the 6th of June, and then farther adjourn'd to the 9th of that Month.

May 27. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant, for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Horsham* in *Suffex*, in the Room of the Honourable *Arthur Ingram*, Esq; now Lord Viscount *Irwin*, a Peer of *Great Britain*: Then a Petition of the Corporation of *Lancaster*, for Justice against the late Directors, was read; after which Mr. Lechmere having made a complaint to the House, of a Paper printed by N. Mift in *Great Carter Lane*, *London*, intitl'd, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic*; Saturday May 27, 1721, The same was brought up to the Table, and several Paragraphs in the said printed Paper were read as follow; viz.

O Socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum)
O passi gravida ! Dabit Deus his quoque finem. Virgil.

Friends ! Britons ! Countrymen !

GIVE me Leave to salute you with these tender Appellations, whilst I endeavour to prepare you for the due Solemnization of that approaching *Festival*, which commemorates the greatest Blessings that were ever pour'd forth on this or any other Nation.

For ever shall the 29th of May be regarded as the Day on which we were deliver'd from the greatest Evils a People had ever labour'd under. After Wickedness had receiv'd its utmost Perfection in the Destruction of the King ; we groan'd under the oppressive Force of a cruel, ill-bred uneducated *Old Tyrant*, and the *driveling Fool* his Son, whilst the Royal Progeny wandered from Court to Court to find Protection ; their Servants at Home were enjoin'd to abjure their Title, and swear to afford them no Aid. Solemn Leagues and Covenants were hatch'd, to make the People abjure God as well as the King. To be qualify'd to serve in Church and State, it was requir'd to deny Religion and Government. Every Man would be rul'd after his own Model, and have a Religion of his own Contrivance. Those who had a little Stock of *Greek*, reviv'd the damnable Errors of *Simon Magus*, *Arius*, *Macedonius*, &c. whilst Tinkers, Cobblers, and Taylors, made shift to botch and patch up a Religion of their own pure Invention. By publick Authority we were commanded with Fasting and Prayer, to implore the divine Power, to assist in perpetrating the greatest Villanies ; and when the permissive Providence of God had suffer'd any exemplary Roguery to succeed, they did not fail to return him solemn Thanks for it. Thus was God's holy Name seriously blasphem'd ; and all who had submitted to the *Usurper*, became Members of a *Hell-Fire Club*.

The Tyrant behav'd like a knavish Guardian, and not like a natural Father of the People. He knew not how short his Time might be, therefore made the best of it. He pillag'd all that came in his Way : But as it was impossible to ruin the Nation without the Assistance of Part of it, he licens'd little Rogues to strip their Neighbours, so that they shar'd the Booty with him. The Royal Palace was crowded with Trulls and scoundrels who would disgrace *Bridewell* and *Newgate* : Such

Miscreants

Miscreants trod on the Coronets of our Nobles, revell'd on the national Spoil, and triumph'd in our Afflictions; whilst the *Usurper* encourag'd this mad Riot, acting like a Rogue who had taken Possession of another's Estate he had no Title to, and did not care what Waste he made in another Man's Grounds; our Lords and Gentlemen were made to bleed in wanton Sport, for Treason committed against his mock Majesty.

Under these, and innumerable other Evils, we were involv'd: When Rebellion had almost lost its Name in a settled and successive Usurpation, then we beheld Day to break in upon us from afar, when least expected. Then we saw the Restoration of the Monarchy in the Royal House of *Stuart*, in the Person of a Prince endow'd with a thousand shining Qualities. Then those great Names *Ormond*, *Clarendon*, and *Southampton*, honest Hearts, and able Heads, presid'd at the Helm of Affairs. The College of Bishops was fill'd more worthy than in any Age since the Apostolical one: They were all Christians, pious, learned, orthodox Confessors. Arts and Sciences reviv'd; Joy diffus'd itself over every honest Countenance, and gloomy dejected Looks confin'd themselves to their proper District, the Faces of Rogues and Villains, who return'd to their lurking Holes, from whence, like Snakes and Vipers in a Time of Contagion, when the whole Mass of Air is as infected as their Nests, they had crawl'd abroad.

What can be more pleasant, than to behold the Triumphs of oppress'd Honesty over prosperous Villany? What more ravishing, than to hear every Muse sweetly celebrating the Victory? Now learned Judges were plac'd upon the Bench, who never enquir'd what the Plaintiff or Defendant was, but what was his Cause. The Pulpits were rescu'd from Nonsense and Blasphemy, and fill'd with learned and sober Divines, and it was no Crime to be learned and innocent,

St. Augustine being ask'd what he would wish to have seen of all that had been beheld by mortal Man? Reply'd, *Christ in the Flesh*, *Paul in the Pulpit*, and *Rome in its Glory*: Next to this Wish, which is not to be equall'd in any Proportion, I would desire to see the *Restoration*. It is impossible to have a Notion of the Pleasure of observing the Countenances of the People, when they look, with a mingled Aspect of Shame and Joy, upon him they had so long *regard*; or of observing that kind Forgiveness, that Benignity, that Com-

placency in the Countenance of the Prince, upon seeing his Servants returning to their Duty, without actually beholding it.

Upon the *Restoration*, Preaching, History, Poetry, Philosophy, Eloquence, &c. were carry'd to higher Pitches than they arriv'd to in any Age since the *Augustan*. There was a universal Change from all that was wicked and detestable, to all that was good and desirable. This Change was effected in a most miraculous Manner, with very little human Interposition: They who wish'd well to it, were kept back from assisting the Promotion of it, that the Hand of God might appear more visibly in it: They who wish'd ill to it, were restrain'd from obstructing its Advancement. For such great, such conspicuous Mercies! let us offer up to God on the approaching Festival, the sweet smelling Sacrifice of unfeigned Praise and Thanksgiving.

But I may be ask'd, is this a Time of Joy, when we labour under such irretrievable Calamities? Shall we return Thanks for a Deliverance from Rogues with Swords in their Hands, when we were ruin'd by Footmen, Pimps, Pathicks, Parasites, Bawds, Whores; nay, what is more vexatious, old ugly Whores! such as could not find entertainment in the most hospitable Hundreds of *Old Drury*? The Psalmist complains of their Insultings, who call'd upon them to sing the sweet Songs of *Sion* in their *Babylonish* Captivity: If he could not sing, who was enslav'd by a great and potent People, 'tis barbarous to invite us to chaunt Lays of Praise, who are become a Prey to rascally peddling *Jews*, to petty Brokers, to the Scum, the Off-scouring of foreign Nations, and the Dregs of our own; no, no, let us humble ourselves in Sackcloth and Ashes, and supplicate the Almighty to take away the great CAUSE of all those Evils from among us.

To this I answer; Have we not receiv'd Good from the Hand of the Lord, and shall we not also receive Evil? The surest Way to draw to us future Mercies, is to be grateful for those we have already receiv'd; the ungrateful Sinner therefore is a greater Foe to his Country than a *South-Sea* Director.

Atheism, Rebellion, Adultery, and Murder, with every other Vice, have had their impious Advocates, except Ingratitude: None have been so whimsically wicked, so impudently abandon'd, as to stand up in Defence of this Vice. What is therefore so universally condemn'd,

demn'd, must be superlatively odious. The greatest Benefits are receiv'd from God, who heaps them upon us without our least deserving. God is slow to punish, and ready to forgive. All the Good we receive, flows from him, the inexhaustible Fountain of all Goodness. The Evils we endure, are the natural Consequences of our own Faults and Follies; that he permits them to fall upon us is, that they may awaken us from our Dream of Vice. If we examine into the Birth of our present Misfortunes, we shall quickly find, they take their Rise from ourselves. Whilst the World is wicked, it must be miserable; such is the Order of Things, that Effects will follow their Causes, unless the regular Course of Nature could be inverted.

The very Chastisements of God are Mercies, for which we are in Duty bound to praise him; If his Judgments then are to be prais'd, how much more his Benefits! Let every Man among us return undissembled Thanks to the Almighty for the good Things he has bestow'd upon us and our Fathers; and he may confidently say, when he beholds our present Calamities, in the Words of Holy David: *The Lord, who deliver'd me out of the Paw of the Lion, and out of the Paw of the Bear, he will deliver me out of the Hand of this Philistine.*

I am,

My Country's devoted Servant,

DECIUS.

SIR,

I Once more beg a Place in your Paper, to add something, by Way of Supplement, to a most popular Pamphlet call'd *Cataline*, or the Case of the Conspirators. This Author has said little of *Marcus Crassus*, who has been always in my Judgment the worst of that accursed Gang. Tho' I have form'd my Notions of this Man from a thousand little, mean, infamous, ungrateful Actions his History is swell'd with; I apprehend, I need only to select one Instance out of them, to draw those who are unacquainted with History into my Opinion.

Those who have read *Cataline*, must remember into what wretched Circumstances those detestable Traytors had brought the People. *Marcus Crassus*, his Son-in-

Law, his manumitted Slaves, and other Dependants, being the principal Agents in the hellish Conspiracy; We must not imagine *Crassus*, whose darling Passion was Money, would be without a large Share of the Plunder, consequent upon the Treason of his Followers.

When the Senate was labouring, to close the gaping Wounds of the Publick, the City was alarm'd at a Cause brought into the *Forum*, by several Builders, against the wealthy *Crassus*. The City had built a Palace for *Crassus*, upon a Triumph he obtain'd, which cost as many *Roman Talents* as amount to 300,000*l*. of our Money. *Crassus* had for several Years after the erecting of his Palace been adorning it, which brought on a Charge of 70000*l*. more. Some of the Workmen he employ'd sued him for their Wages; the *Prætors* gave Sentence against *Crassus*, who from them appeal'd to the Senate, affirming, that whatever Expence he could lavishly throw away upon his Palace, by Virtue of a Decree of the Senate, it was to be answer'd out of the publick Coffers.

Cruel and barbarous *Crassus*! who, whilst he had five Millions lodg'd among the *Veneti*, and *Belgæ*, and *Ligurians*, every Penny of which, was the Spoil, the Plunder, or the Gift of the Publick; was so inhuman, as to demand the Payment of his Debts out of the Treasury, then not so full as his own private Purse; at a Time when the Cries of Poverty were universal, when *Crassus* was in a Habit of Body incapable of relishing any one Pleasure of Life, and when he had no Son to inherit his ill-acquir'd Pelf.

'Tis to me a Wonder that the Senate did not use him as they did *Q. Annius*. 'Tis however a Piece of Justice to continue the Infamy of Traytors thro' all Ages. Please to publish this Letter, and Thousands will know that *Marcus Crassus*, the wealthiest of the *Roman* Senators, was a mean spirited abandon'd Villain, who never heard of him before.

Yours, and my Country's Friend,

BRITANNICUS.

After the reading of these Libels, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Sir *David Darymple*, Mr. *Yorge*, Colonel *Bladen*, Mr. *Pulteney*, the Attorney General, Serjeant *Pengelly*, Sir *William Thompson*, Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and some others, animadverted, with becoming Indignation, upon the vile, scandalous, and false Insinuations contain'd in them;

them; and thereupon the House unanimously resolv'd, that the Paper intitled *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick, Saturday May 27, 1721*, is a false, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and traiterous Libel, tending to alienate the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects, and to excite the People to Sedition and Rebellion, with an Intention to subvert the present happy Establishment, and to introduce Popery and arbitrary Power. And it was order'd, That N. Mift, the Printer and Publisher of the said Paper, be, for his said Offence, committed a Prisoner to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants accordingly. It was also resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the Commons utmost Abhorrence of the scandalous, infamous, and traiterous Libel, (entitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick, May 27, 1721*.) and their Detestation of the Author of it; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will stand by, and support his Majesty and his Royal Family, against all traiterous and seditious Attempts that shall be made against his Sacred Person and Government; and humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he will give the most effectual Orders for prosecuting and punishing the Printer and Publishers, and also the Authors and Contrivers, when discover'd, of the said traiterous Libel, and of all other seditious Libels, that tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will proceed, with the greatest Care and Diligence, to find out and discover the Authors of such wicked, seditious, and traiterous Libels. After this, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers, and Publishers of the said seditious and traiterous Libel, and of all other seditious Libels, which tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, and that they have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. It was also order'd, That the said printed Paper, entitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick, May 27, 1721*, be referr'd to the said Committee. Then Mr. Controller acquainted the House, that their Address of the Day before, for an Account to what Uses, and for how much the several Branches of the Customs respectively (exclusive of the Civil List stood engag'd at Michaelmas 1720, and

and how much the annual Interest payable upon the same amounted to, had been presented to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had given the necessary Directions accordingly. After this, the Commons adjourn'd to Wednesday the last Day of May, when being met again, they order'd their Thanks to the Reverend Dr. Haley, for the Sermon preach'd by him before the House on the 29th, being the Anniversary of the happy Restoration of the Royal Family. Then Mr. Controller reported the King's Answer to the Address of the House against *Mist's* and other Libels, which was to this Effect, viz. That his Majesty thank'd this House for their most dutiful and loyal Address; and would immediately give the necessary Orders for prosecuting and punishing the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of all scandalous and seditious Libels.

In the mean time, Endeavours were used to prevent *Mist's* being committed to *Newgate*; to which Purpose, May 31, a Petition of *David Crawford*, Esq; Marshal of the Prison of the Court of *King's Bench*, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That Mr. *Mist* (Printer of the *Weekly Journal*) was in his Custody in Execution upon a Judgment given against him by the Court of *King's Bench*, and that he had been also charg'd in his Custody with an Action for Debt of 500 *l.* and that he having Notice of the Order of this House for committing the said Mr. *Mist* to his Majesty's Gaol of *Newgate*, was ready to pay all due Obedience to this House; but that Mr. *Mist*, being a Prisoner in Execution, and for Debt, the Petitioner humbly pray'd, that he might be indemnify'd in such Manner, as to this House should seem meet.

Hereupon it was order'd, That the said *N. Mist*, the Printer of the said seditious and traiterous Libel, do stand committed close Prisoner to the said Prison of the Court of *King's Bench* during the Pleasure of this House, as also, that it be referr'd to the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers, and Publishers of all seditious and traiterous Libels, which tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, to examine Precedents in what Manner Persons who are Prisoners in Execution have been examin'd before this House, or any Committee thereof, and to report the same to the House with all convenient Speed,

After this, a Petition of the Borough of *Penryn* in *Cornwall*, for Justice to an injur'd Nation, was presented to the House and read, as was, on the 11th of *June*, another to the same Purpose of the City of *Norwich*. Then, in a grand Committee on the Sufferers Bill, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration what Allowances should be given to the late Directors out of their Estates; and, going on in the alphabetical Order, began with *Sir Robert Chaplin*. The Lord *Molesworth*, *Sir John Eyles*, and another Member, having spoke in his Favour, it was agreed, without dividing, to allow him 10000*l.* and the same Allowance was given to *Sir William Chapman*, *Mr. Chester*, and *Mr. Child*. A Motion being made to give *Mr. Delaporte* the like Sum, the Lord *Molesworth* was for reducing it to 7000*l.* but upon the Question, whether to allow him 10 or 7000*l.* it was carry'd for 10, by a Majority of 150 Votes against 69. *Mr. Eyles's* Case appearing in a favourable Light, he was allow'd 20000*l.* without dividing; and *Mr. Edmondson's* Estate amounting to little more than 5000*l.* it was mov'd to allow it him whole, and to leave him out of the Bill; but after some Debate, it was agreed to allow him only 3000*l.* Then the Question was put, whether to allow *Mr. Gibbon* 15000*l.* or 10000*l.* and it was resolv'd for the latter without dividing. It appearing that *Mr. Gore* and *Sir William Hammond* had little or no Share in the fraudulent Contrivances of the leading Directors, the first was allow'd 20000*l.* the other 10000*l.* It was propos'd to give *Mr. Hawes* 1000*l.* But *Sir Nathaniel Gould*, and some others, having observ'd, that he was very active in the late vile Practices, and had occasion'd the Ruin of many people, particularly of some Gentlemen he had been under in the Navy-Office; *Mr. Dominique* mov'd thereupon, and it was agreed without dividing, to allow him only 31*l.* being the odd Money of the Particulars of his Estate. Several Members spoke in Favour of *Mr. Horsey*, particularly the Lord *Hinchinbroke* and *Sir Robert Rich*, who mov'd for allowing him 10000*l.* which was carry'd without dividing; after which it was debated, whether to allow *Mr. Holditch* 500, 1000, or 5000*l.* the Voices were equally divided, viz. 86 and 86, upon which *Mr. Clayton*, the Chairman, gave the casting Vote for 5000*l.*

June 2. The Commons, in a grand Committee, proceeded on the same Affair, and began with *Sir Theodore Tanssen*: *Mr. Horatio Walpole* and *Sir Richard Steele* having

ving spoke in his Favour, they were answer'd by General *Rosse* and the Master of the Rolls; but after some other Speeches Mr. *Trenchard* mov'd for allowing him 50000*l.* and the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 134 Votes against 118.

Sir *Jacob Jacobson* being the next, and one of those who had the least Share in the Management of the fraudulent Scheme, Mr. *Hungerford* mov'd to allow him 11000*l.* which was all his Estate, except 481*l.* which was agreed to without a Negative.

Mr. *Ingram's* Case being much the like, Mr. *Pulteney* mov'd for allowing him 12000*l.* near three Parts in four of his Estate, and being seconded by the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, it was carry'd without dividing.

The Commons were not so unanimous with Relation to Sir *John Lambert*: Some inclin'd to believe him innocent, as indeed he was as to the first Projection of the villainous Scheme, and thereupon a Member mov'd to give him 20000*l.* another would have reduc'd it to 10000*l.* a third to 5000*l.* and a fourth to 3000*l.* But at last the Question being put for 5000*l.* it was carry'd without dividing.

Then it was mov'd, and carry'd without Opposition, to allow Sir *Harcourt Master* 5000*l.* and in the same Manner Mr. *Morley* had 1800*l.* (near his whole Estate) allow'd him.

A Member having mov'd to allow Mr. *Page* 10000*l.* another would have reduc'd it to 5000*l.* but the Question being put, which of the two Sums should be given him, it was carry'd for 10000*l.* without a Division.

Colonel *Raymond* was the next; and his Case appearing extream favourable, Mr. *Heysham* mov'd for allowing him 30000*l.* and being seconded by Mr. *Tusnel*, the Attorney-General, and Mr. *Hungerford*, no Opposition was made to Mr. *Heysham's* Motion.

After this, Mr. *Sloper* mov'd for allowing Mr. *Read* 10000*l.* and, being back'd by Sir *John Ward* and Mr. *Dominique*, the same was carry'd without any Debate.

In the like Manner the Sum of 14000*l.* was allow'd to Mr. *Reynolds*, who was the last Person they went upon this Day.

June 3. the Lord *Hinchinbroke* reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, and Publishers of the seditious and traiterous Libel, intitl'd, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with*
fresh

freſheſt Advice: Foreign and Domeſtick, May 27, 1721, and of all other ſeditious and traiterous Libels, to whom it was referr'd to examine Precedents in what Manner Perſons, who are priſoners in Execution, have been examin'd before this Houſe, or any Committee thereof; that the Committee had ſearch'd, and found ſeveral Precedents of Perſons who being in Execution, had nevertheless, been brought to the Bar of the Houſe of Commons; and his Lordſhip deliver'd in the ſaid Report at the Table. The Serjeant at Arms having, by Order, ſummon'd the Members in the Places adjacent to attend the Service of the Houſe, the ſaid Report was read; and then Mr. Speaker acquainted the Houſe, that an Intimation had been left at his Houſe that Morning in Writing, that Mr. Miſt was to have his Liberty that Night by the Conſent of the Maſhal of the Priſon of the Court of King's Bench, in order for his going to France; and that the ſaid Miſt's Wife was moving her Goods. And the Houſe was alſo inform'd, that the ſaid Committee, in the Courſe of their Examination, had likewiſe Intimation, that it was apprehended that the ſaid Miſt would endeavour to eſcape, and that his Wife was diſpoſing of his Goods. And the Houſe being inform'd, that the Maſhal of the Priſon of the Court of the King's Bench was above in the Speaker's Chamber, he was call'd down, and at the Bar examin'd touching the Manner in which the ſaid Miſt was confin'd. And he acquainted the Houſe, that the ſaid Miſt was kept in one Mulling's Houſe being the next Houſe to the King's Bench Priſon, and where he uſually keeps the King's Priſoners; and that he was there under Locks in the Day Time, and two keepers attending in the Night: And then he withdrew. Hereupon it was order'd, that Mr. Speaker do iſſue his Warrants to the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, and alſo to the Maſhal of the Priſon of the Court of King's Bench, to bring the ſaid N. Miſt to the Bar of this Houſe immediately. In the mean Time, a Petition of the Borough of Plymouth in Devonſhire, for Juſtice to an injur'd Nation, was read, and a farther Progreſs made, in a grand Committee, in the Sufferers Bill, particularly with Relation to the Petitions of the reſt of the late Directors. Mr. Hungerford having mov'd for allowing Mr. Sawbridge 10000 l. was oppos'd by Mr. Lowndes, the Lord Molesworth, Sir Adolphus Oughton, and Mr. Horatio Walpole: But at laſt, a Member moving for 5000 l. it was agreed to without dividing.

viding. In the same Manner the Sum of 15000 *l.* was allow'd to Mr. *Tillard*, and 800 *l.* to Mr. *Turner*, which was near his whole Estate.

Having gone through with the Directors, the Committee proceeded on Mr. *Surman*, the Deputy Cashier, whose Case occasion'd a Debate of about an Hour and a Half. Mr. *Grey Neville*, who spoke most in his Behalf, represented that in the Course of the whole Affair he had only acted as a Servant, and by the Command either of Mr. *Knight*, or of the Directors, and therefore strenuously insisted, that he might be left out of the Bill. Mr. *Arthur Moore* spoke likewise in his Favour, and mov'd to allow him 30000 *l.* Mr. *Hungerford* would have reduc'd it to 20000 *l.* Mr. *Lechmere* to 12000 *l.* another Member to 10000 *l.* and another to 5000 *l.* All these were oppos'd by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, and Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, who would not have allow'd him above 20 or 30 *l.* At last, the Question being put for allowing him 5000 *l.* it was agreed to without dividing.

This being over, *Mist* was brought in to the Bar of the House, by the Serjeant at Arms; and pertinaciously refusing to be examin'd, under Pretence that he understood there was a Prosecution intended against him, he was directed by Mr. Speaker to withdraw: And it was order'd, 1st, That the said *N. Mist* be committed Prisoner to *Newgate*, there to be kept in close Custody during the Pleasure of the House. 2^{dly}, That the said Mr. *Mist* be not admitted the Use of Pen, Ink, or Paper, and that no Person be admitted to come to the said *Mist*, without the Leave of the House. 3^{dly}, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly. 4^{thly}, That the keeper of *Newgate* Prison, do bring the said *N. Mist* to the said Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of seditious and traiterous Libels, from Time to Time, when he shall be required so to do by the said Committee. And 5^{thly}, That the said Committee be empower'd to examine any Person; they shall think fit, in the most solemn Manner.

A few Days after, *N. Mist* was brought before the said Committee, and being examin'd about the Author of his Journal, gave unsatisfactory Answers. On the other Hand, some bold Expressions and Insinuations in *Cato's* Letters, publish'd in the *London Journal*, having given no small Offence to some Men in Power, the same Committee thought fit to send for *J. Peale*, the Publisher of that Paper, who thereupon absconded. Hereupon, the Committee

Committee sent for Mr. Gordon, the reputed Author of *Cato's Letters*, who being indispos'd, thought proper likewise to keep out of the Way.

June 5. After the Dispatch of some private Affairs, Mr. Clayton reported to the Commons, from the Committee of Secrecy, some farther Matters as they appear'd to the said Committee, and having read the said Report in his Place, deliver'd it in at the Table, where it was again read. In this Report about forty Members of both Houses of Parliament were charg'd with having *South Sea* Stock taken in for them, for considerable Sums, without any Proof of their having paid, or given sufficient Security for the same; and it likewise appear'd, that about 300,000*l.* had been given, in some of the Brokers Names, which they had all sworn they knew nothing of; so that the Committee could not discover who receiv'd that Sum. After the Report had been twice read, the Courtiers endeavour'd to put off the Consideration of it to a long Day; urging the Importance and Nicety of an Affair in which the Reputation of so many Noblemen and Gentlemen was concern'd: But the Question being put for *Thursday*, the 8th of *June*, it was carry'd without dividing. After this, a long Debate arose about the Call of the House: Mr. W——le and all the Courtiers were for having it immediately; in Hopes, as was surmis'd, to be thereby rid of Country Gentlemen, who did not readily come into their Measures: But finding they were not able to carry their Point, they only mov'd that the Call be adjourn'd to that Day Sevensnight. The Question being put thereupon, and carry'd in the Negative, by a considerable Majority, it then was mov'd and agreed, without dividing, that the Call be adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

June 6. A Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c. was read the first Time. As were also two Petitions for Justice, viz. one of the County of *Caithness*, the other of the County of *Elgin* in *North Britain*. Then the House proceeded to hear the Merits of the controverted Election of *Beeraston* in *Devonshire*, and after the hearing of Counsel on both Sides, and examining Witnesses, it was resolv'd, that *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; the sitting Member, was not duly elected, and that *St. John Broderick*, Esq; his Competitor, was duly elected for the said Borough.

June 7. After the reading of several Petitions, particularly one from the Borough of *Newcastle under Line*, in *Staffordshire*, for Justice to an injur'd Nation, the

Petition of *John Conduit, Esq;* was also read, complaining of an undue Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, whereupon it was order'd that the Matter of the said Petition be heard at the Bar of the House, on *Thursday* the 22d of *June*. In the mean Time the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for employing the Manufacturers, and encouraging the Consumption of raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button-Holes made of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuffs.*

2. *An Act for regulating the Journey-men-Tailors within the Weekly Bills of Mortality.*

3. *An Act for the better preserving and keeping in Repair the Piers of the Town and Port of Whitby in the County of York, and for explaining and making more effectual the several Acts pass'd for lengthning and repairing the Piers of Bridlington, alias Burlington, in the said County.*

4. *An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act pass'd in the tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitl'd, An Act for repairing the Road from Highgate Gatehouse in the County of Middlesex, to Barnet Blockhouse in the County of Hertford, and for repairing the Road leading from the Bear Inn in Hadley, to the Sign of the Angel in Enfield Chase, in the said County of Middlesex.*

5. *An Act for continuing an Act made in the sixth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitled, An Act for repairing and enlarging the Highways between the Top of Kingsdown Hill, and the City of Bath; and also several Highways leading to and through the said City, and for cleansing, paving, and lighting the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there, and for explaining and making the said Act more effectual.*

6. *An Act for making the River^o Mercy and Irwell Navigable, from Liverpool to Manchester in the County Palatine of Lancaster.*

7. *An Act for making Navigable the River Dane, from Norwich, where it joins the River Weaver, to the falling in of Wheelock Brook in the County of Chester.*

8. *An Act for continuing the Duties granted by several Acts made in the sixth and tenth Years of her late Majesty's*
Reign,

Reign, for repairing the Harbour and Quay of Watchett in the County of Somerset.

And to fifteen private Bills.

The Commons being return'd to their House, the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, from the Committee appointed to inquire into seditious and traitorous Libels, acquainted them, that *Doctor Gaylard*, an Apprentice, and *Nathaniel Wilkinson*, an Assistant in the Press to *N. Miffl*, having been summon'd to attend the said Committee, had not obey'd the said Summons in Contempt of the Privilege of the House: Whereupon it was order'd, that the said *Doctor Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinson* be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the House went into a grand Committee to consider the State of the Publick Credit, particularly with Relation to the Money borrow'd of the *South-Sea Company*, and after many Speeches, came to a Resolution, the Report of which was put off till the 9th of June.

June 8. After the Reading of a Petition of the Borough of *Warwick* for Justice, and of several other Petitions, the Bill in Behalf of *Charles Earl of Arran*, was read the 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Then the Commons were to have gone into a grand Committee upon that Part of the Sufferers Bill, relating to the Allowances to be made to *Mr. Grigsby* and *Mr. Aislaby*; but before the Speaker left the Chair, *Mr. William Forester*, one of the Members of the House, nam'd in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the 5th of this Month, as one who had taken *South-Sea Stock* without paying for it, or giving Security for the Payment, stood up in his Place, and desir'd, 'That since his Reputation was struck at, the other Business might be postpon'd, and that the House would go upon the Consideration of the said Report, that he might have an Opportunity of clearing himself, which he doubted not to do to the Satisfaction of the House, by several Witnesses he had at the Door.' Hereupon the Business relating to *Mr. Aislaby* and *Mr. Grigsby* was put off to the 10th, and the House proceeded to take into Consideration that Part of the Report relating to *Mr. Forester*. After the Reading of it, *Mr. Jeremy Sambroke*, *Sir Lambert Blackwell*, *Mr. Mitchel*, and *Mr. John Marke*, were severally examin'd, and *Mr. Forester* having been heard in his Place, and being withdrawn, it was resolv'd, That there does not appear any Ground of Suspicion,

cion, that the 1000*l.* Stock, suppos'd to be taken in and held by Mr. *Knight*, for the said *William Forester, Esq;* was taken in or held for his Use.

Then Sir *William Carew*, Bart. another Member charg'd in the like Manner in the said Report of the Committee of Secrecy, desir'd also that he might be admitted to clear himself, which being readily granted, he first spoke in his own Vindication, and then call'd in his Witnesses, two Brokers, who being examin'd, one of them was somewhat puzzled, as to the Name of the Person of whom he bought Stock for Sir *William Carew*. This, with some other incident Matters, occasion'd a long Debate, in which several warm Speeches were made by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and his Brother, the Chancellor of the Dutchy, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. *Sloper*, Mr. *Tufnel*, Mr. *Pulteney*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Shippen*, and other eminent Speakers: But tho' they all agreed that Sir *William* was innocent, yet they differ'd in the wording of the Question, and at last adjourn'd the Debate to the 10th, when Mr. *Green* and Mr. *Eades* were order'd to attend: But when that Day came, the farther Consideration of the Report in Question, was adjourn'd to that Day sev'nnight, and afterwards put off from Time to Time, tho' on the 9th of *June*, a Committee was appointed to search the Lords Journals, in Relation to the taking in, or holding of Stock by the *South-Sea Company*, for the Benefit of any Member of either House of Parliament, or Person concern'd in the Administration.

June 9. The Serjeant at Arms being call'd upon to give the House an Account, what he had done in Execution of the Orders of the House, for taking into his Custody Doctor *Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinfon*; he acquainted the House, That his Messengers had made diligent Search after them, but that they absconded, and could not be apprehended: Whereupon it was resolv'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to issue his Royal Proclamation for apprehending the said Doctor *Gaylard* and *Nathaniel Wilkinfon*, with a Promise of a Reward for the same. Then Mr. *Farrer* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referr'd to consider of the State of the Publick Credit of this Kingdom, the Resolutions they had directed him to report to the House, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the said Resolutions were read, and are as follow, viz.

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that, for the re-establishing of Publick Credit, and quieting the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, the several Properties and Interests now depending and concern'd with the *South-Sea Company*, be ascertain'd and settled.

2. That in order to put an End to all Disputes between the *South-Sea Company*, and the Proprietors of the Redeemable Funds subscrib'd into the said Company, and for the farther Relief of the said Proprietors, and the Proprietors of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money-Subscriptions, who have now Stock allow'd them at the Rate of 400 *per Cent.* with the last *Midsummer Dividend* of 10 *per Cent.* in Stock, an Addition after the Rate of 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Stock upon every 100 *l.* Stock already allow'd, be given by the *South-Sea Company* to the Proprietors of the said Redeemable Funds, and to the Proprietors of the Second, Third, and Fourth Money-Subscriptions.

3. That the Sum of 4,156,341 *l.* with the four Years and half, and one Year's Purchase, payable to the Publick by the *South-Sea Company*, be remitted, so as from the 24th of *June*, 1722, two Millions of the Capital Stock of the said Company be reduc'd and annihilated, and a proportionable Part of their Annuity or yearly Fund, in respect of the said two Millions, from that Time, cease.

4. That the Second Subscription of the Irredeemables, as well the Long Annuities, as the Annuities of 9 *per Cent.* Prize Lottery Tickets, and Blank Lottery Tickets, be made equal to the First Subscription of the like Annuities, and Tickets, by an Addition of Stock at 150 *l.* *per Cent.*

5. That all the Capital *South-Sea* Stock belonging to the Company in their own Right, which, after the propos'd Distribution made, shall remain undispos'd of, be divided among all the Proprietors of the said Company, in Proportion to their several and respective Interests therein; and that Credit be given them for the same in the Books of the said Company.

6. That all Demands for Money borrow'd of the *South-Sea Company*, for which there is actually pledg'd Stock after the Rate of 400 *l.* or under, for each 100 *l.* Stock, with the last *Midsummer Dividend*, or on Subscription-Receipts after the Rate of 300 *l.* or under, for each Subscription-Receipt for 100 *l.* be discharg'd, and the Property of the said Stock and Subscription Receipts be absolutely

solutely vested in the said Company, and that the said Company do accept the Stock of the said Company, after the Rate of 300 *l. per Cent.* in Repayment of any Sum or Sums of Money borrow'd of the said Company on Stock or Subscription Receipts, at any Price exceeding the Rates aforesaid, the same being tender'd within a Time to be limited.

The first and second of these Resolutions were readily agreed to: The third occasion'd a long Debate; many Members, particularly Mr. *Hungerford*, and most of the Courtiers, insisting to have the whole seven Millions remitted; but they were oppos'd by Mr. *Sloper*, and several others, and upon a Division it was carry'd by 166 Voices against 155, to agree with the Committee in the said Resolution. The fourth and fifth were also approv'd without Opposition; but the sixth occasion'd another warm Debate; and, among the rest, Mr. *Docminique* said, with just Indignation, *He wonder'd any Body that borrow'd Money and refus'd to pay it, could look any Man in the Face.* Another Member propos'd, that the Borrowers should pay 10 *per Cent.* on all the Money borrow'd, over and above the Stock pawn'd; but it was at last resolv'd, that the said sixth Resolution be recommit-
ted.

June 10. After the Dispatch of some Affairs of less Importance, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of the *South-Sea Sufferers Bill*, particularly with Relation to the Allowances to be given to Mr. *Grigsby* and Mr. *Aislable*. Mr. *Arthur Moore* mov'd to allow the first 10000 *l.* but another Member said, 'That since that Uplart was once so prodigally
' vain as to bid his Coachman feed his Horses with Gold,
' no doubt but he could feed on it himself; and therefore
' he mov'd, that he might be allow'd as much Gold as
' he could eat, and that the rest of his Estate might go
' towards the Relief of the Sufferers.' After some other Speeches, a Motion was made for allowing him 2000 *l.* which was carry'd without a Division.

Mr. *Aislable's* Case came next under Consideration. Mr. *Robert Walpole* who spoke first, mov'd, that so much of his Estate might be allow'd him, as he was possess'd of towards the End of the Year 1719, before the *South-Sea Bill* was brought in, and this Motion was back'd by Mr. *Earl*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Palmer*, and some others. On the other Hand, Mr. *Freeman* mov'd, that all he had got since the

the Year 1714, might be confiscated and apply'd to the Use of the Publick; and he was supported by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, who urg'd, That it was in the Power of the Lords of the Treasury to have prevented the Mischief that had been by the Directors. Mr. *Broderick*, Mr. *Sloper*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and some others, spoke on the same Side with so much Weight, that the Question being put, that all the Estate which Mr. *Aislaby* was possess'd of in the Year 1719, be left for him and his Family; the same, upon a Division, was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 18 Votes. Then another Motion was made, and the Question put, for allowing him and his Family all the Estate he was possess'd of the 20th of October 1718, which was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 113 Voices against 95. Here follows a compleat and exact Ballance of the Estates of the late Sub-Governour, Deputy-Governour, &c. of the South-Sea Company, as deliver'd upon Oath to the Barons of the Exchequer; together with the Allowances out of each, thought proper by the grand Committee of the Honourable House of Commons to be made to each Person respectively.

Persons.	Estates.			Allowances.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir <i>John Fellows</i> , Sub-Governor ———— } 243096	0	6		10000	0	0
<i>Charles Foye</i> , Esq; Deputy-Governor ———— } 40105	2	0		5000	0	0
Mr. <i>Astell</i> ————	27750	19	8½	5000	0	0
Sir <i>John Blunt</i> ————	183349	10	8½	1000	0	0
Sir <i>Lambert Blackwell</i> ————	83529	17	11	10000	0	0
Sir <i>Robert Chaplin</i> ————	45875	14	5	10000	0	0
Sir <i>William Chapman</i> ————	39161	6	8½	10000	0	0
Mr. <i>Chester</i> ————	140372	15	6	10000	0	0
Mr. <i>Child</i> ————	52437	12	1	10000	0	0
Mr. <i>Delaport</i> ————	17151	4	6	10000	0	0
Mr. <i>Eyles</i> ————	34319	16	7	20000	0	0
Mr. <i>Edmondson</i> ————	5365	0	0	3000	0	0
Mr. <i>Gibbon</i> ————	106543	5	6	10000	0	0
Mr. <i>Gore</i> ————	38936	15	5	20000	0	0
Mr. <i>Harves</i> ————	40031	0	2½	31	0	2
Sir <i>William Hammond</i> ————	22707	4	2	10000	0	0
Mr. <i>Horsey</i> ————	19962	5	3	10000	0	0
Mr. <i>Holditch</i> ————	39527	10	4	5000	0	0
Sir <i>Theodore Jansson</i> ————	243244	3	11	50000	0	0
	<i>E f</i>				<i>Six</i>	

Persons.	Estates.			Allowances.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir Jacob Jacobson ———	11481	4	0	11000	0	0
Mr. Ingram ———	16795	0	0	12000	0	0
Sir John Lambert ———	72508	1	5	5000	0	0
Sir Harcourt Master ———	11814	12	3½	5000	0	0
Mr. Murley ———	1869	10	3	1800	0	0
Mr. Page ———	34817	12	3¼	10000	0	0
Mr. Raymond ———	64373	6	3	30000	0	0
Mr. Read ———	117297	16	0	10000	0	0
Mr. Reignolds ———	18368	13	2¼	14000	0	0
Mr. Sawbridge ———	77254	1	8	5000	0	0
Mr. Tillard ———	19175	14	4	15000	0	0
Mr. Turner ———	881	17	6	800	0	0
Mr. Surman, Deputy- Cathier ——— } ———	121321	10	0	5000	0	0

June 12. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the State of the Publick Credit, and came to several Resolutions, which, being the next Day reported by Mr. Farrer, were agreed to by the House, as follows, viz.

1. That such Persons as have borrow'd Money from the South-Sea Company upon South-Sea Stock, actually transferr'd and pledg'd at the Time of borrowing to or for the Use of the said Company, shall, upon Payment of 10 *per Cent.* upon the respective Sums so borrow'd, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharg'd from all farther Demands of the said Company, in Respect of the Moneys so borrow'd; and that all the Stock so transferr'd and pledg'd, together with all Dividends and Profits thereto belonging respectively, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

2. That such Persons as have borrow'd Money from the South-Sea Company upon Subscription-Receipts, actually pledg'd to the said Company at the Time of borrowing, shall, upon Payment of 10 *per Cent.* upon the respective Sums so borrow'd, at a Time or Times to be limited, and not otherwise, be discharg'd of all farther Demands in respect of the Money so borrow'd; and that all the Subscription-Receipts so pledg'd, together with all Dividends and Profits thereunto belonging, be absolutely vested in the said Company.

The same Day (June 13) Mr. Broderick, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, that they had consider'd and gone through all the Matters to them refer'd,

referr'd, and had prepar'd a farther Report, which they were ready to make, when the House would please to receive the same; whereupon it was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd upon Friday Morning next.

June 14. After the Reading a Petition of the Borough of *Orford* in *Suffolk* for Justice, another Petition of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That the said Company are possess'd of Tallies and Orders for 36000 *l.* lent on the Malt-Tax in the Year 1718, dated the 17th of May (from Numb. 1006 to 1077) payable to *Richard Hampden*, Esq; which were paid to the *South-Sea* Company, and assign'd by the said *Richard Hampden* to Mr. *Robert Knight*, late Cashier of the said *South-Sea* Company; but that they cannot receive the said Money without the Hand of the said *Robert Knight*; and praying, That they might be enabled to receive the said Money in the *Exchequer*, and to supply the Hand of the said Mr. *Knight*, in Discharge of any other Money or Debts that might be due to the said Company: Whereupon it was order'd,

1. That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1721, was committed.

2. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition.

Then the Lord *Hinchinbroke* acquainted the House from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers, and Publishers of seditious and traiterous Libels, that *Charles Molloy*, Esq; *Samuel Forster*, Esq; and Mr. *Thomas Gordon* had been duly summon'd to attend the said Committee, but had, in Contempt of the Authority of this House, neglected to attend the said Committee; whereupon the said *Charles Molloy*, Esq; *Samuel Forster*, Esq; and Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, were, for the said Contempt, order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made on the Sufferers Bill.

June 15. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, For appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army: And then several Clauses having been order'd to be inserted in the Malt-Bill, the Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the same, and made several Amendments thereto.

June 16. Mr. Controller deliver'd to the Commons the following Message from his Majesty, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty having taken the first Opportunity upon the Death of the late King of Sweden, to renew the ancient Alliances between this Kingdom and Sweden, and having stipulated by a Treaty to pay a Subsidy to that Crown, hath order'd that Treaty to be laid before the House of Commons, and hopes, from their known Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Religion, and the true Interest of their Country, that they will enable him to make good the Engagements he has enter'd into upon this Occasion.

His Majesty being inform'd that two Ships call'd the Bristol Merchant and Turkey Merchant (now lying under Quarentine) did arrive from Cyprus, and other Parts of Turkey, infected with the Plague, and have Cotton, Wooll, and other Goods on Board which are dangerous to spread the Infection; and conceiving it necessary, for the Preservation of the Health of his Subjects, that the said Ships and their Ladings be burnt and destroy'd, and that a reasonable Satisfaction be given to the Owners, hath, by Advice of his Privy-Counsel, caus'd the Value thereof to be computed by his Majesty's Officers, and order'd those Computations to be laid before the House of Commons, that Provision may be made for satisfying the same.

Most of the Members, who expected a Message of another Nature, and that they were to be acquainted with the near Prospect of a Peace in the North, were not a little surpriz'd at this Demand of a Subsidy for Sweden: Hereupon the Consideration of the said Message was put off to the next Day; and Mr. Controller having (with the said Message) deliver'd in several Papers, with a Schedule of them, the said Schedule was read as followeth: A Copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, and Translation. A Copy of the separate Articles of the said Treaty and Translation, 1719-20, January 21: Whereupon it was order'd, That the said Papers do lie upon the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House. Then Mr. Broderick (according to Order) made the farther Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Report in at the Table, where the same was read, and order'd to be taken into Consideration on Wednesday next following. After this, the House proceeded

ceeded to take into Consideration the Reports from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited Estates, which being read, it was order'd,

1st, That the said Reports be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for enabling *Charles Earl of Arran* to purchase the forfeited Estate of *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, and for other Purposes therein mention'd, was committed.

2^{dly}, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause for prolonging the Time for determining Claims on the forfeited Estates.

3^{dly}, That the Petition of *William* late Lord *Widdrington*, which was presented to the House the 12th Instant, and then order'd to lie upon the Table, be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee.

And 4^{thly}, That the said Committee have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses for the Relief of the said late Lord *Widdrington*.

Then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee, went through the said Bill, and made several Amendments to it, the Report of which was put off to the Wednesday next following.

June 17. A Bill for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, was presented to the House, receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second: And after the Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy of the 5th Instant had been put off for a Fortnight, the House proceeded to consider the King's Message of the Day before, which was again read by Mr. Speaker. The Copy of the Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, January 21, 1719-20, and of its separate Articles, were also read; And a Motion being made, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Engagements he had enter'd into with the Crown of *Sweden*; and to give a reasonable Satisfaction to the Owners of the Ships call'd, the *Bristol Merchant*, and *Turkey Merchant*, in Case it were found necessary, for the Preservation of the Health of his Majesty's Subjects, that the said Ships and their Ladings should be burnt and destroy'd. This Motion occasion'd a long Debate, and very warm Speeches. Mr. *Shippen*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, the Lord *Molesworth*, Mr. *Butler*, and some others who were against the Motion, desir'd to know, 'Whether we were to give 72000*l.* to *Sweden*, besides the maintaining a great Fleet with 6000 Seamen in the *Baltick*, which they thought

‘ thought a sufficient Charge to the Nation, without paying so great a Subsidy? Urging, That before this last Treaty with Sweden, there had been a Rupture between the two Nations, and Hostilities, and great Depredations committed by the Swedish Privateers on our Merchants; so that before any Subsidy be given to that Crown, Accounts ought first to be stated and settled, and it might appear upon the Ballance, that Sweden is indebted to us.’ To this it was answered, by Mr. Robert Walpole, and his Brother, the Chancellor of the Dutchy, the Lord Barrington, and some other Courtiers, ‘ That the Subsidy allow’d to Sweden by this last Treaty, and the Squadron sent to their Assistance, was no more than had been stipulated by former Engagements; but that the said Subsidy was not like to be demanded any more, the Preliminaries of the Peace between the Czar of Muscovy and the Crown of Sweden, being in a Manner settled. Neither did the King desire any new Tax for it, the Land and Malt-Tax being sufficient to answer all this Year’s Expences.’ Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer added, ‘ That he was extream glad, he could at the same Time acquaint the House, that his Majesty’s Endeavours to procure a general Peace had been so successful, that an advantageous Treaty with Spain was actually agreed on and sign’d.’ Hereupon the Motion for a Supply being carry’d without a Division, the next Question was, that the House go into a Committee to consider of that Motion: The Opposers Party would fain have put it off to a long Day; but the Courtiers having mov’d for the 19th, it was carry’d without dividing.

Accordingly, on the 19th of June, after the second Reading of the Bill for appointing Commissioners to state and determine the Debts due to the Army, and the adjourning of the Call of the House to that Day sev’nnight, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the Motion for a Supply; and at the same Time took into Consideration both his Majesty’s Message, and the late Treaty with Sweden, upon which there arose a warm Debate. Sir William Wyndham declar’d himself, as he had done before, against the Subsidy to Sweden, as an unnecessary Charge; and the Lord Moleworth went to the Bottom of, and laid open the whole Affair of the Northern War. His Lordship said, among other Things, ‘ That he would go as far as any Man to maintain and support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain;

‘ Britain; but that, on the other Hand, he was not for
‘ squandering away unnecessarily the small Remainder of
‘ the Wealth of the Nation. That by our late Conduct
‘ we are become the Allies of the whole World, and the
‘ Bubbles of all our Allies; But when we have Occa-
‘ sion for our Allies, we are obliged to pay them well;’
and to that Purpose his Lordship instanc’d in the *Dutch*
Troops, that came over to our Assistance in the late Re-
bellion. He added, ‘ That as to our Alliances with
‘ Sweden, it was a Matter of great Intricacy and Nicety;
‘ because the Treaties which *England* has, in divers
‘ Times, made with Sweden are, partly, contradictory;’
and thereupon his Lordship entred into a curious Detail
of the Treaties of *Roschild* and *Travendall*, made in the
Reigns of King *Charles II.* and *William III.* ‘ That the
‘ Engagements lately entred into with the Crown of
‘ Sweden were likewise, in some Measure, contrary to the
‘ Treaties subsisting with *Denmark*; particularly as to
‘ the securing to the Duke of *Holstein* the Dutchy of
‘ *Sleswich*; and directly opposite to the Measures for-
‘ merly concerted with the Czar of *Muscovy*, in Order to
‘ engage him to check the Pierceness and Ambition of
‘ the late King of Sweden: That, after all, it seem’d un-
‘ reasonable to expect that the Czar should restore his
‘ Conquests, whilst other Princes kept the Spoils of *Swe-*
‘ *den*: And therefore in Order to engage the Czar to yield
‘ what he had gain’d, it were but just that the King of
‘ *Prussia* should give up *Stetin*, and the Elector of *Hano-*
‘ *ver*, *Bremen*, and *Verden*. His Lordship own’d, that
‘ the distress’d Condition to which the *Swedens* had been
‘ reduc’d, was really worthy of Compassion: But that,
‘ on the other Hand, it must be consider’d, that they had
‘ been, in great Measure, the Authors of their own Mis-
‘ fortunes, by their tame Submission to a despotick, Ty-
‘ rannical Prince, and by Sacrificing their whole Sub-
‘ stance, to enable him to carry on his unjust, rash, and
‘ ambitious Designs; and that any Nation who follow’d
‘ their Example deserv’d the same Fate. To this Pur-
‘ pose, his Lordship took Notice of the hard Usage of the
‘ Subjects of *Mecklemburgh* from their Prince, which by
‘ the By, he shrewdly insinuated to have been one of the
‘ Causes of the late Rupture with the Czar; but that
‘ after all, *England* ought not to intermeddle with the Af-
‘ fairs of the Empire, that the getting Naval Stores for
‘ our Shipping was the main Advantage we reap’d from
‘ our trading in the *Baltick*: And he own’d that *Hemp*
‘ was

‘ was a very necessary Commodity, particularly at this
 ‘ Juncture, (which put the House in a merry Humour)
 ‘ but that, in his Lordship’s Opinion, if due Encou-
 ‘ ragement were given to some of our Plantations in
 ‘ America, we might be supply’d from thence, at a
 ‘ much cheaper Rate than from Sweden or Norway.’
 Mr. Robert Walpole, and his Brother Horatio, answer’d the
 Lord Moleſworth; who being supported by the Master of
 the Rolls, the Chancellor of the Dutchy, reply’d to the
 latter; and after some other Speeches, the Question be-
 ing put, that a Supply be granted to his Majesty to ena-
 ble him to make good the Engagements he has entred in-
 to with the Crown of Sweden? It was, upon a Division
 carry’d in the Affirmative by a Majority of 197 Voices
 against 136. Then another Question being put, that a
 Supply be granted to his Majesty; to be apply’d to the
 Satisfaction of the Masters, Owners, and Freighters of
 the Ships *Bristol Merchant*, and *Turkey Merchant*, which
 are intended to be burnt and destroy’d for Preservation
 of his Majesty’s Subjects against Infection? It was car-
 ry’d without any Opposition.

June 20. A Petition of divers Merchants of Great Bri-
 tain, Traders and Owners of Ships, and others, Suffer-
 ers by Captures from Sweden, was presented to the Com-
 mons, and read, praying, that in Consideration of the
 many heavy Losses they have sustain’d by the Captures
 from Sweden, and the Promise made on the Part of Swe-
 den, this House would take their Case into serious Con-
 sideration, and afford them such Relief as the House
 should think fit: Which Petition was order’d to lie on
 the Table. Then Mr. Farrer reported, the two Resolu-
 tions before mention’d for granting a Supply to his Ma-
 jesty, for the Purposes therein mention’d, which (after
 some Opposition from Sir William Wyndham, who was
 answer’d by Mr. Eversfield) were agreed to, and it was
 resolv’d to consider of the said Supply, the next Day, in
 a Committee of the whole House. After this, the House
 having resolv’d itself into the said Committee, a farther
 Progress was made in the Sufferers Bill.

June 21. The Commons, in a grand Committee, con-
 sider’d of the Supply, and resolv’d to grant to his Ma-
 jesty,

First, A Sum not exceeding 72000*l.* to enable him to
 make good the Engagements he had entred into with the
 Crown of Sweden,

Secondly,

Secondly, A Sum not exceeding 23935*l.* to be apply'd to the Satisfaction of the Owners of the two Ships which were to be burnt and destroy'd for the Preservation of his Majesty's Subjects against Infection.

After this, Mr. *Hungerford* reported the Amendments made to the Earl of *Arran's* Bill, which were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd, and then, in a grand Committee, the Sufferers Bill was gone through, and several Amendments were made to the same.

June 22. Mr. *Farrer* reported the two Resolutions about the Supply; which being agreed to, he also reported the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the Malt Bill, which being approv'd, Mr. *Louder* made a Motion for adding a Clause to the said Bill, for enabling the Company of *York Buildings* to dispose of Part of the forfeited Estates by them purchas'd, by selling Annuities by Way of Lottery: This was oppos'd by Mr. *Arthur Moorg*, and some other Members; but Mr. *Hutcheson*, the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, and some other eminent Gentlemen, having back'd Mr. *Louder's* Motion, the same, upon a Division, was carry'd by a Majority of 90 Voices against 66. There was another Clause added to the Bill, in Favour of Captain *Perry*, Engineer, who was successful in stopping *Dagenham* Breach; as also an appropriating Clause. And so the Bill with the Amendments, was order'd to be ingross'd: Then the ingross'd Bill in Favour of the Earl of *Arran*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

June 23. The ingross'd Malt-Bill was also read the 2d Time, pass'd and sent up to the Lords; and then the Commons went upon the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch*, in the County of *Southampton*; and having heard Counsel and examin'd Witnesses on both Sides, the farther hearing was put off to the next Day, when the Question being put, that *Frederick Tiltney*, the sitting Member, was duly elected for the said Borough, it was carry'd in the Negative; and then resolv'd, that *John Conduit*, Esq; was duly elected. The same Day the King came to the House of Peers with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mⁿ, Cyder and Perry, to raise Money by Way of a Lottery for

the Service of the Year 1721, and for transferring the Deficiency of a late Malt Tax to the Land Tax for the said Year; and for disposing certain Overplus Moneys to proper Objects of Charity, and for giving farther Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts; and touching small Quantities of Cyder exported; and for Relief of Captain John Perry concerning Dagenham Breach; and touching lost Bills, Tickets or Orders; and concerning the Duty of small Pieces of Plate; and to enable the Undertakers for raising Thames Water in York Buildings to sell Annuities by Way of a Lottery; and for satisfying a Debt which was charg'd on the late Duty on Hops; and for appropriating the Moneys granted in this Session of Parliament.

2. An Act for the farther preventing his Majesty's Subjects from Trading to the East Indies under foreign Commissions; and for encouraging and farther securing the lawful Trade thereto; and for farther regulating the Pilots of Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet.

3. An Act for enabling Charles Earl of Arran to purchase the forfeited Estate of James Butler late Duke of Ormond; and for granting Relief to William late Lord Widdrington; and for enlarging the Time for determining Claims upon the forfeited Estates; and for enabling the Commissioners for the said forfeited Estates to certify into the Exchequer all such Estates as they have found to be given to Papists or Superstitious Uses.

4. An Act for repairing the several Roads leading from the Town of Ledbury in the County of Hereford to the several Places therein mention'd.

5. An Act for repairing the Road from Wendover to the Town of Buckingham in the County of Bucks.

6. An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be brew'd for Sale, vended or tapp'd within the Town of Jedburgh, and Privileges thereof, for paying the publick Debts of the said Town, and for supplying the same with fresh Water, and for other Purposes therein mention'd.

7. An Act for repairing the Road from St. Giles's Pound to Kilburn Bridge in the County of Middlesex.
And to five private Acts.

June 26. Mr. Clayton reported the Amendments made in the grand Committee to the Sufferers Bill, one of which being disagreed to, Sir Thomas Cragg mov'd, that the

the Consideration of it might be put off 'till the Wednesday next following. This Motion was seconded by Mr. *Rudge*, Deputy-Governour of the *South-Sea Company*, and thirded by Mr. *Freeman*, who suggested, ' That it ' would be more advantageous to mulct the late Directors in a round Sum of Money, to be levy'd among ' themselves, than to confiscate their Estates, and put ' them in the Hands of Trustees: That by the former ' Method, 12 or 1500,000*l.* might be rais'd by the ' Lump, which was more than could be got the other ' Way, and with less Trouble and Charge.' But the House not seeming to relish the Motion, it was dropt, and agreed to consider the Report immediately.

The House hereupon began with the Preamble of the Bill, in Relation to which, two Points were strenuously debated: The first was, that the Words Seven Millions and upwards, should be alter'd into these Words, an immense Sum: Which was mov'd by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and supported by the Chancellor of the Dutchy, and Mr. *Hungerford*; but being oppos'd by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, and some other Members, it was carry'd without dividing, that the Words Seven Millions and upwards should stand.

The next Point was in Relation to Mr. *Aislaby*, who in the Preamble of the Bill is charg'd with Breach of the great Trust in him repos'd, and that with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, he had combin'd with the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, in their pernicious Practices, and had been guilty of most dangerous and infamous Corruptions, &c. with other Allegations that are made the Ground of his Punishment, in the enacting Part. Mr. *Giles Earle* mov'd, that these hard Epithets might either be left out, or at least soften'd; urging, among other Reasons, That the same would leave an indelible Blot upon his Son, a worthy Gentleman, and a Member of that House, and his Family, to whom the House had thought fit to allow a considerable Estate. Mr. *Grey Neville* spoke yet more at large in Favour of Mr. *Aislaby*, urging most of the Arguments contain'd in a Speech upon the Consolidated Bill, and in particular, that the Allegations or Facts charg'd upon Mr. *Aislaby*, were not supported by sufficient Evidence.

It will be proper in this Place to insert the said Speech on the Consolidated Bill; in which are contain'd most of the Arguments made Use of in Behalf of Mr. *Aislaby*. The said Speech is as follows.

S I R,

THE Charge in the Bill before us against the Honourable Person, who is the Subject of this Debate, consists of these two Articles,

Breach of Trust, and Corruption.

The Breach of Trust is grounded upon the 8th, 9th, and 10th Resolutions of this House, upon which the Bill was order'd to be brought in. These Articles contain the several Accusations of his having been privy to the Loan of the *Exchequer* Bills upon Stock; his advising or approving the first Money Subscription at 300*l.* per Cent. his encouraging the third Money-Subscription by sending in a List.

I shall not enter into any Dispute, whether these Facts can be proved or not; but taking them for granted, I am extremely at a Loss to find any Breach of Trust in the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, for having had any Share in these Matters.

Does the Act of Parliament direct the Treasury to take Care in what Manner the Company employ'd the *Exchequer*-Bills? — There is not one Word in the Act relating to it.

Does the Act direct the Treasury to take Care what Subscription the Company took in, and at what Rates? If the Act had repos'd such a Trust in the Treasury, this honourable Person, and every other Officer in it, would have been highly to blame, if they had not kept a watchful Eye upon the Company in these Transactions: But if the Act leaves these Matters entirely to the Management of the Company, whose concern alone it was, where can the Breach of Trust be in the Treasury?

The Directors and the Company acted under the Authority of an Act of Parliament: Has any Body ever heard, that a Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, or the Lords of the Treasury, or a Lord High-Treasurer, had Power to controul or dispencc with, or give Directions contrary to an Act of Parliament.

If any Body had a Power to controul 'em we had, and we alone, I mean the whole Parliament then sitting: The *Exchequer* Bills were issu'd and lent by the Company, and the first and second Subscriptions taken in long before the House 'rose: We saw what they were doing, did we find fault with it? No, quite contrary; we approv'd of the two first Subscriptions by another Act of Parliament, even in the same Sessions; and is this honourable Person now to be punish'd in a most severe Manner for what the

Directors

Directors did, by Virtue of a Law of our making, and confirm'd by another Law after those Matters were over? If there was any Breach of Trust any where, it was certainly in us, who alone had the Power of putting a Stop to any pernicious Practices of the Directors, whilst we ourselves were sitting.

But, Sir, we were not to blame for not having obstructed what they did at that Time, nor was the Treasury to blame, or were the Directors themselves to blame, or guilty of any Breach of Trust on these Accounts; the taking in Subscriptions, and the raising their Stock, was lawful in itself, and absolutely necessary to execute the Scheme, from which the Publick was to reap so great Advantage: But the Breach of Trust, the pernicious Practices from whence all these Calamities have flow'd, were the making Use of the many Millions of Money that they had got, only to raise their Stock to an imaginary Height, by lending it out to Gamblers and Favourites, and even without any reasonable Security at all. They who advis'd and encourag'd these Practices, have been the Directors in their own Wrong, and to the manifest Wrong of many thousands of Families.

But upon this Head this honourable Person is not accus'd by any Body whatever.

The second Accusation in this Bill brought against him, is the Charge of Corruption, which is grounded upon the Resolution that declares Mr. Knight held 20,000 *l.* South-Sea Stock for this honourable Person, whilst this Bill was depending, without any Money paid, or Security given for the same.

As for this Article, I must own I am under great Concern for the Dignity of this House; it is certain that the Zeal which has been shewn to do Justice upon Offenders, and to relieve unhappy Sufferers, is very commendable; but whether that Zeal has not carry'd us something too far in this Matter, I confess I very much fear: It is not to be expected, that when this honourable Person made his Defence, what he said in his own Justification could be perfectly understood, especially on this Head, it being the Result of several Accounts, which very few People can carry along with them in a Debate; I must own I was not capable of doing it, and could not help being extremely surpriz'd to find, when that Matter came to be stated in the Votes, that by those very Resolutions upon which this honourable Person was condemn'd, his Innocence of this Crime is as clear as it is possible to make it.

This

This I believe every one, tho' ever so prejudic'd, must be satisfy'd of, that takes but the Pains of considering two or three of the Resolutions together.

By the first Resolution we declare Mr. Knight bought in December 1719, 22,000 *l.* South-Sea Stock for this honourable Person, who paid him, as appears by the same Account 27,800 *l.* for it.

By the third Resolution we declare, Mr. Knight, in February 1719, by the Hand of Surman, and the Broker, sold 20,000 *l.* of the same South-Sea Stock at 130 *l.* per Cent. for the Use and Benefit of Mr. Aislable; so that then Mr. Knight had 26,000 *l.* of Mr. Aislable's Money in his Hands, and likewise the remaining 2000 *l.* South-Sea Stock mention'd in the first Resolution, which at 175, the then Market Price, was worth 3500 *l.* both together making 29,500 *l.* which Sum was certainly a sufficient Security for the 35,000 *l.* paid by Mr. Knight on the 4th of March following, for the 20,000 *l.* South-Sea Stock, remaining in his Hands till the honourable Person paid him the rest of the Money, about 6000 *l.*

There could not possibly be any Accident by fall of the Stock, that could render this a bad Security. But it is very well known, that this was not all that the honourable Person prov'd Mr. Knight had in his Hands at the Time he paid for this 20,000 *l.* South-Sea Stock: Mr. Surman prov'd at the Bar of the House, that Mr. Knight had 10,000 *l.* East-India Stock belonging to the honourable Person at that Time, which Weymondfold prov'd he bought for him, 9000 *l.* of which Mr. Surman sold on the 9th of March for 18,900 *l.* the whole, at that Time, being worth 21,000 *l.* But, Sir, I have for my Information stated all these Matters together in a regular Manner, and I will beg Leave to read it to you Gentlemen, that if I am mistaken in any Point I may be set right.

The State of Mr. Aislable's Account with Mr. Knight, upon the Votes of the House of Commons, and Mr. Surman's Evidence given at the Bar, March 8, 1720.

ROBERT KNIGHT		Dr.	
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1719			
Decemb.	To Cash, paid him in Bank Notes —	27800	0
Feb. 12.	To 20000 <i>l.</i> South-Sea Stock sold by	} 26000	0
	Weymondfold at 130 ————		
	To 2000 <i>l.</i> South-Sea Stock remain-	} 3500	0
	ing in his Hands at 175 ————		
		57300	0

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
		57300	0
Mar. 9.	To 9000 <i>l.</i> East-India Stock sold by Surman and Weymondfold at 210	18900	0
	To 1000 <i>l.</i> East-India Stock remain- ing in his Hands at 210	2100	0
		78300	0

		<i>Cr.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1719				
Decemb.	By 22000 <i>l.</i> South-Sea Stock bought by Strode at several Prices	27800	0	
Mar. 4.	By 20000 <i>l.</i> South Sea Stock, bought by Weymondfold at several Prices	35357	10	
	By Ballance due to J. A.	15142	10	
		78300	0	

By this Account it appears, Sir, as plain as Figures can make it, that Mr. Knight paid for this Stock with this Gentleman's Money, and had at that Time, or in a few Days after, a Ballance over and above in his Hands, due to the honourable Person above 15000 *l.*

But, Sir, there is still another Evidence upon our Votes, which is stronger, if possible, than this, and which convinc'd me more that this Stock was bought with this Gentleman's own Money; and that he alone was to run all the Hazard relating to it, than any living Evidence whatever that could be given about it: I mean the Letter by which the honourable Person order'd Mr. Weymondfold to buy this Stock for him; which Order is mention'd in our fourth Resolution, and the Letter it self is upon your Table: This Letter was undoubtedly writ before this Enquiry could be thought of; this Letter was writ by a great Officer to a common Broker. At that Time, certainly there could be no Occasion of any Art or Management betwixt these two Persons on this Account. If any thing can give us the clearest Light into this Transaction, it must be this Letter: Give me leave to read it.

SIR,

S I R,

I Receiv'd yours, and did not write to Mr. Knight as you fancy'd, but left it all to you; if you can make it up 20,000 l. I would stop there, since it has risen upon us so fast.

I am yours,

Mar. 1, 1719.

J. A.

P. S. I will desire Mr. Knight to pay you the Money.

By this Evidence, produc'd by the Secret Committee against the honourable Person, it plainly appears to be his Stock; and by this Letter he is laid under an Obligation to accept and pay for it, whether it had risen or fallen; and this is Law, and this is Practice. In the next Place, it proves it to be the Gentleman's own Money, and not the Company's; because he restrains the Broker from buying more, because the Stock rose so fast, which is not a Reason to be given, if the Company had been to run the Risque, and not the honourable Gentleman, but the contrary. But what is more convincing that it was not done in concert with Mr. Knight, is, that the honourable Person says, *He did not write to Knight, as he fancy'd, but left it all to Weymondfold.*

Thus, Sir, 'tis plain, that unless we unvote what we voted *Nemine Contradicente* in our first Resolution, and what we voted in the third Resolution, and unless we disprove this Letter just mention'd, and unless Mr. Surman were in the Castle of *Antwerp*, it will be impossible for us to go about to make good this Charge of Corruption against the honourable Person; but every Account, every Circumstance, every Evidence we shall produce against him, will be very strongly for him.

Therefore, I hope, Gentlemen will consider what they are going to do. I am satisfy'd, in the present Temper People are, every Step we shall take towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, will be applauded by Thousands and ten Thousands; but in a little Time the Fury will certainly abate, when we have done all we can for them, and, perhaps, that all not satisfy many.

It behoves us to carry our Views forward, and to consider how we shall look our Country in the Face, if we cannot justify our Actions, when they shall come to be consider'd calmly. And who, indeed, will be able to justify the destroying a Gentleman's Reputation, and tearing his Estate from him, and putting him under the most cruel Tortures, the severest Penalties and Incapacities,

not only without Evidence of the Crimes laid to his Charge, but contrary to the strongest Evidence of his Innocence.

Are we to take away a Man's Reputation and Estate for a Breach of Trust in Matters that were not in any Manner committed to his Care; for confederating with People who all deny that ever they communicated their Counsels or Measures to him in any of their unwarrantable Practices? For Corruption, when by our own State of the Case, there is no Appearance of Corruption in that Transaction, but quite the Contrary?

This would not be Punishment, but Cruelty; it would not be Restitution, but, in my Opinion, downright Robbery. This would be an Act of Violence and Tyranny unheard of in any *British* Parliament. And as the Thing itself, is unheard of, and unprecedented, so is the Manner of coming at it. Who ever heard of a Bill of Attainder (enacting all the Punishments that can be inflicted, except Loss of Life and Limb) tack'd to another Bill? Neither is it a single Tack, but a Chain of Bills link'd together, of the Condemn'd and Accus'd, of the Dead and the Living: But I will confine myself to the Person whose Case is now in Question, and pray let us see how that Case stands.

First, a Bill is order'd to be brought in against that honourable Person, to prevent him from going out of the Kingdom, and alienating his Estate, that both his Person and his Fortune may be liable to Parliamentary Justice, if he should be found guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge. This Bill is read twice, and then order'd to be committed: Upon the Motion for Commitment, some Gentlemen are apprehensive, that this Bill, singly by itself, may chance not to pass the House of Lords: To prevent any such Accident, the Committee is directed to consolidate this Bill (which, as I have already said, is a Bill in order to bring a Man to Tryal) with a Bill to punish thirty five Persons already convicted of great Offences, by two several Acts of Parliament.

Is this all? No. As some Gentlemen were jealous that the Lords would not pass this Bill singly, which was to make the honourable Person discover his Estate, other Gentlemen were as doubtful whether Matters might not take such a Turn, and Circumstances be so much alter'd, that in another Session the Lords might be as unwilling to take his Estate away when discover'd, and therefore as nothing is like the present Time for do-

ing of Business, and all Delays are dangerous in Things of this Nature, by another Instruction to the said Committee, the honourable Person's Estate is to be confiscated; and lest it should meet with great Difficulties elsewhere, as has been already observ'd, this Punishment is to be tack'd to the former Punishment, which was before tack'd to the Bill against the Directors.

Any body would imagine that here certainly would be an End; but—no. Why, what can be done next? What, is he to be hang'd? Indeed hanging would have been a very safe Way of working, and would have effectually prevented this Gentleman, who is known to have some Talents, from making Use of them at any Time hereafter against those, who he may imagine have dealt very hardly by him; but something else is propos'd that answers just the same Purpose, and that is, a Disability in the honourable Person from receiving any Favour from the Crown, and from sitting or voting in either House of Parliament. This severe, this dangerous Punishment, for the Reasons above mention'd, is likewise tack'd to the last mention'd Punishment, which was tack'd to a former Punishment, and so on.

Was any Thing like this ever heard of in any Age before? Was ever any *Englishman* used in such a Manner? A Gentleman is lock'd up in a Prison, at a great Distance from his Friends, at a great Distance from the Knowledge of what passes in this House, comparatively to what it would be if he had his Liberty: And here are we taking away his Reputation, taking away his Estate, putting him under cruel and ignominious Incapacities, not by the summary Way of a Bill, but by a new invented and more summary Way, by a Clause incorporated into another Bill in a Committee.

Is this our boasted Liberty? Is this our happy Constitution that is such a Barrier to our Lives and Properties? No, Sir, this is not the Constitution of Parliament, this is what our Ancestors never heard of: The several Forms that all Bills ought to pass through, have been wisely provided, to give Time and Opportunity for Application on one Side, and Consideration on the other; and without these Forms, a Man may be hurry'd out of his Life, his Liberty, or his Estate, in as tyrannical a Manner as under the Government of *Peter Alexowitz*.

When Leave is given to offer a Clause, Nobody can tell exactly what that Clause will be, till it is in the Committee: And before the Person that is to suffer by it can be
fully

ully appriz'd of it, the Clause is pass'd, and there is Opportunity of opposing it, but upon the Report, or at the third Reading; and every Body knows how difficult the one is, and how vain the other: All the unfortunate Person's Friends can do, is only, like *Job's* Messengers, to acquaint him from Time to Time with some fresh Calamity that has befallen him.

Sir, I freely declare, I value our Constitution above all Things on Earth; and, I think, those Rebels that fought at *Dumblain* and *Preston* to destroy it, and who, by setting a Popish bigotted Tyrant upon the Throne, would have depriv'd us of our Religion and Liberties, as well as our Estates, greater Criminals than those who used indirect Arts last Summer to get our Money from us: Nay, I think them greater Criminals than even those Guardians of Orphans and Infants who flung their Wards into the Stocks, when they themselves sold out at excessive high Prices; and, by leaving those unhappy Wretches in that Gulph of Perdition, made a golden Bridge for themselves to escape upon. Obliging those Hypocrites to make Restitution to those most unhappy Sufferers, would be a Piece of the highest Justice both in the Sight of God and Man. But my just Concern for those miserable Creatures has carry'd me a little from my Subject.

When I say, Sir, that I value our Constitution so highly, it is because of its being so strong a Fortress against all the sudden Irruptions of arbitrary Power in every Shape: It consists in this, that no man can suffer Loss of Life, or Limb, or Reputation, or Liberty, or Estate, but upon a fair Trial, and by the Judgment of his Peers in all common Cases; and in the most extraordinary Cases, where the Legislature interposes, the Trial is to be by a Bill; in such a Case, Leave must be first given to bring in that Bill; then it must be read a first, and then a second Time, afterwards committed, then reported, and read a third Time; after which, it goes through all the same Forms in the House of Lords, where a Man has all the same Opportunities of making his Defence, and their Lordships have as free a Liberty of Judging, as the Commons had before.

In the last Place, it comes to the Royal Assent, and there is Room for Application for Mercy, and the Bill may be after all rejected.

But, Sir, if instead of all these Checks upon the sudden Resolutions of the Judges, and all these Opportunities of Defence of the Person accus'd, a Man may be dr

stroy'd at once, by a Clause offer'd in a Committee, and tack'd to a Money Bill, or any other Bill of a more popular Kind, which the whole Nation may expect should pass, and consequently both the Lords and the Crown be depriv'd of their free Judgment; and by that Means be struck out of the Legislature, I do not see how our Constitution can be more effectually subverted.

This would be tearing up Parliaments by the Roots, and destroying, at one Blow, all that our Ancestors and we have been so long struggling to preserve.

An Act of this Nature would be a greater Iniquity than any the Directors did or could commit, and would obliterate their Offences, by conveying down to Posterity greater Crimes than they were ever guilty of.

I hope, Sir, we shall not do them such a Service at our own Expence, and therefore I am for leaving the honourable Person out of the Bill, and for going on against him, as we at first set out, in a just fair Parliamentary Way, to the End, that if he has been guilty of any Faults, he may be punish'd for them; but I am not for punishing him for other Persons Faults, much less am I for punishing him in such a monstrous, in such a violent Manner, as will declare to all the World, that we could not make good our Charge against him, but yet were resolv'd to sacrifice him, and even the Constitution itself with him.

We return now to the Debates in the House.

Mr. *Neville* was answer'd by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Mr. *Spencer Cowper*, and Mr. *Freeman*, who insisted, That tho' the Facts mention'd in the Preamble could not be legally prov'd, yet the House being satisfy'd in their Consciences of the Truth of those Facts, from the Evidence that had appear'd before them, the same was sufficient for that House. Sir *Joseph* having spoke with some Vehemence upon that Head, Mr. *Neville* made some smart Reflections upon him: But though Mr. *Robert Walpole* and Mr. *Lechmere* spoke likewise in Behalf of Mr. *Aislaby*, yet were they not able to stem the Tide which run so strong against him, that it was carry'd, without dividing, to let the Words in the Preamble, relating to him, continue. Then upon a Debate when to proceed upon the Report of the Sufferers Bill, it was carry'd for the next Day: And the Call of the House farther adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

The next Day; June 17, Mr. London reported from the Committee to whom the Report upon the Petition of the Officers of the Regiments of *Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton*, who served the States-General during the late War, was recommended, the Matter, as it appear'd to them, and the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon; and the Resolutions being read a 2d Time, were agreed unto by the House as follow, viz.

1. That the States-General ought to have paid the Regiments of *Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton*, as they did the other *Scotch* Regiments in their Service; and that the said Regiments of *Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton* ought now to be accounted with according to the Capitulation sign'd at *London* the 7th of *March*, 1721, by *Adrian Van Borselen* Lord of *Gelder Malsen*, Minister of the States-General.

2. That the same Interest be allow'd the Officers of the several Regiments of *Douglas, Wood, and Hamilton*, who serv'd the States-General in the late War, as the said Officers are obliged to Pay the military Solicitors approv'd of by the said States, for Money advanc'd by the Solicitors to the said Officers and their Companies, and for the Service of the States-General, not exceeding 13 Stivers monthly for 100 Guilders for *South Holland*, 16 Stivers monthly for 100 Guilders for *North Holland*, and 6 Guilders per Ann. for 100 Guilders for the Province of *Zee-land*. And it was order'd, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for examining, stating, and determining the Debts due to the Army, was committed, have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions.

After this, the House took into farther Consideration the Report about the Sufferers Bill, and the first Clause they went upon, was that for investing the Estates of the forfeiting Persons in Trustees, for the Use of the Publick. Mr. *Arthur Moore*, in a long and eloquent Speech, mov'd for an Alteration of that Clause, and was seconded by Mr. *Hangerford*. They were answer'd by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, and the latter by Mr. *Lechmere*, to whom the Lord *Molesworth* reply'd. After this, Mr. *Lade*, one of the Trustees nam'd in the Bill, seem'd to decline that Office, saying, 'That he was very easy in his Fortune, and therefore wish'd he might be excus'd from engaging in a Business, which he foresaw would be attended with great Difficulties: That he knew not what the House might expect from them; and that in so extensive, and so perplex'd

plex'd an Affair, it was impossible to please every Body. To this the Lord *Molesworth* reply'd with some Vehemence, animadverting upon them who, in so important an Affair, appear'd Lukewarm in the Service of their Country. On the other Hand, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Grey Neville*, and some others, spoke for the Motion; but tho' their Design in getting the Clause alter'd, was to mulct the Directors, and others, instead of confiscating their Estates, yet they never mention'd it directly, only insinuating, that they would offer a Clause at the End of the Bill, which would more effectually answer the Purposes thereof, and bring in more Money to the Publick: But the House in general not relishing the Motion, it was dropt without dividing. Then the farther Consideration of the Report was adjourn'd to the next Day, when the House having sat till almost nine a-Clock in the Evening, they went through all the Schedules of the late Directors Estates, and agreed with the Committee, as to the Allowances given to them, except the four following, viz. Mr. *Astell* to whom they gave 10000*l.* instead of 5000*l.* Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, who had 15000*l.* instead of 10000*l.* Sir *John Blunt* 5000*l.* instead of 1000*l.* and Mr. *Francis Hawes* 5000*l.* instead of 31*l.* It was mov'd to reduce Sir *Theodore Janssen's* Allowance to 30000*l.* but upon a Division, it was carry'd by a great Majority for 50000*l.*

After this, a Clause was offer'd by Colonel *Earle*, to be added to the Bill, in Favour of Mr. *Aislaby*, viz. for excepting from the Forfeiture, his Country House, Gardens, and Park, as also his Lady's Jewels and Household Goods; which was brought up and read, and a Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourn'd to the next Day, when, after several Speeches, for and against the said Clause, it was agreed to without any Division.

This being over, the Remainder of the sitting was spent in a Debate of near three Hours upon the Question, whether as the Bill stood, to vest the forfeited Estates in Trustees, or to mulct the late Directors and others, at a certain Sum? A Clause for the Mulct was offer'd by Mr. *Hutchinson*, who propos'd a Million and half Sterling, Sir *Thomas Cross* mov'd for 1,400,000*l.* and several long Speeches were made by Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Loundes*, Mr. *Yonge*, Serjeant *Pengelly*, the Attorney General, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Milner*, Sir *John Eyles*, Mr. *Lade*, and some others, who were most of them for the
Mulct;

Mulct; but not agreeing upon the Sum, the Debate was adjourn'd to the Monday following.

June 30. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the *Bill for appointing Commissioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army.* And on the 1st of July it was order'd, that the several Books and Papers which were referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy, be deliver'd back to the Clerk of the House. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd farther of the publick Credit of this Kingdom, particularly in Relation to the Contracts for *South-Sea Stock* and Subscriptions. Mr. Yonge mov'd, that the *South Sea Company* might not be permitted to deliver out the Receipts for the 3d and 4th Subscriptions, which Motion was seconded by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and spoke to by the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, Colonel *Bladen*, Mr. *Freeman*, Mr. *Grey Neville*, Mr. *Hutcheson*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and some others, but after a long Debate the Question was dropt.

Then another Motion was made by Mr. *Hutcheson*, viz. That all Contracts which should be unperform'd or not compounded by the 29th of *September* next, be enter'd in Books before the 1st of *November* next, or else be void; that no special Bail be requir'd in any Action brought upon any Contract made since the 1st of *December* 1719, and before the 1st Day of *December* 1720, and that no Execution be awarded upon any Judgment obtain'd, in any Action upon any Contract, till the End of the Session of Parliament, after the 29th of *September* next; which, after some Debate, was agreed to without dividing. Then another Motion was made, That all Contracts for any Subscription or Stock, which should be unperform'd before the 29th of *September* next, where the Seller was not when the Contract was made, or within a Time to be limited, actually possess'd of such Subscription, or Stock, shall be declar'd null and void; which was also agreed to without any Division. And the Speaker having resum'd the Chair, the Report of those Resolutions was put off till the Wednesday following.

July 3. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Surrey*, in the Room of *Denzil Onslow*, Esq; decess'd. After which, the House resum'd the adjourn'd Debate upon the Clause offer'd the Thursday before by Mr. *Knigt*, to be added to the Sufferers Bill, viz. That the Estate of which the late Mr. *Craggs* senior, was possess'd in *October* 1719, be vested in the Hands of the

Trustees appointed by this Bill to dispose of the Estates of the late Directors; which being strenuously oppos'd by the Court Party, was, upon a Division, carry'd in the Negative by 104 Voices against 90. Then Sir John Eyles propos'd, that a Clause for vesting the Estates of the forfeiting Persons in themselves, and only laying a Mulet upon them, might be read, which being done accordingly, Sir Thomas Croft spoke to it, and suggested, that it were more advantageous to the Publick, either to mulet the Directors, or to allow them 15 per Cent. out of their Estates for prompt Payment; but this being warmly oppos'd by Mr. Jessop, Mr. Milner, Sir Nathaniel Gould, and the Lord Moleworth, the Motion for reading the said Clause a second Time was rejected with Disdain, and without a Division; and some other Amendments were made to the Bill, which was order'd to be engross'd.

Mr. Controller having the next Day acquainted the Commons, that Nathaniel Wilkinson had been apprehended, pursuant to the Proclamation issu'd out against him, it was resolv'd to address His Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for his great Care in causing the said Wilkinson to be apprehended, and to desire that he might be deliver'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then Mr. Robert Walpole mov'd, and it was thereupon order'd, that a Bill be brought in for preventing the bringing in Infection by clandestine running of Goods. After which Mr. Treby reported the Amendments made to the Bill for appointing Commissioners for stating the Debts due to the Army, which being agreed to, the Bill was order'd to be engross'd.

July 5. The Lord Hinchinbroke from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Authors, Contrivers, Printers, and Publishers of the seditious and traiterous Libel, entitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, with the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick*, Saturday, May 27, 1721; and of all other seditious and traiterous Libels, which tend to raise Discontent and Disaffection in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, acquainting the House, That the said Nathaniel Wilkinson, now in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, having been brought before the said Committee in order to be examin'd in the most solemn Manner, he had (in Contempt of this House) positively refus'd to be so examin'd.

Hereupon it was order'd, 1. That the said Nathaniel Wilkinson be (for his said Contempt) committed close Prisoner to his Majesty's Prison of Newgate, during the Pleasure of this House.

2. That

2. That the said *Nathaniel Wilkinſon* be not permitted to have the Uſe of Pen, Ink, or Paper; and that no Perſon be admitted to come to him without the Leave of this Houſe.

3. That Mr. Speaker do iſſue his Warrants accordingly.

Then Mr. *Farrer*, from the grand Committee on publick Credit, reported ſeveral Reſolutions, which (with an Amendment to one of them) were agreed unto by the Houſe as follows, *viz.*

1. That all Contracts for the Sale or Purchase of Subſcriptions or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, or pretended Company or Corporation, which ſhall be unperform'd or not compounded on or before the 29th Day of *September* next, be enter'd in Books to be kept for that Purpoſe by the reſpective Companies or Corporations, before the 1ſt Day of *November* next, or elſe to be void; and that ſuch Entries ſhall expreſs for whoſe Uſe and Benefit ſuch Contracts were made.

2. That no ſpecial Bail be requir'd in any Action brought, or to be brought, upon any Contract made ſince the 1ſt Day of *December* 1719, and before the 1ſt Day of *December* 1720, for the Sale or Purchase of any Subſcription or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, or pretended Company or Corporation.

3. That no Execution be awarded upon any Judgment obtain'd, or to be obtain'd in any Action brought, or to be brought upon any Contract, for the Sale or Purchase of any Subſcription or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, or pretended Company or Corporation, until the End of the Seſſion of Parliament, which ſhall be next after the 29th Day of *September* next.

4. That all Contracts for the Sale or Purchase of any Subſcriptions or Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, or any other Company or Corporation, which ſhall be unperform'd or not compounded on or before the 29th Day of *September* next, where the Seller, or the Perſon on whoſe Behalf ſuch Contract was made, was not, at the Time of ſuch Contract, or within a Time to be limited, actually poſſeſs'd of, or entitled to ſuch Subſcription or Stock, ſhall be declar'd null and void.

5. That an Addreſs be preſented to his Maſteſty, humbly repreſenting to his Maſteſty the State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom; and to lay before his Maſteſty

the several Resolutions of this House of the 3^d of May, and 9th and 13th of June last, and of this Day, relating thereto: And a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, of which *Robert Walpole*, Esq; was chosen Chairman.

July 6. The Bill for appointing Commissioners for stating the Debts due to the Army, was read the 3^d Time, past, and sent up to the Lords: And on the 7th a Complaint being made to the House, that *John Allen* and Captain *Burrington* had insulted, or otherwise affronted *Nicholas Philpot*, Esq; a Member of this House, in Contempt of, and in Breach of the Privilege of this House, the said *John Allen* and Captain *Burrington* were order'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the engross'd Sufferers Bill was read a 3^d Time with a new Title, viz. a Bill for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. which, with other Amendments, was pass'd and sent up to the Lords by Mr. Clayton. It is observable, that after the 3^d Reading over of the whole Bill, which took up above two Hours, Mr. *Milner* propos'd a Rider to be added to it, importing, that the Household Goods, Plate, Linnen, &c. of the Directors might be excepted out of the Bill; but his Motion was rejected with Disdain, which prevented the offering of some others that were ready to be propos'd in Favour of the late Directors; one in particular, to empower them to compound such Debts as were owing to them either at Home or Abroad.



J A M A I C A, &c.

About the Beginning of June the Lord *Carteret*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of Trade, receiv'd Letters from the Governor of *Bermudas*, giving a melancholy Account of the Havock and Depredations committed by the Pirates about the *Leeward Islands*; and, in particular, that they had taken by Surprize a French Man of War of 40 Guns, on Board of which was the French Governor of *Martinico*, whom they immediately hung up, with the Captain and several of his Men: That they had also taken a Dutch Ship of 30 Guns, and several other Ships bound to the *Leeward Islands*; and that their Numbers

were increas'd to 1500. To this Purpose we shall insert here the following Account.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Andrew Kingston, Commander of the Lloyd Galley, carrying 12 Guns and 18 Men, who sail'd in February last from London for the Island of Jamaica.

St. Christophers, April 24, 1721.

S I R,

I Am sorry to give you this Account of my great Misfortune in this Voyage: On the 26th of March I made the Island of *Deziada* about 11 a Clock at Noon, and soon after I saw two Sail standing the same Course as I did. I made the best of my Way from 'em; but about eight at Night they came a long-side of me: I was then about four Leagues from *Antegoa*; they fir'd at me, being Pirates, one a Ship of 36 Guns, 250 Men, and 50 Negroes, the other a Brigantine of 18 Guns, 46 Men, and 30 Negroes: These I could not withstand. They had been but two Days upon that Station before they saw me, and are both under the Command of *John Roberts*. They carry'd me into *Bermuda*, there kept me five Days, and what of the Cargo was not fit for their Service, they threw over-board: They took away most of my Rigging and Sails, all my Anchors, Blocks, Provisions, Powder, small Arms, &c. and 12 of my Men, and then carry'd me to the Northward, that I might not come into these Islands to give an Account of them; and the 1st of this Instant they left me in a very sad Condition.

The next Day I met a *French* Pirate Sloop of six Guns and 63 Men; they took my Ship from me with the rest of my Men, and most of the Passengers, and put me, my Boy, and seven Passengers into a Sloop they had taken about six Hours before: That Sloop landed me upon the *Virginia* Islands, where I staid five Days before I could get a Passage to this Place.

In coming hither I met the *Rose* Man of War, and gave the Commander an Account of these Pirates, who went in Search of the *French* Men, but could hear nothing of them; so that having been eleven Days on board the *Rose*, I was landed here.

I hope the Ships bound from *London* to *Jamaica* soon after me, may escape the said *Roberts*, for he designs to keep that Station, and destroy all the Ships that come to these Islands which may fall into his Hands. They left me without any Manner of Cloathing; and *Roberts*

brought my Brother (chief Mate) to the Gears, and whipt him within an Inch of his Life, by Reason he had conceal'd two Gold Rings in his Pocket. This is the dismal Account I am to give of this Voyage.

Yours, &c.

A. Kingston.

P. S. At this Place are several Pirates in Prison, which run away with Merchant-Ships Boats from *Antegoa*, and were taken at *Santa Cruz*, an Island not inhabited: Its thought they will not be hang'd, which makes a great many Pirates about these Islands.

Some Months before, Sir *Nicholas Lawes*, Governor of *Jamaica*, caus'd the following Proclamation to be publish'd.

By the King,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS several Treasons, Piracies, and Robberies have been lately committed on the High Seas adjoining to our said Island of *Jamaica* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, and particularly by *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, late of our said Island, Mariners, to the great Damage of our Subjects inhabiting the same; and though we have used such Methods as we thought most effectual for the taking and suppressing of the said Traytors, Pirates, and Robbers, yet we having such Acts of Villany in the utmost Abhorrence, and for the greater Encouragement of such Persons of our Subjects as shall be active in the apprehending the said *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, so that they, or either of them may be brought to Justice, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Council of our said Island to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby promise, that in Case any Person or Persons shall discover or seize, or cause or procure to be discover'd or seiz'd, the said *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, or either of them, so as they may be brought to Justice, such Person or Persons so making such Discovery or Seizure, or causing or procuring such Discovery or Seizure to be made, shall have and receive the Rewards following, viz. for the said *Nicholas Brown* 500 l. of current Money of *Jamaica*, and for the said *Christopher Winter* 300 l. like Money,

Money, which said several Sums our Receiver-General for the Time being is hereby directed and requir'd to pay accordingly.

*Given at St. Jago de la Vega, October 21, 1720,
witness his Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes, Kt.
our Captain General and Governor, &c.*

Four Days after (October 25, 1720) Sir Nicholas Lawes made the following Speech to the honourable Assembly of Jamaica, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

I Had sent for you sooner after the late Prorogation of your own begetting, but that I find by Experience, you are all too wise for me to think of talking you into any Thing that I would have you do, though never so apparently your Interest and Duty so to do.

And I wish you were all so prudent and discreet, as not to be talk'd out of what you ought to do, in Justice to your Country, and Duty to his Majesty; and that by false Reasoning and mistaken Politicks.

I am at length convinc'd, that there are some who would be glad to continue the old Breaches, or to see or make Divisions among us, and 'tis not to be wonder'd, that those who obstinately refuse to serve the King and Country, will be active in doing Mischief; but I would have those Gentlemen remember by what Tenure they hold their Lands, and know under whose Influence and Protection they enjoy, at least, their Well-being; but good Patriots, such as I hope you will appear to be, know how to govern themselves on such Occasions, and *Wisdom will be ever justify'y by her Children.*

Gentlemen and Brother Planters, let it suffice that I can say for myself, I have been known to your Fathers, and am not unacquainted with most of you; and that my Interest, with my Posterity's, stands upon the same Foundation with yours; and therefore I can have no Design or Views, otherwise than what I must be equally concern'd with you in the Event.

I have done all Things in my Power to settle the present and future Peace and Prosperity of this Island, and I wish you had all join'd with me in the same Measures. I may be allow'd to say what your own Journals will shew, to my Honour, that I have pointed out to you, Gentlemen, many more particulars for the publick Welfare,

fare, Security, and Advantage of the Country, than ever any of my Predecessors did.

And now I challenge your whole Body to propose to, or lay before me any Thing, that you in your Wisdom can desire or devise, for your own Good, and the real Interest of this Island, consistent with my Duty, and his Majesty's just Prerogative to grant, that I will not heartily concur with you in.

I must once more recommend to your Consideration, the State and Condition of the Revenues, which shews, were it out of Debt, (as on the contrary it is much incumber'd, and its Credit sunk) how impossible it is for the Government to perform any one Act of Service upon that Footing; and you must be sensible, that the Country is not to be preserv'd in Peace, nor the Rights and Liberties of the People protected, without your generously supporting the just Authority and Dignity of the Crown; and as his Majesty justly expects that from you, for your own Good and Preservation, so now is your Time to demonstrate your Loyalty to the King, and Zeal for your Country's Service, more by Acts and Deeds, than by common Professions and Addresses.

And I hope, for all our Sakes, you will readily fall into that Duty in the ordinary and usual Way, agreeable to our happy Constitution, otherwise it may be easily foreseen, without the Spirit of Prophecy, that his Majesty's most wise and able Ministers will rightly counsel and inform him, how, and by what Ways and Means he may make his Government easy here, and his People truly happy under it; and I know we are all in Love with *English* Laws.

But were I capable, or might be thought worthy of advising you, it should be, not to contend with the King and Ministry, or kick against the Pricks, but to prefer Obedience before Sacrifice, which I am confident would be most acceptable and grateful to his Sacred Majesty and in Consequence make us the happiest Subjects in all his Dominions.

Robert Baillie, Secretary.

The General Assembly was after this adjourn'd to the 19th of January, 1720-21.

Letters from St. *Jago de la Vega*, and from Port Royal in *Jamaica* of the 20th and 21st of February, which arriv'd here about the Beginning of this Month, brought the

the following Accounts of Sir *Nicholas Lawes's* farther Endeavours to suppress the Pirates in those Parts.

A Letter from his Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes, Governor of Jamaica, to the Alcaldes of Trinidad on Cuba.

Gentlemen,

THE frequent Depredations, Robberies, and other of Hostility, which are daily committed on the King my Royal Master's Subjects by Banditti's, who pretend to have a Commission from you, and in reality are shelter'd under you, is the Occasion of my sending the Bearer, Capt. *Chamberlain*, Commander of his Majesty's *Happy Snow*, to demand Satisfaction for the Robberies your People have committed on the King's Subjects of this Island, by those Traytors *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, to whom you have given Protection. These Proceedings are not only a Breach of the Law of Nations, but must appear to the World of a very extraordinary Nature, when consider'd, that the Subjects of a Prince in Amity with another, should encourage such vile Practices. I have had long Patience, and declined using any violent Measures to obtain Satisfaction, hoping the Cessation of Arms, so happily concluded between our Sovereigns, would have put a Stop to these Disorders; but I find the Port of *Trinidad* a Receptacle to Villains of all Nations.

I therefore assure you, in the King my Master's Name, that if I meet with any of your Rogues upon the Coast of this Island, they shall be hang'd without Mercy; I demand of you to make ample Satisfaction to Capt. *Chamberlain*, for all the Negroes which the said *Brown* and *Winter* have taken from this Island since the Suspension of Arms, and that you will deliver up to the Bearer, such *Englishmen* as are detain'd at *Trinidad*, and that you will forbear granting Commissions to, or suffer any such notorious Villains to be equipp'd from your Port, otherwise, those I can meet with, shall be treated as Pirates.

A Letter from Mr. Joseph Lawes, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship Happy Snow, to the Alcaldes of Trinidad.

Gentlemen,

I Am sent by Commodore *Vernon*, Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Ships in the *West-Indies*, to demand, in the King our Master's Name, all the Vessels, with

with their Effects, &c. and also the Negroes taken from *Jamaica*, since the Cessation of Arms, likewise all *English* men now detain'd, or otherwise remaining in your Port of *Trinidado*, particularly *Nicholas Brown* and *Christopher Winter*, both of them being Traytors, Pirates, and common Enemies to all Nations; and the said Commodore hath order'd me to acquaint you, that he is surpriz'd that the Subjects of a Prince in Amity and Friendship with another, should give Countenance to such notorious Villains. In Expectation of your immediate Compliance, I am, Gentlemen,

Off of the River *Trinidado*, Feb. 8, 1720.

Your humble Servant,
Joseph Laws.

The Answer of the Alcaidees of Trinidado to Mr. Laws's Letter.

Capt. Laws,

IN Answer to yours this serves to acquaint you, that neither in this City nor Port are there any Negroes or Vessels which have been taken at your Island of *Jamaica*, nor on that Coast, since the Cessation of Arms; and what Vessels have been taken since that Time, have been for trading in an unlawful Commerce on this Coast; and as for those *English* Fugitives you mention, they are here as other Subjects of our Lord the King, being brought voluntarily to our holy Catholick Faith, and have receiv'd the Water of Baptism; but if they should prove Rogues, and should not comply with there Duty, in which they are bound at present, then they shall be chastiz'd according to the Ordinance of our King, whom God preserve. And we beg you will weigh Anchor as soon as possible, and leave this Port and its Coasts, because upon no Account you shall be suffer'd to Trade, or any Thing else, for we are resolv'd not to admit thereof. God preserve you. We kiss your Hand.

Trinidado, Feb.

8, 1720.

Hieronimo de Fuentes.

Benette Alfonso del Manzano.

Mr. Laws's Reply to the Alcaidees Letter.

Gentlemen,

YOUR refusing to deliver up the Subjects of the King my Master is somewhat surprizing, it being in a Time of Peace, and the detaining them consequently against the Law of Nations: Notwithstanding your trifling Pretence, (for which you have no Foundation but

to forge an Excuse to prevent my making any Enquiry into the Truth of the Facts I have alledg'd in my former) I must tell you, my Resolutions are to stay on the Coast till I have made Reprisals; and should I meet any Vessels belonging to your Port, shall not treat them as the Subjects of the Crown of Spain, but as Pirates, finding it a Part of your Religion in this Place to protect, such Villains. I am, Gentlemen,

*Off of the River Tri-
nidado, Feb. 8, 1720.*

*Your humble Servant,
Joseph Lawes.*

The Answer of one of the Alcaldes to Mr. Lawes's Reply.

Capt. Lawes,

YOU may assure yourself I will never be wanting in the Duty of my Post. The Prisoners that are here are not in Prison, but only kept here to be sent to the Governor of the *Havana*: If you (as you say) command at Sea, I command ashore: If you treat the *Spaniards* your should happen to take as Pirates, I will do the same by every one of your People I can take up. I will not be wanting to good Manners, if you'll do the same: I can likewise act the Soldier, if any Occasion should offer that Way, for I have very good People here for that Purpose. If you pretend any Thing else, you may execute it on this Coast. God preserve you. I kiss your Hand.

Trinidado, Feb.

Sign'd,

20, 1720.

Benette Alfonso del Manzano.

We will conclude this Account of the Pirates with the following Extract.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Mackra, dated at Bombay, Nov. 16, 1720, about the Pirates taking his Ship Cassandra, bound to the East-Indies.

WE arriv'd the 25th of July last, in Company of the *Greenwich*, at *Juanna*, (an Island not far from *Madagascar*) and putting in there to refresh our Men, we found 14 Pirates that came in there Canoes from the Island *Mayotta*, where the Pirate Ship to which they belong'd, viz. *The Indian Queen*, of 250 Tons, 28 Guns, and 90 Men, commanded by Capt. *Oliver de la Bouche*, bound from the *Guinea Coast* to the *East-Indies*, had been bulg'd and lost. They said they left the Captain, and 40 of their Men, building a new Vessel to proceed on their

wicked Design. Capt. Kirby and I concluding it might be of great Service to the *East-India* Company to destroy such a Nest of Rogues, were ready to sail for that Purpose the 17th of *August*, about 8 a Clock in the Morning, whed we discover'd two Pirate Ships standing into the Bay of *Juanna*, one of 34, and the other of 30 Guns. I immediately went on Board the *Greenwich*, where they seem'd very diligent in Preparations for an Engagement, and I left Capt. Kirby with mutual Promises of standing by each other. I then unmoor'd, got under Sail, and brought two Boats a-Head to tow me close to the *Greenwich*, but he being open to a Valley, had a Breeze, and made the best of his Way from me, which an *Ostender* in our Company of 22 Guns seeing, did the same, tho' the Captain had promis'd heartily to engage with us, and I believe would have been as good as his Word, if Capt. Kirby had kept his. About half an Hour after 12 I call'd several Times to the *Greenwich* to bear down to our Assistance, and fir'd Shot at him, but to no Purpose: For tho' we did not doubt but he would join us, because when he got about a League from us, he brought his Ship too, and look'd on, yet both he and the *Ostender* basely deserted us, and left us engag'd with barbarous inhuman Enemies, with their black and bloody Flags hanging over us, without the least Appearance of escaping being cut to Pieces: But God in his good Providence determin'd otherwise; for notwithstanding their Superiority, we engag'd them both about three Hours, during which, the biggest receiv'd some Shot betwixt Wind and Water, which made her keep off a little to stop her Leaks. The other endeavour'd all she could to board us, by rowing with her Oars, being within half a Ship's length of us above an Hour, but by good Fortune we shot all her Oars to Pieces, which prevented them, and by Consequence sav'd our Lives.

About four a-Clock, most of the Officers and Men posted on the Quarter-Deck being kill'd and wounded, the largest Ship making up to us with all Diligence, being still within a Cable's Length of us, often giving us a Broad Side, and no Hopes of Capt. Kirby's coming to our Assistance, we endeavour'd to run a-shore; and tho' we drew four Foot Water more than the Pirate, it pleas'd God that he stuck fast on a higher Ground than we happily fell in with, so was disappointed a second Time from boarding us. Here we had a more violent Engagement than before. All my Officers, and most of my
Men,

Men, behav'd with unexpected Courage, and as we had a considerable Advantage by having a Broad Side to his Bow, we did him great Damage, so that had Capt. Kirby come in then, I believe we should have taken both, for we had one of 'em sure; but the other Pirate (who was still firing at us) seeing the *Greenwich* did not offer to assist us, he supply'd his Concert with three Boats full of fresh Men.

About five in the Evening the *Greenwich* stood clear away to Sea, leaving us struggling hard for Life in the very jaws of Death, which the other Pirate that was a-loat seeing, got a Warp out, and was haling under our Stern; by which Time many of my Men being kill'd and wounded, and no Hopes left us from being all murder'd by enrag'd barbarous Conquerors, I order'd all that could to get into the Long Boat under Cover of the Smoak of our Guns, so that what some did in Boats, and others by swimming, most of us that were able got a-shore by seven a-Clock. When the Pirates came a-board, they cut three of our wounded Men to Pieces. I, with a few of my People, made what Haste I could to the King's Town, 25 Miles from us, where I arriv'd next Day almost dead with Fatigue and Loss of Blood, having been sorely wounded in the Head by a Musket Ball.

At this Town I heard that the Pirates had offer'd 10000 Dollars to the Country People to bring me in, which many of 'em would have accepted, only they knew the King and all his chief People were in my Interest. Mean Time I caus'd a Report to be spread that I was dead of my Wounds, which much abated their Fury. About ten Days after, being pretty well recover'd, and hoping the Malice of our Enemies was nigh over, I began to consider the dismal Condition we were reduc'd to, being in a Place where we had no Hopes of getting a Passage Home, all of us in a Manner naked, not having had Time to get another Shirt, or a Pair of Shoes.

Having obtain'd Leave to go on Board the Pirates, and a Promise of Safety, several of the Chief of 'em knew me, and some of them had sail'd with me, which I found of great Advantage; because, notwithstanding their Promise, some of 'em would have cut me, and all that would not enter with them, to Pieces, had it not been for the chief Captain, *Edward England*, and some others I knew. They talk'd of burning one of their Ships, which we had so entirely disabled, as to be no farther useful to them, and to fit the *Cassandra* in her Room;

but in the End, I manag'd my Tack so well, that they made me a Present of the said Shatter'd Ship, which was Dutch built, call'd the *Fancy*, about 300 Ton, and also 129 Bales of the Company's Cloth, tho' they would not give me a Rag of my own Cloaths.

They sail'd the 3d of *September*, and with Jury Masts, and such old Sails as they left me, I made a Shift to do the like on the 8th, together with 43 of my Ship's Crew, including 2 Passengers, and 12 Soldiers, having but five Tun of Water on board; and after a Passage of 48 Days, I arriv'd here *October* 26, almost naked and starv'd, having been reduc'd to a Pint of Water a Day, and almost in Despair of ever seeing Land, by Reason of the Calms we met with between the Coast of *Arabia* and *Malabar*. — We had in all 13 Men kill'd, and 24 wounded, and we were told that we had destroy'd about 90 or 100 of the Pirates. When they left us, they were about 300 Whites, and 80 Blacks in both Ships. I am perswaded, had our Concert the *Greenwich* done his Duty, we had destroy'd both of 'em, and got 200,000 *l.* for our Owners and selves, whereas to his deserting us the Loss of the *Cassandra* may be justly imputed. I have deliver'd all the Bales that were given me into the Company's Warehouse, for which the Governor and Council have order'd me a Reward. Our Governor Mr. *Boon*, who is extreme kind and civil to me, had order'd me Home with this Packet, but Capt. *Harvey*, who had a prior Promise, being come in with the Fleet, goes in the Room. The Governor has promis'd me a Country Voyage to help to make up my Losses, and would have me stay to go Home with him next Year.

We will fill up the remaining Pages of this *Register* with several remarkable Occurrences as well Foreign as Domestick, beginning with the following Phenomenon, which appear'd at *St. Malo* in *France* on the 1st of *March* last, about 10 at Night, and is related as follows.

THE Moon, which was but two Days old, look'd three Times bigger than ordinary at that Age, red as Fire, and in a surprizing Agitation. There issu'd from between the two Horns of it, a white Bar very luminous, and twice as broad as the common Rainbow. This Bar pointing Eastward, was continually travers'd at Distances, by an infinite Number of blue, green, and red Flames, incessantly ascending and descending. This first
Representation

Representation lasted till near eleven o' Clock, when the Moon seem'd to hurry towards the West.

Afterwards there appear'd in the South-East a Star of an extraordinary Magnitude and Brightness, which plac'd itself almost on the Edge of the white Bar, whose superior Light eclips'd all the Fires that came near it, except this Star, which shone near an Hour in full Splendor, but then disappear'd by little and little, assuming the Colour and Form of a Coal.

Then all the Flames appear'd again upon the white Bar, with a greater Agitation than before, and extended themselves on all Sides. It was light enough to read the smallest Writing; the Firmament was Starry, the Air temperate, and there was no Agitation but in the Fires about the Bar, which seem'd to be shaken after a strange Manner. This beautiful Vision continu'd till near two o'Clock in the Morning; and then all went out, the Stars not excepted, and the blackest Night succeeded on a sudden, as if a Curtain had been drawn between Heaven and Earth.

According to other Advices, this Phenomenon began and ended at *Rennes* an Hour sooner than at *St. Malo*. It was seen the same Day at *Bourges*, *la Fleche*, *Nimeguen*, and other Places, and it might have been seen at *Paris*, had it not been for a great Mist, which hinder'd the curious Observers from discovering any Thing more in the Horizon than a faint Light.

The following is an Account of a Sea Monster, given to the Regent by the Captain and two Pilots of a *French Ship*, who saw and hunted it; 'tis suppos'd to be of the same Kind with that kill'd in 1717 by *M. Caron*, upon the Shoals of *Boulogne*. The Regent order'd a Draught of it to be made, and reposit'd in the Archives of *Paris*, the Description.

ON the 18th of *August*, 1720, there appear'd in the Gulph of *Bonaventura*, in *South America*, a Sea Monster, with a Head like a Spaniel, great Teeth, fiery Eyes, smooth Hair, a great flat Nose, Hands, Arms, and shoulders, and every Motion like ours; a brown Skin, Nurse's Chest, and that which distinguishes Sexes, like a Horse's: He seem'd to be about eight Foot high: He came so near the Ship from ten to twelve o' Clock, that one might have almost taken him by the Hand, if he had been willing. The Captain try'd the Harping Iron at him

him twice, but he escap'd by plunging. Soon after he appear'd again, and swam off like a Man bathing. Then he came near again, 'rose out of the Water as high as his Knees, and after doing what the Seamen took very ill, disappear'd for good.

The third Particular made a more frightful Appearance is related as follows :

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Biss, dated at Maderas
Marh 4, N. S.*

A Prodigy hath lately happen'd about the Island of *Tercera*, 17 Leagues distant S. E. from it, in about the 12th to the 20th of *November* last, by Fires which break out on the Surface of the Sea, with a most violent Impetuosity, throwing up Pumice-Stones, and other Combustibles, and hath form'd an Island of three Leagues long and as many broad, having considerable Height, and Mountainous, with five Vulcanoes, making a most hideous Noise like Thunder, or great Guns, and a Cloud proceeding from it, breaking into small Rain of Sand instead of Water. This Prodigy was first seen on the 12th of the said Month by a Ship's Crew belonging to this Island, coming from *Brazil*, who thought at first it had been a Water-Spout ; but coming nearer it, saw a prodigious Flashing of Fire, which smelt of Brimstone, and heard a most astonishing Noise ; afterward a vast Quantity of Fish was perceiv'd dead on the Sea, and appear'd broil'd ; sailing a little farther, they met such a Quantity of Pumice Stones, that it was hardly possible to make Way through them ; at the said Time they did not discern Land ; but it made to them as a Cloud of Fire and Smoak on the Surface of the Sea, for about half a League in Length, and the said Cloud ascending into the Air, distill'd into Showers of Rain, which brought abundance of Sand on their Ship's Deck, and being nigh the Flashes of Fire, and hearing the Noise, they were under great Consternation ; but it pleas'd God to send them a little Breeze of Wind that brought them from it, and at that Time it appear'd to be nothing of Land above Water ; but now, by Description of Mr. *John Robinson*, Master of a Pink-Snow of *Piscarag*, who sail'd round it on the 20th of *December*, it is become a considerable Island, as aforesaid ; and they were so very nigh it becalm'd, that
the

the Ashes proceeding from the vast Fire fell on their Deck, and they were in no small Danger thereby. The Governor of *Tercera* told the said Captain *Robinson*, that the Irruption happen'd on the 20th of *November*, and that it caus'd a great Earthquake in the said Island, which threw down a great many Houses in the City of *Angra*, and the adjacent Parts.

We do not pretend that what follows is a Prodigy, but yet it is so extraordinary, that it deserves to be inserted here.

MADAM *de Tourville*, Wife to the Count *de Tourville*, Son to the late Mareschal of that Name, having voluntarily parted from her Husband in a little Time after her Marriage, was afterwards brought to Bed at *Dieppe* of a Boy, whom she caus'd to be privately christen'd by the Name of *Michael of the Desert*. This Lady being reconcil'd to her Husband in some Years after, return'd Home to his House, and had a second Son, whom the Father always look'd upon to be his eldest. At length she contriv'd some Means for bringing *Michael of the Desert* into the Family, where he was permitted to dine at the same Table with the Count and herself, but otherwise had him respected only as a Stranger till she dy'd, and then he was excluded that Privilege, and regarded no otherwise than as a Domestick. The Count *de Tourville* dying, the younger Brother, who thought himself to be sole Heir, immediately enter'd into the Possession of the Family Estate; but *Michael of the Desert* was not, it seems, wholly uninform'd of his Birthright, and upon his Brother's refusing him a reasonable Pension for his Life, had Recourse to Law for recovering of his Estate, and the Case coming before the Parliament of *Rouen*, they declar'd him Heir. The young Count *de Tourville* presented a Petition to the King's Council of State, to have Judgment against the Decree made by the Parliament of *Rouen*; but the Council gave Sentence on the Matter, and notwithstanding the great Solicitations of the Count, his Petition was set by, and the Decree of Parliament was confirm'd in Council by 27 Voices against 26, and *Michael of the Desert* is now in Possession of 35000 Livres a Year, which the Count *de Tourville* might have preserv'd, by allowing out of it a slender Pension at the Beginning.

Before we leave these uncommon Accidents, we will add the following Account written from *Ferrara* in the Ecclesiastical State, of the 20th of *August* last.

ABRAM, the famous Rabbi of the Tribe of *Levi*, who dy'd long ago with the Reputation of a great Prophet, and whose Writings are held in mighty Veneration by the modern *Hebrews*, left a Prophecy, That 4333 Years after the Birth of the Patriarch *Abraham*, (which, according to their Calculation, happens this present Year) the Messiah, whom they expect, shall be born of a Virgin, to deliver, by his Blood, the *Jewish* Nation from the Captivity they have been in ever since the Destruction of *Jerusalem*; that on the Day of his Birth, which should be likewise that of his Death, a famous King, reveal'd by Inspiration, shall be chosen, to re-unite under his Command the dispers'd Nation, to lead them to their future Conquests, and render them renown'd by the total Destruction of the *Christians*. Some *Jews* of this City being possess'd with a Belief, that they should see the Accomplishment of this Prophecy, prepar'd some Time ago in their Synagogue all the Materials that were enjoin'd for anointing the future King, whom the Spirit was to proclaim to them. As to the Messiah, Chance furnish'd them with a probable Object of their Hopes: Some Soldiers of the Garrison having found early in the Morning a new born Infant wrapt in Swadling Cloaths, and laid decently in a Basket, in one of the Streets, carry'd it to the Palace to the Cardinal Legate, who after having caus'd it to be baptiz'd, order'd it to be deliver'd to the Directors of the Hospital: The Chiefs of the Synagogue hearing this News, immediately appointed four skillful Midwives to search all the *Jewish* Virgins, in order to discover if any of them had been so happy as to be the Mother of that desir'd Infant; one of them had upon her all the requisite Tokens, and on the Report of the Matrons, the Chief of the *Jews* went to the Hospital to reclaim this Infant, whom it was not thought fit to deliver'd to them on Proofs of such a Nature. This Method not having succeeded, they had Recourse to another: One of the *Sbirri* of this City who is very poor, and whose Wife was ready to Lye-in, sold them before hand for 40 Gold Dubats, the Child his Wife should bring forth, in Case it were a Male. According to the Prophecy, the *Jews* were to be Masters of the City where the pretended

pretended Messiah should be born, or at least were to have some Mark of Authority there. Colonel *de Medici*, our then Governor, and the Adjutant *Nicholi*, who suspected nothing of their Design, seem'd to give an Ear to their Enthusiasm, and upon Payment of the Sum of 50,000 Crowns ready Money, deliver'd to them, for some Hours only, the Keys of one of the Gates; but upon Condition that they should not open it. On the Day appointed, the Rabbi, follow'd by 12 of the Chief of the Jews, came to this Gate, to which he laid Claim, and omitted not to take Notice of so evident a Proof of Sovereignty. Two Hours after, the Assembly repair'd to their Synagogue, whither the Sbirri's Infant had been before carry'd, and where, after having shut the Doors, the Babe was sacrific'd. His Veins being open'd, and his Blood sav'd, they kneaded with it unleaven'd Bread, which was distributed to the Assistants, and then they burnt the Body. This barbarous Ceremony being ended, one of the Assembly, whose Name is *Felix Coen*, after having been saluted, anointed, and crown'd as King by the Rabbi, was acknowledg'd as such by the rest of the Assembly. This Affair had been kept very secret, and the Grand Inquisitor had no Notice of it till the Day of this horrid Sacrifice, when he went in Person to the Synagogue, where he found the Throne still standing, and caus'd the new King *Felix Coen*, the Rabbi, and the Chief of the Jews to be secur'd, and carry'd to Prison, where they were laid in Irons, and will soon be brought to Punishment.

Having in the last Register given an Account of the Ceremonies observ'd in the Election of a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, we will here insert the Ceremony of admitting the Prelate of that Order, as it was lately practis'd in the Person of Dr. *Charles Trimne*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

On the 23d of *August*, his Majesty having order'd a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter to be held at *Kensington*, and being pleas'd, according to his Prerogative, to dispence with that Branch of the Statutes which requires the Presence of six Knights Companions, his Majesty being attended by four Knights Companions, all robd in the Mantles of the Order, enter'd into the Chapter-Room, where his Majesty being seated in a Chair of State at the upper End of the Table, and the Knights

plac'd in Chairs, according to the Situation of their Stalls in the Royal Chapel at *Windsor*, Garter King at Arms with Reverence acquainted the Sovereign, that the Bishop of *Winchester* attended at the Door, and humbly besought his Majesty that he might be admitted to the Office of Prelate of this Most Noble Order; and his Majesty being pleas'd to command that the Lord Bishop should be introduc'd into the Chapter, accordingly the Lord Bishop being at the Door, in his Episcopal Habit, was introduc'd between Garter on his Lordship's Right Hand, carrying the Letters Patents of Confirmation under the Great Seal, and the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod on his Lordship's Left Hand, bearing on a Velvet Crimson Cushion the Mantle and Badge belonging to the Prelate; who proceeded up with Reverences towards his Majesty, seated on the Chair of State; where Garter on his Knee presented to the Sovereign the said Letters Patents, which the Sovereign re-deliver'd to Garter, commanding him to read the same; and then his Lordship was invested with the Mantle by the Black Rod, and his Lordship kneeling down, his Majesty put the Badge of the Office of Prelate about his Neck; who continuing kneeling, the Oath of that Office was, at the Sovereign's Command, read to the Prelate by Garter, the Black Rod holding the Gospels; and the Prelate having kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, and being congratulated by the Knights Companions, Garter, by the Sovereign's Command call'd over the Names of the Knights Companions present, beginning with the Juniors, and then the Procession to the Sovereign's Bedchamber was in the following Order, the Knights whose Companions were absent going single, viz.

The Earl of *Sunderland*.

The Duke of *Montague* on the Left Hand, and the Duke of *St. Albans* together.

The Duke of *Bolton*.

The Usher of the Black Rod on the Left Hand, and Garter King of Arms, together, in their Mantles and respective Badges.

The Prelate of the Order

The SOVEREIGN.

About the Beginning of *August* the Experiment of inoculating the Small-Pox, (an Operation practis'd in *Turky*, and other Eastern Parts of the World, to prevent the dismal Effects of that dangerous Distemper) was try'd in

News on seven condemn'd Criminals, with Probability of Success: Therefore to give some Account of this Operation, we will here insert a remarkable Letter from Dr. Emanuel Timonius, dated at Constantinople in September 1713, which had the Approbation of the Royal Society, and was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 339, as follows.

THE Writer of this Discourse observes, that the *Circassians*, *Georgians*, and other *Asiatics*, have introduc'd this Practice of procuring the Small Pox by a Sort of Inoculation, for about the Space of forty Years, among the *Turks*, and others at *Constantinople*.

That altho' at first the more prudent were very cautious in the Use of this Practice, yet the happy Success it has been found to have in Thousands of Subjects for these eight Years past, has now put it out of all Suspicion and Doubt; since the Operation having been perform'd on Persons of all Ages, Sexes, and different Temperaments, and even in the worst Constitution of the Air, yet none have been found to die of the Small-Pox; when, at the same Time, it was very mortal, when it seiz'd the Patient the common Way, of which half the affected dy'd. This he attests upon his own Observation.

Next he observes, they that have this Inoculation practis'd upon them, are subject to very slight Symptoms, some being scarce sensible they are ill or sick; and, what is valu'd by the Fair, it never leaves any Scars or Pits in the Face.

The Method of Operation is thus: Choice being made of a proper Contagion, the Matter of the Pustules is to be communicated to the Person propos'd to take the Infection; whence it has, metaphorically, the Name of Incision or Inoculation. For this Purpose, they make Choice of some Boy, or young Lad, of a sound healthy Temperament, that is seiz'd with the common Small-Pox, (of the Distinct, not Flux Sort) on the twelfth or thirteenth Day from the Beginning of his Sickness, they with a Needle prick the Tubercles, (chiefly those on the Shins and Hams) and press out the Matter coming from them into some convenient Vessel of Glass, or the like to receive it: It is convenient to wash and clean the Vessel first with warm Water. A convenient Quantity of this Matter being thus collected, is to be stop'd close, and kept warm in the Bosom of the Person that carries it, as soon as may be, to the future Patient.

The Patient therefore being in a warm Chamber, the Operator is to make several little Wounds with a Needle, in one, two, or more Places of the Skin, till some Drops of Blood follow, and immediately drop out some Drops of the Matter in the Glass, and mix it well with the Blood issuing out; one drop of Water is sufficient for each Place prick'd. These Punctures are made indifferently in any of the fleshy Parts, but succeed best in the Muscles of the Arm or *Radius*. The Needle is to be a three-edg'd Surgeon's Needle, or it may be perform'd with a Lancet: The Custom is to run the Needle transverse, and rip up the Skin a little, that there may be a convenient dividing of the Part, and the mixing of the Matter with the Blood more easily perform'd; which is done, either with a blunt Stile, or an Ear-picker: The Wound is cover'd with half a Walnut-Shell, or the like concave Vessel, and bound over, that the Matter be not rubb'd off by the Garments; which is all remov'd in a few Hours. The Patient is to take Care of his Diet: In this Place the Custom is to abstain wholly from Flesh and Broth for 20 or 25 Days.

This Operation is perform'd; either in the Beginning of the Winter, or in the Spring.

Some, for Caution, order the Matter to be brought from the Sick by a third Person, least any Infection should be convey'd by the Cloaths of the Operator; but this is not material.

As to the Process of this Matter in Respect of the Idiosyncrasy, the Small-Pox begins to appear sooner in some than in others; in some with greater, in others with lesser Symptoms; but with happy Success in all. In this Place the Efflorescence commonly begins at the End of the seventh Day, which seems to favour the Doctrine of *Crises*.

It was observ'd in a Year when the common Small-Pox was very mortal, those by Incision were also attended with greater Symptoms. Of fifty Persons, who had the Incision made upon them almost in the same Day, four were found in whom the Eruption was too sudden, the Tubercles more, and Symptoms worse. There was some Suspicion, that these four had caught the common Small-Pox before the Incision was made. It is enough for our present Purpose, that there was not one but recover'd after the Incision: In those four the Small-Pox came near the confluent Sort. At other Times the inoculated are distinct, few, and scatter'd; commonly

ten or twenty break out; here and there one has but two or three, few have a hundred: There are some in whom no Pustule rises, but in the Places where the Incision was made, which swell up into purulent Tubercles; yet these have never had the Small-Pox afterwards in their whole Lives, tho' they have cohabited with Persons having it.

It is to be noted, that a no small Quantity of Matter runs for several Days from the Place of the Incision.

The Pocks arising from this Operation are dry'd up in a short Time, and fall off, partly in thin Skins, and partly contrary to the common Sort, vanish by an insensible Wasting.

The Matter is hardly a thick Pus, as in the common, but a thinner Kind of Sanies; whence they rarely pit, except at the Place of the Incision, where the Cicatrices left are not to be worn out by Time, and whose Matter comes near the Nature of Pus.

If an Aposthume breaks out in any, (which Infants are most subject to) yet there is nothing to be fear'd, for it is safely heal'd by Suppuration. If any other Symptom happens, 'tis easily cur'd by the common Remedies.

Observe, they scarce ever make Use of the Matter of the insidious Pox for a new Incision. If this Inoculation be made on Persons who have before had the Small-Pox, they find no Alteration, and the Places prick'd presently dry up, except in an ill Habit of Body, where possibly a slight Inflammation and Exulceration may happen for a few Days.

To this Time, he says, I have known but one Boy, on whom the Operation was perform'd, and yet had not the Small-Pox, but without any Mischief; and some Months after, catching the common Sort, he did very well. It is to be observ'd, that the Places of the Incision did not swell. I suspect this Child prevented the Insertion of the Matter; for he struggled very much under the Operation, and there wanted Help to hold him still. The Matter to be inserted will keep in the Glass very well for 12 Hours. He goes on,

I have never observ'd any mischievous Accident from this Incision hitherto; and altho' such Reports have been sometimes spread among the Vulgar, yet having gone on Purpose to the Houses whence such Rumours have risen, I have found the Whole to be absolutely false.

It is now eight Years since I have been an Eye-witness of these Operations; and to give a greater Proof of the

Sedulity

Sedulity I have us'd in this Disquisition, I shall relate two Histories.

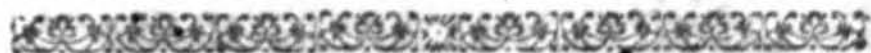
There was in a certain Family a Boy of three Years old, afflicted with the Falling Sickness, the King's Evil, an hereditary Pox, and a long *Marasmus*. The Parents were desirous to have the Incision made upon him; the Small-Pox were thrown off with Ease; about the 40th Day he dy'd of his *Marasmus*. In another Family a Girl of three Years old, troubled with the like Fits, strumous, attended with an hereditary *Lues*, and labouring under a Colliquative Looseness for three Months. The Operation was perform'd on this Child; she came off very well of the Small-Pox, which was all over the 15th Day; on the 23d she dy'd of her Looseness, which had never left her the whole Time.

But it is true, I never maintain'd the Inoculation as a *Panacea*, or Cure for all Diseases; nor do I think it proper to be attempted on Persons like to die. Some more quick-sighted, imagin'd these two Children were as useless Shades, sent to *Charon* by any Means that could be made Use of. If I could have collected any more concerning this Matter, I should have imparted it candidly.

Preamble to the Lord Viscount Torrington's Patent.

AS the Grandeur and Stability of the *British Empire* depends chiefly upon Knowledge and Experience in Maritime Affairs, we esteem those worthy of the highest Honours, who, acting under our Influence, exert themselves in maintaining our Dominion over the Sea. It is for this Reason that we have determin'd to advance the Degree of Peerage our trusty and well beloved Counsellor Sir *George Byng*, Kt. and Bart. who, being descended from an ancient Family in *Kent*, and educated from his Youth in the Sea-Service, hath, through several Posts, arriv'd to the highest Stations and Command in our Navy, by the Strength of his own Abilities, and a Merit distinguish'd by our Predecessors and ourselves in the many important Services which he has perform'd with remarkable Fidelity, Courage, and Success. In the late vigorous Wars, which rag'd so many Years in *Europe*, Wars fruitful of naval Combats and Expeditions, there was scarce any Action of Consequence wherein he did not bear a principal Part, nor were any Dangers or Difficulties so great, but he surmounted them by his exquisite Conduct,

Conduct, and a good Fortune that never fail'd him ; particularly, when a Storm was gathering in *France*, and it was uncertain upon what Part of the Coast it would fall, with wonderful Sagacity and Diligence he flew to the very Place of Danger, rescuing our Capital City of *Scotland* from the imminent Attack of a *French* Squadron, which had many Rebels and numerous Forces on board ; and by his very Appearance, defeated the vain Hopes of the Enemy, obliging them to relinquish their disappointed Enterprize, and to seek their Safety by a Flight towards their own Ports, attended with Loss. With no less Vigilance he repress'd, not long since, the like Machinations of the same Traitors in the Ports of *France*, who were so disconcerted at his Presence, as to abandon the Schemes they had projected ; for which prudent Service we conferr'd on him the Dignity of Baronet, the first Mark of our Royal Favour : Moreover lately, when new Contentions were springing up in *Italy*, and the Discord of Princes was on the Point of embroiling *Europe* again in a War, he did, with singular Felicity and Conduct, interpose with our Squadron, crushing, at one Blow, the labour'd Efforts of *Spain* to set up a Power at Sea, and advanc'd the Reputation of our Arms in the *Mediterranean* to such a Pitch, that our Flag gave Law to the contending Parties, and enabled us to resetttle the Tranquillity that had been disturb'd. It is just therefore, that we should distinguish with higher Titles a Subject who has so eminently serv'd us and his Country, both as Monuments of his own Merit, and to inflame others into a Love and Pursuit of Virtue. Know ye therefore, &c.



Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to *Sept. 19, 1721.*

<i>Int.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd.</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1396145	2144
4	8th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1199959	1361
6	9th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	59000	59
4	Malt 1719	700000	552194	1115
4	Malt 1720	700000	535000	734
4	Coals	228787	192793	715
	Malt 1718, all paid off.			
	Hops all paid off.			

A Year's Interest due on the Benefit Tickets of the Lottery 1719 to *Lady-day* last, is now paying at the Banquetting-House in the Privy-Garden, *Westminster.*

All the Blanks in the Lottery 1710, due for the Year 1720, are in Course of Payment.

All the Benefits due the 25th of March 1721, are in Course of Payment.

F I N I S.



THE
Historical Register.

 NUMBER XXIV.

GREAT BRITAIN.



Having in the three preceding *Registers* for this Year, been oblig'd to omit some very material Articles of the Proceedings against the *South-Sea* Directors, &c. we will begin this fourth by supplying that Defect.

On the 21st of *December* the House of Lords order'd, That an Account of the Authorities and Powers the Directors had from the General Court of the said Company, to lend out any Money upon the said Stock and Subscriptions; also a List of the Names of the Subscribers to the several Money-Subscriptions, the several Sums subscrib'd, what Money has been paid thereupon, and what remains unpaid, and by whom; also an Account of what Quantities of Stock have been bought for the Account of the said Company, at what Times, or what Price, and what Brokers bought or sold the same; and also an Account of what Stock has been bought, pursuant to the Agreement of the said Company with any of the Subscribers, and at what Time, should be laid before them.

The next Day their Lordships likewise order'd, 1st, That the Managers and Directors appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, do forthwith lay before this House, a true Copy of the Writing or Writings, by which they are appointed Managers and Directors.

2^{dly}, That the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company do lay before this House, a true Copy of the Writing or
 M m Writings