

An exact LIST of the present
Parliament of Great-Britain.

The House of LORDS.

Note, Those mark'd thus * are under Age, and thus † are the
Sixteen Scotch Peers.

HIS Royal Highness George-Augustus, Prince of Wales, &c.
His Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus, Duke of York and
Albany, Earl of Ulster, &c.

* His Highness Frederick-Lewis, (eldest Son of his Royal High-
ness the Prince of Wales) Duke of Gloucester.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor
of Great Britain.

Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and He-
reditary Marshal of England.

John Campbel, Duke and Earl of Greenwich, Lord Steward
of the King's Household.

Thomas-Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamber-
lain of the King's Household.

D U K E S:

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

* Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Charles Beauclaire, Duke of St. Albans.

Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton.

Peregrine Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

* Wriothesly Russel, Duke of Bedford.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

* John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

John Montagu, Duke of Montagu.

† James Grahme, Duke of Montrose.

† John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.

* James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great
Gamblerlain of England.

Henry Bentinck, *Duke of Portland*.
 Philip Wharton, *Duke of Wharton*.
 William Montague, *Duke of Manchester*.
 James Brydges, *Duke of Chandos*.
 Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, *Duke of Dorset*.
 Scroop Egerton, *Duke of Bridgwater*.

M A R Q U E S S E S.

† John Hay, *Marquess of Twedale*.

E A R L S.

Gilbert Talbot, *Earl of Shrewsbury*.
 James Stanley, *Earl of Derby*.
 Theophilus Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon*.
 Thomas Herbert, *Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*.
 Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln*.
 Edward Howard, *Earl of Suffolk*.
 James Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury*.
 Brownlow Cecil, *Earl of Exeter*.
 John Sidney, *Earl of Leicester*.
 George Compton, *Earl of Northampton*.
 Edward Rich, *Earl of Warwick and Holland*.
 William Fielding, *Earl of Denbigh*.
 Thomas Fane, *Earl of Westmoreland*.
 Henry-Bowes Howard, *Earl of Berkshire, Deputy to the Earl*
Marshal of England.
 John Savage, *Earl Rivers*.
 Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth*.
 Harry Grey, *Earl of Stamford*.
 Heneage Finch, *Earl of Winchelsea*.
 Philip Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield*.
 Thomas Tufton, *Earl of Thanet*.
 Robert Spencer, *Earl of Sunderland*.
 Nicholas Leak, *Earl of Scarisdale*.
 Edward Montagu, *Earl of Sandwich*.
 Edward Hyde, *Earl of Clarendon*.
 William Capel, *Earl of Essex*.
 George Brudenel, *Earl of Cardigan*.
 Arthur Annesley, *Earl of Anglesey*.
 Charles Howard, *Earl of Carlisle*.
 Thomas Bruce, *Earl of Ailesbury*.
 Richard Boyle, *Earl of Burlington*.
 * Anthony-Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftesbury*.
 George-Henry Lee, *Earl of Lichfield*.
 Charles-Bodvile Roberts, *Earl of Radnor*.
 William Paston, *Earl of Yarmouth*.
 James Berkeley, *Earl of Berkeley*.
 Daniel Finch, *Earl of Nottingham*.

Henry Hyde, *Earl of Rochelter.*
 Montagu-Venables Bertie, *Earl of Abingdon.*
 * Baptist Noel, *Earl of Gainsborough.*
 * Robert Darcy, *Earl of Holderness.*
 Other Windsor Hickman, *Earl of Plymouth.*
 William-Stafford Howard, *Earl of Stafford.*
 Richard Lumley, *Earl of Scarborough.*
 George Booth, *Earl of Warrington.*
 Richard Newport, *Earl of Bradford.*
 Frederick Zulestein, *Earl of Rochford.*
 William-Anne Van Keppel, *Earl of Albemarle.*
 William Coventry, *Earl of Coventry.*
 Edward Russel, *Earl of Orford.*
 William Villiers, *Earl of Jersey.*
 Henry D'Anverquerque, *Earl of Grantham.*
 John Pouler, *Earl Pouler.*
 Francis Godolphin, *Earl of Godolphin.*
 Hugh Cholmondeley, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*
 † John Sutherland, *Earl of Sutherland.*
 † James Ogilvy, *Earl of Finlater and Seafield.*
 † David Areskine, *Earl of Buchan.*
 † Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of Haddington.*
 † Hugh Campbell, *Earl of Loudoun.*
 † Charles Hamilton, *Earl of Selkirk.*
 † George Gordon, *Earl of Aberdeen.*
 † George Hamilton, *Earl of Orkney.*
 † John Dalrymple, *Earl of Stair.*
 † James Stewart, *Earl of Bute.*
 † Charles Hop, *Earl of Hoptown.*
 † Henry Scot, *Earl of Deloraine.*
 † Archibald Campbell, *Earl of Ilay.*
 Robert Harley, *Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.*
 Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of Strafford.*
 Washington Shirley, *Earl of Ferrars.*
 William Legg, *Earl of Dartmouth.*
 Henry Paget, *Earl of Uxbridge.*
 Lewis Watfon, *Earl of Rockingham.*
 Charles Benner, *Earl of Tankerville.*
 Heneage Finch, *Earl of Aylesford.*
 John Harvey, *Earl of Bristol.*
 George Montagu, *Earl of Halifax.*
 Talbot Yelverton, *Earl of Suffex.*
 William Cowper, *Earl Cowper.*
 * Philip Stanhope, *Earl Stanhope.*
 William Cadogan, *Earl Cadogan.*
 Bennet Sherrard, *Earl of Harborough.*
 Thomas Coningsby, *Earl Coningsby.*

James Saunderson, *Earl Castleton*.
 Thomas Farmer, *Earl of Pomfret, alias Pontefract*.
 David Graham, *Earl Graham*.
 Robert Ker, *Earl Ker*.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viscount Hereford*.
 Anthony Brown, *Viscount Montacute*.
 Laurence Fiennes, *Viscount Say and Sele*.
 * Thomas Bellasyse, *Viscount Falconberg*.
 Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend*.
 * Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth*.
 William Hatton, *Viscount Hatton*.
 Henry Lowther, *Viscount Lonsdale*.
 Henry O'Brian, *Viscount Tadcaster*.
 Henry St. John, *Viscount St. John*.
 Richard Temple, *Viscount Cobham*.
 Hugh Boscawen, *Viscount Palmouth*.
 John Wallop, *Viscount Lymington*.
 Simon Harcourt, *Viscount Harcourt*.
 George Byng, *Viscount Torrington*.

BARONS.

* George Nevil, *Lord Abergavenny*.
 James Touchet, *Lord Audley*.
 Peregrine Bertie, *Lord Willoughby of Eresby*.
 John West, *Lord De la War*.
 Charles Mildmay, *Lord Fitzwalter*.
 Hugh Fortescue, *Lord Clinton*.
 * Edward Ward, *Lord Dudley and Ward*.
 Thomas Stourton, *Lord Stourton*.
 George Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Broke*.
 * Hugh Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby of Parham*.
 Thomas Howard, *Lord Howard of Effingham*.
 William North, *Lord North, and Lord Gray of Rolleston*.
 William-Ferdinand Carey, *Lord Hunsdon*.
 John St. John, *Lord St. John of Bletso*.
 James Compton, *Lord Compton*.
 * Robert Petre, *Lord Petre*.
 Thomas Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Wardour*.
 Charles Dormer, *Lord Dormer*.
 Henry Roper, *Lord Teynham*.
 William Grevill, *Lord Brooke*.
 * Nevil Lovelace, *Lord Lovelace*.
 Henry Maynard, *Lord Maynard*.
 Charles Bruce, *Lord Bruce*.
 Edward Leigh, *Lord Leigh*.
 William Byron, *Lord Byron*.
 Robert Sutton, *Lord Lexington*.

Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord Langdale.*
 William Berkeley, *Lord Berkeley of Stratton.*
 Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Cornwallis.*
 Anthony de Grey, *Lord Lucas of Crudwell.*
 * John Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Trerice.*
 William Craven, *Lord Craven.*
 Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.*
 Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, *Lord Osborne.*
 John Carteret, *Lord Carteret.*
 William Stawell, *Lord Stawell.*
 Francis North, *Lord Guilford.*
 James Waldegrave, *Lord Waldegrave.*
 John Ashburnham, *Lord Ashburnham.*
 Charles Butler, *Lord Butler of Weston, Earl of Arran.*
 Henry Herbert, *Lord Herbert of Chisbury.*
 Maurice Thompson, *Lord Haverham.*
 Christopher Vane, *Lord Bernard.*
 John-Leveson Gower, *Lord Gower.*
 Francis-Seymour Conway, *Lord Conway.*
 Charles Boyle, *Lord Boyle, Earl of Orrery.*
 George Hay, *Lord Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.*
 Thomas Windesor, *Lord Mountjoy.*
 Thomas Mansell, *Lord Mansell.*
 Thomas Willoughby, *Lord Middleton.*
 Thomas Trevor, *Lord Trevor.*
 George Granville, *Lord Lansdowne.*
 Samuel Masham, *Lord Masham.*
 Thomas Foley, *Lord Foley.*
 Allen Bathurst, *Lord Bathurst.*
 Robert Benson, *Lord Bingley.*
 Thomas Onslow, *Lord Onslow.*
 Robert Marham, *Lord Romney.*
 George Cholmondeley, *Lord Newburgh.*
 Matthew-Ducie Moreton, *Lord Ducie.*
 Nicholas Lechmere, *Lord Lechmere.*

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Dr. William Wake, *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.*
 Sir William Dawes, *Bart. Lord Archbishop of York.*
 Dr. John Robinson, *Lord Bishop of London.*
 Dr. William Talbot, *Lord Bishop of Durham.*
 Dr. Charles Trimmell, *Lord Bishop of Winchester.*
 Dr. John Hough, *Lord Bishop of Worcester.*
 Dr. George Hooper, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. John Tyler, *Lord Bishop of Llandaff.*
 Dr. William Fleetwood, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*
 Dr. Adam Ottley, *Lord Bishop of St. David's.*
 Dr. Francis Atterbury, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*

Dr. Francis Gastrel, Lord Bishop of Chester.
Dr. Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
Dr. John Wynn, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Dr. John Potter, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Bishop of Exeter.
Dr. Edward Chaundler, Ld. Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
Dr. Samuel Bradford, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
Dr. White Kennet, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
Dr. Hugh Boulter, Lord Bishop of Bristol.
Dr. Thomas Green, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
Dr. Thomas Bowers, Lord Bishop of Chichester.

An Alphabetical LIST of the House of COMMONS.

Note, Those mark'd thus †, were not Members of the last
P A R L I A M E N T.

England.

A BINGDON in <i>Norfolk</i>	† Robert Hucks, Esq;
Agmondesham in <i>Buckinghamshire</i>	Monrague Garrard Drake, Esq; Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, Esq. Fer- <i>managh.</i>
Ailesbury in Buck- <i>inghamshire</i>	† Richard Abell, Esq; † John Guise, Esq;
St. Albans in Hert- <i>fordshire</i>	† William Gore, Esq; William Clayton, Esq;
Aldborough in Suf- <i>folk</i>	Samuel Lowe, Esq; Walter Plummer, Esq;
Aldborough in York- <i>shire</i>	William Jessop, Esq; Charles Stanhope, Esq;
Andover in Hamp- <i>shire.</i>	William Guidott, Esq; Hon. James Brudenell, Esq;
Anglesea Wales 2.	† Right Hon. Richard Bulkeley, Ld. <i>Viscount Bulkeley.</i>
Apylby in Westmore- <i>land</i>	† Sackvell Tuston, Esq; Sir Richard Sandford, Bart.
Arundel in Suffex	† Hon. Thomas Lumley, Esq; Joseph Micklethwaite, Esq;
Ashburton in Devon- <i>shire</i>	Roger Tuckfield, Esq; Richard Reynell, Esq;
Banbury in Oxfordshire	† Monoux Cope, Esq; Barnstable

Barnstable in Devon- shire	{ Sir Hugh Ackland, Barr. † Thomas Whetham, Esq;
Bath in Somersetshire	{ † George Wade, Esq; John Coddington, Esq;
Braumaris in the Isle of Anglesea	{ Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq;
Bedfordshire 4.	{ Hon. Charles Leigh, Esq; † Sir Rowland Alston, Bart.
Bedford Town	{ * George Huxley, Esq; William Farrer, Esq;
Bedwin (Great) in Wiltshire	{ † Hon. Robert Bruce, Esq; Charles Longueville, Esq;
Berkshire 9.	{ Sir John Stonehouse, Bart. Robert Packer, Esq;
Berwick upon Tweed in Northumberland	{ Grey Neville, Esq; Rt. Hon. John Barrington Shute, Visc.
Beverley in Yorkshire	{ Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. (Barrington). † Michael Newton, Esq;
Bewdley in Worcestershire	{ Cress Offley, Esq;
Bishop's Castle in Shropshire	{ † William Beire Williams, Esq; † Bowwater Vernon, Esq;
Blechingly in Surrey	{ William Clayton, Esq; George Evelyn, Esq;
Bodmin in Cornwall	{ † Isaac le Heupe, Esq; Richard West, Esq;
Borallston, in Devon- shire	{ Sir John Hobart, Bart. St. John Brodrick, Esq;
Boroughbridge in Yorkshire	{ Hon. Conyers Darcy, Esq; † James Tyrrel, Esq;
Boussiney in Cornwall	{ † Robert Corker, Esq; Henry Kelfall, Esq;
Boston in Lincoln- shire.	{ Richard Ellys, Esq; † Henry Pacey, Esq;
Brackley in Nor- hamptonshire	{ Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen, Esq; Hon. William Egerton, Esq;
Bramber in Suffex	{ William Charles Vanhult, dead. Sir Richard Gough, Esq;
Brecknockshire 2.	{ William Gwyn Vaughan, Esq;
Brecknock Town	{ † William Morgan, Esq;
Bridgenorth in Shrop- shire	{ William Whitmore, Esq; John Weaver, Esq;
Bridgewater in So- mersetshire	{ Rt. Hon. George Dodington, Esq; Thomas Palmer, Esq;
Bridport in Dorset- shire	{ Sir Dewey Bulkeley, Kt. Peter Walter, Esq;
Bristol in Somerset- shire	{ Joseph Earle, Esq; † Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

Buckinghamshire 14	Montague Gerrard Drake, Esq; Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Buckingham Town	Alex. Denton, Esq; <i>made one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.</i> Richard Grenville, Esq; Benjamin Haskins Stiles, Esq; † George Duckett, Esq; † Rt. Hon. Edw. Harley, <i>Id.</i> Harley.
Calne in Wiltshire	Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart.
Cambridgeshire 6.	Hon. Dixie Windsor, Esq; Hon. Thomas Willoughby, Esq; Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart.
Cambridge Univer- sity	† Thomas Bacon, Esq; † Rt. Hon. Hen. Moore, <i>E. of Drogheda.</i>
Cambridge Town	William Sloper, Esq; Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
Camelford in Corn- wall	† Samuel Milles, Esq; † Edward Stradling, Esq;
Canterbury in Kent	† Francis Cornwallis, Esq;
Cardiffe in Glamor- shire	Stephen Parry, Esq;
Cardigan 2.	Henry Aglionby, Esq;
Cardigan Town	James Bareman, Esq; † Edward Rice, Esq;
Carlisle in Cumber- land	Richard Vaughan, Esq; John Griffith, Esq;
Caermarthenshire 2.	Thomas Wynne, Esq;
Caermarthen Town	Hon. William Fielding, Esq; Charles Churchill, Esq;
Carnarvonshire 2.	† Charles Cholmondeley, Esq;
Carnarvon Town	† John Crew, Esq;
Castlerising in Nor- folk	Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.
Cheshire 4.	† Rt. Hon. Charles Lennox, <i>E. of March.</i> Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.
Chester City	Edward Rolfe, Esq; Sir John Eyles, Bart.
Chichester in Suffex	Hon. Charles Egerton, Esq; Rt. Hon. Hen. Petty, <i>E. of Shelbourne.</i>
Chippenham in Wils- shire	Sir Peter Mews, Kt. Francis Gwyn, Esq;
Chipping - Wicomb in Buckinghamshire	Thomas Master, Esq; Benjamin Bathurst, Esq;
Christchurch in Hampshire.	Clifton, <i>see</i> Dartmouth.
Cirencester in Glou- cestershire	Clichero in Lanca- shire
Clifton, <i>see</i> Dartmouth.	† Nathaniel Curzon, Esq;
Clichero in Lanca- shire	Sir Thomas Pengelly, Kt. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.
Cockermouth in Cum- berland	

Colchester in Essex	† Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.
	† Matthew Martin, Esq;
Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire	† John Banks, Esq;
	Denis Bond, Esq;
Cornwal 44.	Sir William Carew, Bart.
	† Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.
Coventry in Warwickshire	Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart.
	John Neale, Esq;
Cricklade in Wiltshire	† Thomas Gore, Esq;
	Sir Thomas Read, Bart.
Cumberland 6.	† Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.
	Gilfrid Lawson, Esq;
Dartmouth in Devonshire	† George Treby, Sen. Esq;
	† Thomas Martyn, Esq;
Denbighshire 2.	Waskins Williams Wynne, Esq;
Denbigh Town	† Robert Middleton, Esq;
Derbyshire 4.	Sir John Curzon, Bart.
	Godfrey Clarke, Esq;
Derby Town	Rt. Hon. Lord James Cavendish,
	† Thomas Bayley, Esq;
Devizes in Wiltshire	Benjamin Haskins Sciles, Esq;
	Joseph Eyles, Esq;
Devonshire 26.	Sir William Courtney, Bart.
	Sir Copleston-Warwick Bampfild, Bt;
Dorsetshire 20.	Thomas Strangways, Esq;
	George Chaffin, Esq;
Dorchester	† Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq;
	† Joseph Damer, Esq;
Dover Cinque Port in Kent	Hon. George Berkeley, Esq;
	Henry Furness, Esq;
Downeton in Wiltshire	† Hon. John Verney, Esq;
	Giles Eyre, Esq;
Droitwich in Worcestershire	Richard Foley, Esq;
	Edward Jefferys, Esq;
Dumlivid, see Launceston.	
Dunwich in Suffolk	† Sir George Downing, Bart.
	† Edward Vernon, Esq;
Durham County 4.	Sir John Eden, Bart.
	John Hedworth, Esq;
Durham City	Charles Talbot, Esq;
	Thomas Conyers, Esq;
East Grinstead in Sussex	Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;
	John Conyers, Esq;
Eastlew in Cornwall	Rt. Hon. John Smyth, Esq;
	Horatio Walpole, Esq;
East-Retford in Nottinghamshire	Thomas White, Esq;
	† Patrick Chaworth, Esq;

- St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk { James Reynolds, Esq; Serj. at Law.
 † Jermyn Davers, Esq;
 Essex County 8. { † William Harvey, Esq;
 Robert Honeywood, Esq;
 Evesham in Worcester-shire { Sir John Rulhout, Bart.
 John Rudge, Esq;
 Exeter in Devonshire { John Rolle, Esq;
 Francis Drewe, Esq;
 Eye in Suffolk { Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;
 Edward Hopkins, Esq;
 Flintshire 2. { Sir Roger Mollyn, Bart.
 Flint Town { Thomas Eyton, Esq;
 Foway in Cornwall { Nicholas Vincent, Esq;
 † John Goodall, Esq;
 Gatten in Surrey { Paul Doctinique, Esq;
 William Newland, Esq;
 St. Germain's in Cornwall { Rt. Hon. John Harnilton, Ld. Binny.
 † Philip Cavendish, Esq;
 Glamorganshire 2. { Sir Charles Keymis, Bart.
 Gloucestershire 8. { Hon Henry Berkeley, Esq;
 † Kinard de la Bere, Esq;
 Gloucester City { † Charles Hyett, Esq;
 John Snell, Esq;
 Grampound in Cornwall { † William Cavendish, Esq;
 Humphry Morice, Esq;
 Grantham in Lincolnshire { Rt. Hon. John Brownlow, Ld. Wile.
 Tyrconneff.
 † Francis Fisher, Esq;
 Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire { † Benjamin Collyer, Esq;
 † Charles Pelham, Esq;
 Grinstead, see East-Grinstead.
 Guilford in Surrey { Arthur Onslow, Esq;
 Thomas Brodrick, Esq;
 Hampshire, see Southampton.
 Hardnes, see Dartmouth.
 Harwich in Essex { Sir Philip Parker, Bart.
 † Humphrey Parsons, Esq;
 Haslemere in Surrey { † James Oglethorpe, Esq;
 † Peter Burrell, Esq;
 Hastings Cinque Port in Sussex { † Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.
 Archibald Hutcheson, Esq;
 Haverford West in Pembrokeshire { † Francis Edwardes, Esq;
 Helston in Cornwall { Sir Robert Raymond, Kt.
 † Walter Cary, Esq;
 Herefordshire 8. { † Velter Cornwall, Esq;
 † Sir Edward Goodere, Kt. and Bart. Hereford

Hereford City	Herbert Rudhale Westfaling, Esq;
	+ William Mayo, Esq;
Hertfordshire 6.	Ralph Freeman, Esq;
	Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, Bart.
Hertford Town	+ Charles Cæsar, Esq;
	Edward Harrison, Esq;
Heydon in Yorkshire	Rt. Hon. William Pulteney, Esq;
	Rt. Hon. Daniel Pulteney, Esq;
Heytersbury in Wiltshire.	Edward Ash, Esq;
	+ Pierce A Court, Esq;
Higham Ferrars in Northamptonshire	Hon. Thomas Wentworth, Sen. Esq;
Hindon in Wiltshire	+ Henry Ludlow Coker, Esq;
	+ Robert Gray, Esq;
Honiton in Devonshire	Sir William Pole, Bart.
	William Yonge, Esq;
Horsham in Suffex	Hon. Henry Ingram, Esq;
	Charles Eversfield, Esq;
	Rt. Hon. Edward Mountague Lord
Huntingdonshire 4.	Hinchingbroke.
	John Bigg, Esq;
Huntingdon Town	Edw. Wortley, alias Mountague, Esq;
	+ Roger Handasyde, Esq;
Hyeth Cinque Port in Kent	Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart.
	+ Hercules Baker, Esq;
Ilchester in Somersetshire	+ William Burroughs, Esq;
	+ Daniel Moore, Esq;
Ipswich in Suffolk	Sir William Thompson, Kt.
	Hon. Francis Negus, Esq;
St. Ives in Cornwall	Sir John Hobart, Bart.
	+ Henry Knollys, Esq;
Kellington in Cornwall	Thomas Coppleston, Esq;
	Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;
Kent County 10.	+ Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.
	+ Sir Thomas Twysden, Bart.
Kingston upon Hull in Yorkshire	Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.
	Nathaniel Rogers, Esq;
Knareborough in Yorkshire.	Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq;
	+ Henry Slingsby, Esq;
	Richard Shuttleworth, Esq;
Lancashire 14.	Sir John Bland, Bart.
	+ Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart.
Lancaster Town	William Heytham, Esq;
Launceston in Cornwall.	Alexander Pendarves, Esq;
	+ John Friend, Esq; M. D.
Leicestershire 4.	Rt. Hon. Lord William Manners
	+ Edmund Morris, Esq;

Leicester Town	{ Laurence Carter, Esq;
	{ Sir George Beaumont, Bart.
Leominster in Here-	{ † Sir Archer Croft, Bart.
fordshire	{ † Sir George Calwall, Bart.
Lescard in Cornwall	{ † Edward Eliot, Esq;
	{ † John Landfjell, Esq;
Lestwithiel in	{ Rt. Hon. William Cavendish, Mar-
Cornwal	{ quess of Hartington.
	{ Rt. Hon. Philip Stanhope, Ld. Stanhope.
Liverpoole in Lanca-	{ † William Cleveland, Esq;
shire	{ Sir Thomas Johnson, Kt.
Lewes in Suffex	{ Henry Pelham, Esq;
	{ Thomas Pelham, Esq;
Lincolnshire 12.	{ Sir William Mashingberd, Bart.
	{ Henry Heron, Esq;
Lincoln City	{ † John Monson, Esq;
	{ Sir John Tyrwhitt, Bart.
Litchfield in Stafford-	{ † Walter Chetwynd, Esq;
shire	{ Richard Plummer, Esq;
	{ † Francis Child, Esq; Alderman.
	{ † Richard Lockwood, Esq;
London	{ Peter Godfrey, Esq;
	{ † John Barnard, Esq;
Ludlow in Shrop-	{ † Abel Ketelby, Esq;
shire	{ † Acton Baldwyn, Esq;
Luggershall in Wilt-	{ Hon. John Richmond, alias Webb, Esq;
shire	{ † Borlace Richmond, alias Webb, Esq;
Lymington in Hamp-	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Pawlett.
shire	{ † Paul Burrard, Esq;
Lyme-Regis in Dor-	{ † Henry Holt Henley, Esq;
setshire	{ John Burridge, Jun. Esq;
Lyn-Regis in Nor-	{ Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole, Esq;
folk	{ Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
	{ Hon. John Finch, Esq;
Maidstone in Kent	{ Sir Thomas Colepepyr, Bart.
	{ † John Comyns, Serjeant at Law.
Malden in Essex	{ Thomas Brampston, Esq;
Malsbury in Wilt-	{ Rt. Hon. Trevor Hill, Ld. Visc. Hillsbo-
shire	{ Sir John Rushout, Barr. (rough.
	{ Thomas Wentworth, Jun. Esq;
Malton in Yorkshire	{ Sir William Strickland, Bart.
Marlborough in Wilt-	{ Rt. Hon. Algernon Seymour, Earl of
shire	{ Gabriel Roberts, Esq; (Hertford.
Marlow (Great) in	{ † Sir John Guise, Bart.
Buckinghamshire	{ † Edmund Waller, Esq;
	{ Sidney Godolphin, Esq;
St. Maws in Cornwall	{ Samuel Travers, Esq;
Medena, see Newport in Hampshire.	

Melcomb-Regis in Dorsetshire	{	† Thomas Pearse, Esq;
Merionethshire 1.	{	† John Ward, Esq;
St. Michael in Cornwall	{	Richard Vaughan, Esq;
	{	† Charles Selwyn, Esq;
	{	† John Hedges, Esq;
Midhurst in Suffex	{	Rt. Hon. Alan Broderick, <i>Ld Visc. Mid-</i>
	{	† Bullstrode Peachy, Esq; (dleton
Middlesex 8.	{	Hon. James Bertie, Esq;
	{	† Sir John Austlin, Bart.
Milburn Port in Somersetshire	{	† Michael Harvey, Esq;
	{	† George Speke, Esq;
Minehead in Somersetshire	{	Hon. Robert Mansel, Esq;
	{	† Thomas Hales, Esq;
Monmouthshire 3.	{	† Hon. William Morgan, Esq;
	{	John Hanbury, Esq;
Monmouth Town	{	† Edward Kemyes, Esq;
Montgomeryshire 2.	{	Hon. Pryce Devereux, Esq;
Mongomery Town	{	John Pugh, Esq;
Morpeth in Northumberland	{	Rt. Hon. Henry Howard, <i>Ld Morpeth</i>
	{	George Carpenter, Esq;
Newark on Trent in Nottinghamshire	{	Hon. Richard Sutton, Esq;
	{	† Hon. James Pelham, Esq;
Newcastle on Tyne in Northumberland	{	† William Carr, Esq;
	{	Sir William Blackett, Bart.
Newcastle and Lyne in Staffordshire	{	† Hon. Thomas-Leveson Gower, Esq;
	{	Sir Brian Broughton, Bart.
Newport in Cornwall	{	Sir Nicholas Morice, Bart.
	{	Sir William Pole, Bart.
Newport in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire	{	† Rt. Hon. Charles Lenos, <i>E. of March</i>
	{	† Rt. Hon. Charles Whitworth, <i>Lord</i>
Newton in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire	{	Will. Stephens, Esq; (Whitworth
	{	† Charles Worsley, Esq;
Newton in Lancashire	{	Sir Francis Leicester, Bart.
	{	William Shippen, Esq;
Norfolk County 12.	{	† Thomas Coke, Esq;
	{	Thomas de Grey, Esq;
Northallerton in Yorkshire	{	Leonard Smelt, Esq;
	{	† Henry Peirse, Esq;
	{	Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.
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	{	† Hon. Edward Montague, Esq;
Northampton Town	{	William Wilmer, Esq; (Hertford
Northumberland County 8.	{	Rt. Hon. Algernon Seymour, <i>Earl of</i>
	{	† Sir William Middleton, Bart.
	{	Waller Bacon, Esq;
Norwich in Norfolk	{	Robert Brittiffe, Esq;

- Nottinghamshire 8. { *Rt. Hon.* Scrope Howe, *Visc. Howe*,
 † *Hon.* Sir Robert Sutton, *Knt.*
- Nottingham Town { John Plumptre, *Esq*;
 George Gregory, *Esq*;
- Oakhampton in Devonshire { Robert Pitt, *Esq*;
 † John Crowley, *Esq*;
- Orford in Suffolk { Dudley North, *Esq*;
 † William Acton, *Esq*;
- Oxfordshire { Sir Robert Banks Jenkinson, *Bart.*
 Henry Perrot, *Esq*;
- Oxford City { Sir John Walter, *Bart. dead.*
 † Thomas Rowney, *jun. Esq*;
- Oxford University { William Bromley, *Esq*;
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- Pembrokeshire 3. { Sir Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
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 † Edward Vernon, *Esq*; (*Williams*)
- Peterborough in Northamptonshire { *Rt. Hon.* John Fitz-Williams *E. Fitz-*
Hon. Sidney Worley, *alias Mountague*;
- Petersfield in Hampshire { Norton Pawlet, *Esq*; (*Esq*;
 † Edward Miller, *Esq*; *Serjeant at Law.*
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Hon. William Cherwynd, *Esq*;
- Plimpton in Devonshire { *Rt. Hon.* Richard Edgcumbe, *Esq*;
- Pontefract in Yorkshire { George Treby, *Esq*;
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- Poole in Dorsetshire { † John Lowther, *Esq*;
 George Trenchard, *Esq*;
- Portsmouth in Hampshire { † Thomas Ridge, *Esq*;
- Portsmouth in Hampshire { *Hon.* Sir John Norris, *Knt.*
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- Preston in Lancashire { † Thomas Hesketh, *Esq*;
- Queensborough in Kent { *Rt. Hon.* Daniel Pultney, *Esq*;
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- Reading in Berkshire { † Sir Humphrey Howorth, *Knt.*
 † Anthony Blagrove, *Esq*;
- Retford, see East-Retford. { † Clement Kent, *Esq*;
- Richmond in Yorkshire { *Hon.* Conyers Darcy, *Esq*;
- Rippon in Yorkshire { John York, *Esq*;
 William Aislaby, *Esq*;
- Rocheſter { † John Scroop, *Esq*;

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New Romney Cinq. Port in Kent	{ Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. † David Papillon, Esq;
Rutlandshire 2.	{ Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bart. Rt. Hon. Daniel Finch, Lord Finch.
Rye Cinque Port in Suffex	{ † Rt. Hon. Henry Aylmer, Ld Aylmer. Philip Gibbon, Esq;
Rygate in Surrey	{ Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Jekyl, Kt. Master of the James Cocks, Esq; (Rolls.
Baltash in Cornwall	{ † Thomas Swanton, Esq; † Edward Hughes, Esq;
Sandwich Cinque Port in Kent	{ Sir George Oxenden, Bart. † Josiah Burchett, Esq;
New Sarum in Wilt- shire	{ Anthony Duncomb, Esq; † Francis Kenton, Esq;
Old Sarum in Wilt- shire	{ Thomas Pitt, Esq; Robert Pitt, Esq;
Scarborough in York- shire	{ John Hungerford, Esq; William Strickland, Esq;
Seaford Cinque Port in Suffex	{ Sir William Gage, Bart. Sir Philip Yorke, Knt.
Shaftsbury in Dorset- shire	{ Edward Nicholas, Esq; Sir Edward Des Bouverie, Bart.
Shoreham in Suffex	{ Sir Nathanael Gould, Knt. Francis Chamberlayne, Esq;
Shrewsbury in Shrop- shire	{ Corbet Kynaston, Esq; † Richard Lyster, Esq;
Shropshire 12.	{ † John Kynaston, Esq; † Robert Lloyd, Esq;
Somersetshire 18.	{ Sir William Wyndham, Bart. † Edward Phellips, Esq;
Southampton Country or Hampshire 26.	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Pawlett. Rt. Hon. Lord Nassau Pawlett.
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Southwark in Surrey	{ † George Meggot, Esq; Edmund Halfey, Esq;
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Stafford Town	{ Thomas Foley, Esq; † John Dolphin, Esq;
Stamford in Lincoln- shire	{ † Hon. Brownlow Cecil, Esq; now Earl Charles Bertie, Esq; (of Exeter.
Steyning in Suffex	{ † John Gumley, Esq; John Pepper, Esq;

Stockbridge in Hamp- shire	Martin Bladen, Esq;
Sudbury in Suffolk	John Cherwynd, Esq;
	† John Knight, Esq;
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Surrey 14.	John Walter, Esq;
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	Samuel Bracebridge, Esq;
Tavistock in Devon- shire	Sir John Cope, Knt. and Bart.
	Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart.
Taunton in Somerset- shire	† John Trenchard, Esq;
	† John Smith, Esq;
Tewkesbury in Glo- cestershire	Rt. Hon. Thomas Gage, Viscount Gage.
	† Hon. George Reade, Esq;
Thetford in Norfolk	† Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
	† Robert Jacomb, Esq;
Thirsk in Yorkshire	Thomas Frankland, Esq;
	† William St. Quintin, Esq;
Tiverton in Devon- shire	Thomas Bere, Esq;
	† Arthur Arscott, Esq;
Totnes in Devonshire	Rt. Hon. Charles Wills, Esq;
	Joseph Banks, Esq;
Tregony in Cornwall	John Merry, Esq;
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Wallingford in Berk- shire	† Rt. Hon. George Lord Parker.
	William Hucks, Esq;
Wareham in Dorset- shire	Sir Edward Ernie, Bart.
	† Joseph Gascoigne, Esq;
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	William Peyro, Esq;
Warwick Town	Hon. Doddington Grevile, Esq;
	William Colemore, jun. Esq;
Wells in Somersetshire	Thomas Edwards, Esq;
	Francis Gwyn, Esq;
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Great Wenlock in Shropshire	Sir Humphry Briggs, Bart.
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Westflow in Cornwall	Sir John Trelawney, Bart. George Delaval, Esq;
Westminster	Archibald Hutcheson, Esq; † John Cotton, Esq;
Westmorland 4.	Hon. Anthony Lowther, Esq; James Grahme, Esq;
Weymouth in Dorsetshire	William Betts, Esq; † Sir James Thornhill, Knt;
Whitchurch in Hampshire	† Thomas Vernon, Esq; John Conduit, Esq;
Wigan in Lancashire	Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart. Rt. Hon. Ja. Barry, Earl of Barrimore.
Wiltshire 34.	Sir Richard Howe, Bart. Robert Hyde, Esq; dead.
Wilton Town	Rt. Hon. Thomas Pitt, Lt Londonderry; † Hon. Robert Herbert, Esq;
Winchelsey Cinque Port in Suffex	Robert Bristow, Esq; George Doddington, Esq;
Winchester in Hampshire	Rt. Hon. Lord William Pawlett. George Bridges, Esq;
Windfor in Berkshire	Right Hon. Charles Beauclair, Earl of Burford. † Right Hon. William O Brian, Earl of Inchequin.
Woodstock in Oxfordshire	† Sir Thomas Wheate, Bart. † Samuel Trotman, Esq;
Wooton Bassett in Wiltshire	Hon. Robert Murray, Esq; William Cherwynd, Esq;
Worcestershire 9.	Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. Sir John Packington, Bart.
Worcester City	Thomas Wylde, Esq; Samuel Sandys, Esq;
Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire	Anthony Morgan, Esq; Thomas Stanwix, Esq;
Yarmouth in Norfolk	† Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; Horatio Walpole, Esq;
Yorkshire 30.	Right Hon. Henry Dawney Lord Pifcount Downe. Sir Arthur Kay, Bart.
Yock City	† Sir William Milner, Bart. † Edward Thompson, Esq;

Scotland

Scotland 45.

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Argyleshire	Sir James Campbell, Knt. and Bart.
Bamffshire	Alexander Abercromby, Esq;
Berwickshire	Hon. George Baillie, Esq;
Bute and Cathness- shires	† Patrick Campbell, Esq;
Cromartie and Nain- shires	John Forbes, Esq;
Dumbartonshire	Mungo Haldane, Esq;
Dumfriesshire	† Hon. Charles Arscine, Esq;
Edinburghshire	† Rob. Dundas, <i>His Majesty's Advocate</i> .
Edinburgh City	John Campbell, Esq;
Elginshire	Alexander Brodie, Esq;
Fifehire	† John Anstruther, Esq;
Forfarshire	James Scott, Esq;
Hadingtonshire	Hon. John Cockburne, Esq;
Invernesshire	† James Grant, Esq;
Kincardineshire	Hon. James Scott, Esq;
Kinross and Clacma- nonshires	† Sir John Schaw, Bart.
KirkeubrightStewarty	Alexander Murray, Esq;
Lanerkshire	Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Linlithgowshire	† George Dundas, Esq;
Orkney and Zetland- shires	Hon. George Douglas, Esq;
Peeblesshire	† John Douglas, Esq;
Perthshire	Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray.
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Rossshire	† Alexander Urquhart, Esq;
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Stirlingshire	† John Grahme, Jun. Esq;
Sutherlandshire	Hon. Sir William Gordon, Bart.
Wigtounshire	Hon. John Stewart, Esq;
Kirkwall, Week, Dor- nock, Dingwal, and Taine, Burghs	Robert Munro, Esq;
Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and For- tress, Burghs	† Hon. Alexander Gordon, Esq;

Elgin,

Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverary, and Kin- tores, Burghs	† Hon. William Frazer, Esq;	
Aberdeen, Inverber- vy, Montross, A- berbrothock, and Brochline, Burghs	† Hon. William Ker, Esq;	
Forfar, Perth, Dun- dee, Couper, and St. Andrews, Burghs	† Hon. Charles Leslie, Esq;	} D. R.
	† William Erskine, Esq;	
Craill, Kilrennie, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Pittenweem, Burghs	† David Scott, Esq; Advocate.	} D. R.
	Philip Anstruther, Esq;	
Dysert, Kirkaldie, Kingerne, and Bruntisland, Burghs	† Thomas Leslie, Esq;	
Innerkithen, Dum- ferrine, Queens- ferry, Culross, and Stirling, Burghs	Henry Cunningham, Esq;	
Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, and Dum- barton, Burghs	Daniel Campbell, Esq;	
Hadington, Dumbar, North-Berwick, Lauder, and Jed- burgh, Burghs	Sir James Dalrymple, Bart.	
Selkirk, Peebles, Lin- lithgow, and Lar- nerk, Burghs	† Daniel Weir, Esq;	
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochma- ben, and Kirkend- bright, Burghs	William Douglas, Esq;	
Wigtoun, New Gal- loway, Stranraer, and Whitehern, Burghs	† Hon. William Dalrymple, Esq;	
Air, Irvin, Rothe- say, Campeltoun, Inverary, Burghs	William Stewart, Esq;	

Lords Spiritual and Temporal

223

Commons

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THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XXVIII.

R O M E.



IN the last Register we inserted Cardinal *Alberoni's* Apology, to vindicate himself from the Accusations against him; and promis'd to give in this Register the Answer to it. But before we make good that Promise, it will be necessary to take Notice of a Letter which that Cardinal wrote to Cardinal *Paulucci*, Secretary of State to the late Pope *Clement XI.* wherein he vindicates his Conduct in Relation to the most material Points alleg'd against him. The Letter itself is too long to find Room, we shall therefore give only an Abstract of it, without omitting any material Circumstance.

THE Cardinal complains in the first Place of the Artifice and Fraud of his Enemies at the Beginning of his Disgrace, to persuade the late Pope *Clement XI.* that he was such a Monster, that the whole World ought to join in crushing him: For, say they, he openly attacks the Majesty of God, Authority of Princes, and aims at the Destruction of the Catholick Religion. Whereupon, the Cardinal would have it observ'd, That the Pope himself declar'd him innocent of all those Calumnies in his Letter to the Senate of *Genoa*, wherein, without mentioning a Word about Religion, he only hinted in loose and general Terms, That he was suspected of having form'd a Design against the Holy Sec. And that for this Reason the Re-

gency of *Genoa* restor'd him to that Liberty which they at first depriv'd him of, upon the Pope's Request.

Then his Enemies gave out, That he had excited the War in *Italy*, to stop the Progress of the Emperor's Arms, against the Enemy of the Christian Name: And when he had prov'd the contrary, they were content to accuse him of having usurp'd Ecclesiastical Estates; hinder'd the Course of the Briefs from *Rome*, address'd to the Bishops of *Spain*; of having occasion'd the Recal of the *Spaniards* who were at *Rome*; of an irregular Life; and many other Crimes, which he thought he had sufficiently answer'd, in his Apology, address'd to the Cardinals, who were appointed the Commissioners to manage his Prosecution.

Nevertheless, he takes Notice, that he is again accused of having made use of Artifice and Trick to get a Cardinal's Cap; of having attack'd the Pope's Authority in a Manner unheard of before; and of having endeavour'd to withdraw the Court of *Spain* from the Obedience it owes to the Church. Upon this, the Cardinal demands whether more palpable Lies were ever invented; and whether Hell itself could breath a more poisonous Blaft? And before he enters upon the Discussion of those Accusations, he cries out, *Oh! that I could but spare the Holy Father the Affront which unavoidably reflects on his Person, thro' the Irregularity of the Proceedings against me! Would to God, that by the Sacrifice of my Life I could wash off that scandalous Stain which he contracts, by giving Ear to my Accusers! Since a Pope, such as he is, neither can nor ought to take Pleasure in setting the Supreme Order of the Cardinals together by the Ears; and that the Mind of one that would be call'd Clement, ought to entertain no other Sentiments than those of Virtue, Justice, and Christian Charity.*

Then the Cardinal expatiates upon the War in *Italy*, undertaken contrary to two Engagements made with the Pope: By the first of which, says he, I assur'd Clement XI. that during the War with the Turks, his Majesty promis'd not to carry his Arms into the Dominions of the Emperor in *Italy*; and by the second, That by the Pope's granting the Levy of the Tenth in the Indies, the King would be able to send more powerful Succours to the Levant than the Year before, and all the Time that the War held with the common Enemy of Christianity.

But the Cardinal undertakes upon this Head, to justify, not only himself, but the King his Master. He alledges in Favour of his Majesty, That he would never have declar'd against the Emperor, if the Court of *Vienna* would

but

but have hearken'd to Reason, touching the Release of Sig. *Molinez*.

The Reasons he urges in his own Justification are, among others, That it was the King himself who alter'd his Mind, as to the Design of the Squadron which was to go to the *Levant*; and that he did all he could to reconcile his Catholick Majesty to the Pope's Views.

The Opposition which the Cardinal says he made to the Execution, of the War against the Emperor, oblig'd the King to consult the Duke de *Popoli*, who gave his Opinion just as his Majesty would have him, but chang'd it afterwards, upon his (the Cardinal's) strong Representations; for which, the King did not spare to reproach him very severely by Father d' *Aubenton*.

Then it was that the Cardinal, in order to secure himself from the Storm he had Reason to expect, for opposing the War, desir'd Father d' *Aubenton*, that he would please to countersign the Letter which he wrote on this Head, to the Duke de *Popoli*, and which fell into his Majesty's Hands, saying, That notwithstanding the Reproaches he suffer'd from the King, it was impossible for him to change his Opinion: That such a War was not agreeable with the King's Service, nor with the present State of the Monarchy: That if his Majesty was absolutely resolved to declare War, he was his own Master, and that he would wish all his Heart obey his Orders; but that he foresaw it would by no Means be advantageous to the Crown, and that therefore he would always oppose it. He concluded, That the said Letter would serve as a publick Testimony for him to the *Grandees of Spain*, who would not fail one Day or other to condemn such an Undertaking.

This Obstinacy cost him (the Cardinal) dear; he thereby lost the good Graces of both their Catholick Majesties, and saw himself depriv'd for several Days of that favourable Reception, with which they used to honour him. He had also the Mortification to see that his Enemies cunningly improv'd his Disgrace, first to render him odious, and then to supplant him.

Be this as it would, the King was resolutely bent in that Opinion, which he the Cardinal had oppos'd; and in pursuance thereof, his Majesty commanded him to obey his Royal Intentions. He was oblig'd to obey accordingly, but not without Reluctance; and he endeavour'd to defeat the Undertaking, by continually retarding the Preparation of Necessaries for its Execution, in Hopes that his Majesty would at length abandon it. Moreover, he

another Design, which would have been as much to the Honour of his Catholick Majesty, as to the Advantage of the Holy See: He was for employing the *Cadix* Squadron in the Siege of *Oran*, in Case that his Majesty persisted in his Resolution not to send it into the *Levant* against the *Turks*. By this Means, his Majesty would have been in a Condition to have satisfy'd the Engagements he had enter'd into with the Pope, and at the same Time would have given full Proof of his Resentment against the Emperor, by not uniting his Forces with the Auxiliaries that were design'd for the *Levant*, to facilitate his Conquests in *Hungary*.

But War being at last declar'd against the Dominions of his Imperial Majesty, Cardinal *Alberoni* express'd his Concern thereupon to the Nuncio *Aldrovandi*, and that with so much Freedom, that several of his Friends told him, he might thereby do himself a World of Prejudice; and admonish'd him to be more upon his Guard, and not make such a Noise of the Opposition he had form'd against the said Undertaking; but all the Answer he return'd was, *God forbid; I'll sooner leave the Kingdom of Spain, than give any Body, especially the Holy See, Reason to think, that I have consented to such a Change, as the employing a Squadron that was design'd against the Common Enemy, in the Invasion of the Dominions of a Christian Prince; especially, since his Holiness declar'd in a full Consistory, That the Equipment of the Squadron against the Turks, did an Honour to my Advancement to the Dignity of a Cardinal.*

And when the Cardinal express'd his Uneasiness to Father *d'Aubenton*, that the Pope should take Occasion from thence, to think he had impos'd upon him in an Affair of such Importance, the Father made Answer, That he (the Cardinal) might thank God, that as he had no Hand in the Matter, the Alteration of the Design could not be laid at his Door; adding, (perhaps to do him a Pleasure, and perhaps upon Knowledge of the Why and Wherefore) *Be not uneasy, my Lord, it may be, the Pope will not be so much concern'd at it as you imagine.*

However, the Cardinal's Desire of clearing himself to the Pope never left him, 'I knew, says he, how much it concern'd me to be in good Terms with his Holiness, especially at a Time when he had just done the best he could for me, by honouring me with the Purple; and I could scarce conceive which Way I could get off, considering the Engagements enter'd into with him, and the Breach of those Engagements, without my Participation;

“icipation; and if to these Vexations be added the Anxiety into which the War plung’d me, and the Knowledge I had of the Disadvantage that would redound from it to the Monarchy, any Body will imagine, that I suffer’d under the Weight of it, even before it broke out.”

In fine, the Cardinal going one Day from the Office of the Dispatches, after having laid before his Majesty the Impossibility of continuing the War, could not forbear telling the Duke de Popoli, and the Marquis de Sarco, whom he met in the Queen’s Apartments, and who ask’d him the Reason why he look’d so dejected, that he could not imagine how it was possible any longer to continue the War against all Europe; that till then, he had made use of the ordinary Means to carry it on, but that afterwards his Majesty would be oblig’d to have Recourse to others more irregular and extraordinary. *Therefore* says he, *I was very far from a Design to impose upon his Holiness, since I did all that was in my Power to save him the Vexation of hearing such a Change of the Design, and that it was none of my Fault, that the Squadron did not join the Venetians, instead of going to Sardinia.*

The sending of an Officer from the Court of Madrid to Prince Ragotski, to Constantinople, making the Invasion of the Imperial Dominions still more odious, and being alledg’d by the Imperialists as a Proof, that this Hostility was concerted between the King of Spain and the Pope, the Cardinal expresses himself on that nice Article as follows, and concludes thereby his Letter.

‘Tis very well known, that the Court of Spain entertain’d a secret Correspondence with Prince Ragotski; and the better to conceal this Commerce, a private Officer was employ’d in the Court of that Prince. Afterwards, that is to say, during the late Turkish War, whether the Interests of Spain requir’d it, or whether she was willing to honour that Prince, a Minister was deputed towards him, in the Character of Envoy; his Instructions were drawn up by his Majesty’s own Hand, but in such kind and civil Expressions, that one would have thought they rather concern’d the Person of Prince Ragotski than any particular Commission against the Emperor; and I can therefore very justly say, that had the Management of this Affair been mine, I would have made use of other Means

Means for executing this curſed Deſign, which they ſo uncharitably accuſe me of.

Nor was this Enterprize ſlightly undertaken, and without any Regard to the common Cries of Conſcience. Before the King form'd any Reſolution, he conſulted his Confefſor, who declar'd his Sentiments of the Matter before that Monarch determin'd any Thing. To this I may add, that Prince *Ragotski* paſſionately deſir'd, that the King would proceed thus towards him, that by this Deputation he might be honour'd, and his Credit thereby kept up at *Conſtantinople*.

I would now aſk, whether any one who was deſirous of doing a Prejudice to the Holy See, would conſult the Confefſor of a Catholick Prince, and tell him, that they are about to withdraw their Obedience from the See, to join with the *Turks*, and to call them into *Italy*, and to aſſiſt them with all their Forces? 'Tis meer Madneſs to ſuppoſe any ſuch Thing, ſeeing that the Duty of a Confefſor not only obliges him to diſwade a Prince from ſuch a Deſign, but alſo to give Notice of it to the Court of *Rome*. To addreſs one's ſelf therefore to ſuch a Perſon, in ſuch a Manner, would be a very wrong Step, nor is it probable, that his Catholick Maſteſty made any Overture of this Kind, ſeeing that the Inſtruction of this Miniſter contain'd nothing at all of that Nature, as will more plainly appear from his Maſteſty's Conduſt towards that Miniſter, whom he hath choiſe to recall to *Madrid*, than ſuffer to enter into any Negotiation with the Port, as Prince *Ragotski* was deſirous he ſhould.

To this you will perhaps ſay, what therefore could this Miniſter's Buſineſs be with the Prince, and what had he to do there? This Point I have already clear'd up; he was ſent with a Deſign to do him Honour, and to ſhew how much his Perſon was eſteem'd; perhaps to deſire him to obſerve the Imperial Court, and have a little Regard to the Intereſt of that of *Madrid*. Can there be any ſtronger Proof of this Truth, than the ſudden Recall of that Miniſter, upon the Advice that he gave at Court, that they wanted to introduce him to the *Ottoman* Miniſters? And I may truly ſay, that I had no Hand in all this Affair, unleſs it was confirming his Maſteſty in the Reſolution he had form'd of recalling his Envoy, and of reſuſing any Thing to Prince *Ragotski*, which would exceed the Limits of that Honour intended by him by this Deputation.

If you would have me enlarge upon this Subject, and set it yet in a clearer Light, I must tell you, that Prince *Ragotski* and Prince *Cellamare* having been acquainted at *Paris*; the former of these had desir'd to see the other, if it was not possible to obtain Leave for his Coming to *Madrid*, and residing there, till it should please God to dispose of him otherwise; and an Overture of this Nature having been made to the King, who had inherited his Grandfather's Love and Esteem for that Prince, the Monarch thought it is Duty to consult his Confessor upon so tender a Point, and after a long Conference with the Father *d'Aubenton*, it was resolv'd, that his Majesty might entertain a Correspondence with that Prince, because he was a Roman Catholick.

On this, my Lord, they grounded their Calumny, and publish'd, that I had endeavour'd to draw the Court of *Madrid* off from that filial Obedience it had always paid to the Holy See. This is the Foundation of that destructive Imposture which has been spread concerning me. After this, you may form a Judgment of the Heinousness of my Crimes, and see whether or no I deserve to be so basely us'd.

And now I will leave my Enemies the shameful Pleasure of making such unhandsome Reflections on me, and asse any reasonable Man who is not prejudic'd against me, and who will take the Trouble of weighing what I have advanced, Whether there be the least Probability of my having endeavour'd to execute any such pernicious Design, at a Time when I expos'd myself to the King's Resentment, by opposing the War which he was undertaking against the Emperor; and with unshaken Respect defended the Reasons of the Holy Father, in Relation to the Auxiliaries in the *Levant*? But to sum up all in a Word, I will acknowledge myself guilty, if any one will reconcile these two Propositions, to wit, Cardinal *Alberoni* made pressing Instances to have a Squadron sent against the *Turks*, and at the same Time form'd a Design of uniting *Spain* with the *Port*; or if they had rather, let them reconcile these, Cardinal *Alberoni* oppos'd a War against the Emperor so very vigorously, that he exasperated his Prince against him, and at the same Time would have engag'd the *Turks*, to have made a Diversion in *Hungary*.

We come now to make good our Promise in the foregoing Register, by giving the following Answer to Cardinal *Alberoni's* Apology.

An ANSWER from the Marquess of _____ to the
Letter of a Prelate, concerning Cardinal Alberoni.

My Lord,

I Read your Letter of the 19th of July past, with less Pleasure than Admiration, because I could never have expected from your Prudence, that by blending together Things that have little or no Relation at all with one another, and are altogether out of the Purpose, you would have impos'd upon me a harder Penance than my Curiosity deserv'd: And I am very sorry you should have taken that Trouble, which you so much exaggerate, only to tire me, and that this Post you should interrupt your Correspondence with the rest of Mankind, in order to vex me alone with News which cannot be heard without Disgust.

'Tis true, I desir'd you to do me Honour to let me know how Cardinal *Alberoni's* Cause stood at *Rome*, and the Opinion of People about the Event of it; but I never design'd to ask you who that Cardinal was, for who is ignorant of it in the world, except the *Romans*? It was still farther from my Thoughts to ask any Questions about his Genius and Character, for he has sufficiently made himself known to Mankind. As for me, it is enough, that I see his Person honour'd with the Purple to respect it, and what I respect in him, is more than sufficient to honour his Eminence, without putting you, my Lord, or any body else to the Trouble, to make wrong Portraictures of his Person, endeavouring to fill the Picture with Shades, in order to give more Brightness to the Perfections of the principal Object: That is in plain Language, that in order to render the Qualities of your Cardinal more conspicuous and agreeable, you stuff your vain Apology with Praises and Expressions highly injurious to Persons of Merit, to Nations, Kingdoms, and even Monarchs, to whom that Cardinal ought to express a great and eternal Obligation, unless he is, and designs to be esteem'd the most ungrateful Wretch in the World: I easily persuade myself, that you are one of his Partisans, as you express it, strictly united in Affection with him, but however, not in such a Manner, that there can be no Distinction of Persons, as some Criticks would make us believe, because they imagine none but the Cardinal himself was capable to reveal the great Number of Facts contain'd in your Letter. Whatever it be, tho'
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the same may be attributed to several Persons, yet it is plain, you have been the Instrument to make it publick, and in short, when you was comparing the publick Advices with the original Letters and Papers you mention, one cannot suppose you was far from the Cabinet of his Eminence: But it is Time to proceed to the Capital Articles.

I design to return you a longer Answer than I us'd to do, to inform you as a Friend of what you seem to be ignorant of, in Relation to the Conduct of Cardinal *Alberoni* in *Spain*, and what *Spain* has heretofore done, and does still for him, that you may be convinc'd, that his Eminence has no Reason to complain of that Crown, and that you are much in the wrong to tax with Ingratitude a Nation which has so peculiarly distinguish'd herself by her Kindness and Benefaction to others. And as this is my only Design, and not to discharge the Office of an Attorney and Prosecutor in this Cause, it is not for me to prove, that that Cardinal was the Author of the Expulsion of the *Spaniards* from *Rome*, and of a second falling out between the two Courts. If the Refusal of the Bulls for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, was the Occasion of it, as you say, Can it be imagin'd, that he who so eagerly solicited for the same, and who is so violent and firm, not to say obstinate, in every Thing as he is, had no Share in a Rupture, in which your Court of *Rome* was so much provok'd? I shall less still go about to discuss, whether it was lawful for that Cardinal to hold Correspondence with *Ragotski*, and thereby indirectly with the *Ottoman* Port, tho' it is certain, he should have consider'd, that he was oblig'd, as Prime Minister, carefully to avoid to give Offence to a Nation which is known to be highly nice and tender in this Point.

I will further own, if you will, that the Cardinal was not the Cause of the War, and Disturbance of the Tranquillity of *Italy*; who, the *Spaniards* are fully perswaded, that their King, tho' justly provok'd by the Violation of the *Treaties of Utrecht*, and the seizing and imprisoning the Inquisitor-General *Molinez* at *Milan* had been doubtless pacify'd, if they had represented to his Majesty the Impossibility of forming and providing with all Necessaries, the numerous Army that was requisite for that Enterprize; the Difficulties of sitting out, without immense Expence, a sufficient Number of Ships to transport those Forces, and of Men of War to protect them; The little Reason there was to hope, that Subjects who had been fatigu'd and ex-

hausted by the Calamities of the late War, could continue to bear the Burthen of a new one, and withstand the Weight and Efforts of the new Alliance between the Emperor, France, and England, by which those Powers bound themselves into a mutual and reciprocal Defence, in Case either of them was attack'd. Had all these Reasons been represented to his Catholick Majesty, with all the Force and Energy, with which the Cardinal was us'd to persuade that Prince to every Thing he pleas'd, they would doubtless have been strong enough to oblige him to suspend his Resolution, and induce him, according to the Opinion of all wise Men, to dissemble his Resentment 'till a more favourable Opportunity: But as it is not my Province to decide this Matter, I shall content myself to inform you of the Truth, of which you seem to be altogether ignorant.

To render the Conduct of the Cardinal in Spain more admirable, you have very much enlarg'd on the Condition that Monarchy was in, when his Eminence took the Ministry upon himself, the Decay and Want of Commerce in its Provinces, the Ruin of the publick Edifices, and above all, the Male-Administration of the Finances; and going back much further than it was necessary, you tell us, that seeing Charles II. was reduc'd to such a Poverty, that one Day he could not go out of his Palace for Want of Coachmen, who had been forc'd to take Sanctuary in Churches for Want of the Payment of their Wages: But, my Lord, is it possible that you should credit such gross Inventions, and scandalous Forgeries? All those who have been Witnesses of the Respect and Affection the Grandees and the whole People had for that Prince, know very well, that if it had been necessary, all the Courtiers would not only have perform'd the Office of Coachmen, but even have drawn the Coach themselves; but you are so credulous, that this gross Lye is sufficient to draw your Tears, and make you exclaim, *Cosa che fa Pieta*, a Thing that excites Pity, which, will doubtless make the Spaniards sufficiently laugh at your pretended Compassion, or rather Credulity.

I own there is not a good OEconomy and Management of the Finances; but this is a Fault inseparable from Riches, and one of the Means Providence makes Use of, that all the World may have a Share thereof; much in the same Manner as Mountains make the Valleys fertile by the Rivers which continually spring from them: For, after all, what would become of Europe, and particularly

Italy our native Country, if *Spain* grew sparing, and re-
trench'd her Expences? The Character of a generous
Nation, who value nothing but Honour and Glory,
is to give and part with their Money, without mind-
ing trifling Things, as Merchants do. The Trade and
Manufactures were at a Stand, when his Eminence
took upon him the Administration of Affairs; but how
was it possible that they should have flourish'd, after so
bloody and obstinate a War? The then Ministers did
enough in raising and recruiting Armies, and finding
Means to pay them, and therefore could not mind sever-
al other Things with the Attention they requir'd, where-
as the Cardinal having had the good Fortune to come into
the Administration, at the Time that the Nation begun to
breathe and enjoy Peace, had an Opportunity to do what
was impossible to his Predecessors; and therefore his Con-
duct would have been justly blam'd, if he had not be-
gun with an Affair so important as the Re-establishing of
Commerce, and Paying the Debts of the Crown.

This was become so necessary, as you dare to assert it, that
no Body would trust the Government, no not for Clothes
for the King's Use, because there was due to one *Boucher*,
a Merchant of *Paris*, 70000 Pistoles, for what he had fur-
nish'd for that Prince; and that the Queen, for Want of
Coaches, was oblig'd to go walk abroad a Foot, or else to
keep her Chamber. Is this, my Lord, a proper Subject to ex-
cite Compassion, in any Man's Heart, and even of your *Roman*
People? or rather, Is it not a laughing Matter, to see
you placing amongst the Actions of a Minister which
deserve to be recorded to Posterity, that he paid 70000
Pistoles to a Merchant, at a Time that he dispos'd at his
Pleasure of all the Millions which are produc'd by the
Income of the Kingdoms of *Spain*, and the *Indies*? A
happy Debt which is assign'd unto the *Potoni*. But happi-
er still is the Minister, who can so easily begin his Ad-
ministration with furnishing a Queen with an Equipage,
and supplying a King of *Spain* with Clothes! This was
so great a Service, that that able Minister was not long
without receiving the Reward of so generous an Action,
seeing he obtain'd a Cardinal's Cap, which 'tis said cost
the King infinitely more than his Minister had paid for
the Clothes and Coaches. I hope, my Lord, that after
this, you will not so easily believe what comes from be-
yond Sea, but remember the Spanish Proverb, which says,
that *da langhe vie Lunghe Bugie*, that is, that those who
come from distant Countries, have an Opportunity to im-

pose upon the World, and are seldom defective in that Point.

Now let us examine the Means and Measures his Eminence took to hinder the *Spanish* Monarchy from relapsing into the Inconveniences and Difficulties from which he had so gloriously rescu'd her. He made a great Reduction in the Forces, and begun with the King's Guards, upon Pretence that the Duke of *Vendosme*, had said, that they were an unexperienc'd and useless Corpse. All the World knows, however, that those Troops gain'd at *Almanza*, and on other Occasions, more Honour than ever his Eminence could have done them; and if they were become of no Use in *Madrid*, they might have been employ'd in the Frontier Places: But to reduce veteran Troops at a Time that he was projecting a new War; this is, I must own, a Piece of Politicks, for which there are, for ought I know, no Instances. The new Minister extended his Reduction even to the King's Household, which he brought so low, that it scarce exceeded the Number of Servants of a private Gentleman. These are, my Lord, infallible Means to amass an immense Treasure; but you must own they little become so great a Monarch as the King of *Spain*. If the pressing Occasions of the State requir'd a Reduction amongst the Controllers and Treasurers, the same should have been made with Prudence and Discretion, and not so violently, as to dismiss in one Day, at *Madrid* alone, above 250 Persons, who for several Years had serv'd the Government with Honour, and who therefore did not merit the odious Name of Usurpers of the King's Revenue. Their Salaries should have been reduc'd to one Half, seeing they had no other Way to subsist. They might have been employ'd in the Great Treasury, since the Cardinal created therein as many Places as he had suppress'd in the other Offices, which were given to Persons without any Experience in those Affairs. Whenever a Reform is to be made in the publick Administration, a Minister is to consider the Interest of the Publick, and proceed in such a Manner, that the Subjects may have no Cause to suspect and mistrust the Love of their Prince, nor his Attention to reward their Merit and Services. How difficult soever the Practice of this Maxim may be, the Obstacle may be easily surmounted by a prudent and Christian Minister. But after all, the King of *Spain*, who is beyond Contradiction, the richest Monarch of *Christendom*, was never embarrass'd for the Payment of the Salaries of his Servants, how large so-

ever they were, because the Money apply'd to that Service being never carry'd out of the Kingdom, returns into the Treasury to be issu'd out again, like Rivers, which come from the Sea, and return to it. The frequent Exhausting of the Kingdom, and the publick Debts have been occasion'd by the Torrents of Gold and Silver, which continually flow'd from *Spain into Flanders, Germany, and Italy*, for the Preservation of these Provinces, and Supporting useless Alliances, which were follow'd by the immense and necessary Expences the Monarchy was at, to carry on for thirteen Years together, a War in order to maintain its lawful Sovereign in his Throne, almost against all *Europe*.

You may after this, if you please, reckon as a great Advantage to the Publick, the Augmentation on the Duties on Snuff and Tobacco, which was made by the Cardinal, but you must be acquainted with the Means he made use of, and then judge of it as you think fit. He order'd that those Duties should be rigorously exacted; and in order thereto, he plac'd a greater Number of Guards on the Roads than there were Soldiers in the Garrisons, and gave them more Power and Liberty, than he ought to have given to a vile Crew, who are us'd to abuse it. Whenever they met Passengers, they ask'd for their Snuff-Boxes in the same Manner as Highwaymen bid People to deliver their Money, and having taken some of the Snuff, for Form-sake, they immediately declar'd, that it did not come from the King's Offices, made a verbal Process, threatening them with Imprisonment, and Confiscation of their Estates, and in short us'd them with so much Barbarity, that they were oblig'd to deliver themselves from that Oppression, by giving a Sum of Money to those Extortioners. Therefore, whosoever wore a Snuff-Box, was oblig'd to provide himself with a Certificate, that he had bought his Snuff at the King's Magazine, that he might not be plagu'd by those Villains, in the same Manner as we are now oblig'd to take a Certificate of Health, that we may travel with Safety. The Cardinal daily receiv'd fresh Complaints of these Vexations; but instead of putting a Stop to the same, he engag'd the Council upon no other Proof than the bare Information of those Rogues, to banish from all the Kingdoms of *Spain* in one Day 50 Clergymen, amongst whom were some Monks, without having given any Notice of it to their Bishops and Superiors, and without hearing them in their Defence.

I am sorry, my Lord, you should have forgot to relate this Fact, when you was about to prove the Respect and Veneration that was pay'd to the Clergy during the Ministry of the Cardinal. You might have added to it a Decree issu'd in 1716, whereby 500 Ecclesiasticks of *Catalonia*, and other Provinces were banish'd at once, without forgetting that Canon of *Cuenca*, who was exil'd from the whole Monarchy, for having as Commissary for his Church, represented in a Memorial, the Reasons why the Clergy could not pay to his Majesty the same heavy Taxes they us'd to pay, before the great Losses the Clergy and others had sustain'd in the late War. Besides these Facts, you might have related the Case of Canon *Mascarel*, a Gentleman recommendable by his Birth and Merit, who was depriv'd of his Church of *Valencia*, and forc'd to retire into *France*, where he died; and all this for having incurr'd the Cardinal's Indignation, because he maintain'd against the King's Ministers, some Immunities pretended by his Church. But without insisting on these Articles, I shall proceed to inform you of the Means employ'd by his Eminence for augmenting the Revenue arising from the Tax upon Snuff and Tobacco.

The Price of it, which was formerly 15 Reals a Pound, was provisionally advanc'd to 20, and somewhat more, towards the Charges of the War; and the Cardinal order'd that this last Price should not be alter'd for the future; and that this Regulation might be more advantageous to the Court, he resolv'd to improve it by Monopoly. He sent therefore Orders to the *Havana*, whereby the Inhabitants of the Island *Cuba*, which, as all the World knows, produces nothing but Tobacco, were forbid to sell into any Body but the King, and at the same Time put a very low Price upon it. This was not all, for he command'd the Masters of the Ships design'd for that Trade, to load them with such Provisions and other Things in *Spain* as were most wanted in that Island, which he caus'd to be sold to the Inhabitants at an extravagant Rate, whilst they were not permitted to alter the Price of their Tobacco, insomuch that they were forc'd to sell it very cheap, and buy the *Spanish* Commodities very dear, and so were Losers both Ways. Are these Things, my Lord, Rules of a Christian Economy? But let us attend the Consequences of these unheard of Proceedings. These unjust Vexations occasion'd a World of Complaints, which being not regarded, the Island revolted, and drove away their Governour; but at the same Time the Inhabitants gave

Proof

of their Fidelity, for amidst the popular Tumult, nothing was heard but *Long live the King*; whilst they curs'd his Ministers. To pacify those Disorders, it was thought necessary, to send thither some regular Troops, but they had only serv'd to irritate more and more that injur'd People, if the high Price of *European* Goods had not been lower'd at the same Time. Upon the whole, it may be said, That the *Spaniards*, to whom God has given the Possession of the Islands which produce the best Tobacco, pay dearer for it than any other Nation, and often have the worst of it, and yet pay the fix'd Price for it, without being allow'd any Abatement.

Let us continue to examine the Administration of his Eminence. I own, and no Body will deny it, that he settl'd a new Manufacture of Cloth at *Guadalaxara*; but it is as certain on the other hand, that the same cost much more than that Establishment requir'd, because that mistrustful Minister would not employ therein any *Spaniard* that was capable of directing that Manufacture: And no doubt it would have prov'd more advantageous to the Nation, if it had been united with the old Establishment of that Kind at *Segovia*; and if they had renew'd the Silk Manufactures, formerly settl'd at *Toledo*, *Granada*, and *Seville*, in which the Cardinal would have gain'd the Thanks of the King, and his Subjects; but let us proceed to other Matters. They had built three Men of War in *Catalonia*, and the Cardinal too hasty to make use of them, order'd three others to be built at *Port Passage*, which are those the *French* burnt upon their Entering *Biscay*, after having carry'd away the Masts, Sails, and Artillery. The Cardinal had however sufficient Time to command them to leave an Harbour, which was expos'd to the Enemy, but every Thing was lost by his Caprice, or because he imagin'd that the *French* Army instead of committing Hostilities, would declare in Favour of his Chimerical Fancies; that the King of *Sweden* after having conquer'd *Norway*, would pass into *Scotland*; and in fine, that the seven Provinces would never accede to the Quadruple Alliance. In Expectation of so many Chimeras, of which the Cardinal so positively assur'd the *Spaniards*, they disburs'd immense Sums, and so paid very dear for the imaginary Confidence, or rather Levity of their first Minister; who entirely giving up himself to remote flattering Hopes, ventur'd at one Stroke the remaining Treasure and Reputation of the Monarchy, and by a rash and precipitate Conduct, brought himself to the dismal Necessity of accepting

cepting Peace upon more disagreeable Conditions than *Spain* was offer'd in the Beginning, before she had lost any Troops or Ships, and spent any Money.

'Tis true, the Veteran Troops of an older Date than the Beginning of the Ministry of the Cardinal, did so well behave themselves in *Sicily*, that in the Opinion of a noted Politician, *Spain* has never better employ'd her Treasure, never made a more advantageous Loss, because of the Honour and Glory her Troops gain'd in this Expedition. But pray, why would you attribute to your Cardinal the Valour of those Troops, which made them triumph on all Occasions, and force one of the strongest Places in *Europe* to surrender, in Sight of a Fleet which every Moment supply'd the Garrison with fresh Men? You should have contented your self to say, that at the very Time that those brave *Spaniards* storm'd that Fortress, your Martial Cardinal was playing all his Artillery from the Escorial upon *France*, by the Libels he caus'd to be spread every where, and that he was managing secret Intelligence with the Northern Powers, by Means of Count *Marini*, who had from him considerable Sums, and was hardly out of *Spain* when he revealed the whole Mystery.

Believe me, my Lord, the Success of the Armament for the Expedition of *Sicily*, is entirely and solely owing to the indefatigable Vigilance of *Don Joseph Patino*, and other illustrious Men of the *Spanish* Nation; and the Defeat and Loss of the Fleet ought to be solely imputed to the Cardinal, and to no Body else, because after the Information he had of the Designs of the *English*, he did not give the necessary Instructions to the Admiral, who had so often represented to his Eminence, that his Fleet was not strong enough to venture an Engagement with the *English*, and indeed, who can believe that an experienc'd Commander, who perfectly knew the Superiority of his Enemies, could have ventur'd to enter into a friendly Conversation with the *British* Admiral, (who it seems was refer'd to him) if he had been order'd to avoid to meet the *English*, and forbid to expose his Fleet to any Danger. 'Tis more probable, nay, and even certain, that the Cardinal could not persuade himself, that *England* would entirely break and fall out with *Spain*, especially after the Assurances that were given him at the Escorial by Secretary *Stanhope*, and the Advice Admiral *Byng* sent him from *Cádiz*. Upon Account of this fatal Confidence, he neglected to give the necessary orders to the *Spanish* Admiral,

Admiral, an unpardonable Fault in a Minister of State. I do not pretend to say, That Generals ought to be acquainted with all the Secrets of the Cabinet of Princes; nor have a full Communication of all State Affairs; but because of unforeseen Accidents that may happen, Admirals ought to be instructed, and acquainted with what they are to do, as Occasions shall offer; and a Minister ought not to be so reserv'd, as to disappoint or endanger an Enterprize on Account of Secrecy.

I cannot suffer that you should speak with so much Contempt of Admiral *Castagneta*, a Man of great Character and high Reputation. He ought, however, to be pleased herewith, because it would be certainly a great Affront to be commended by an Author who has undertaken to speak ill of all honest Men. You ought, however, to have spar'd, even in your Letter, and the Cardinal in the Instructions he gave you to write it, the Reputation of that Commander, in Consideration of the Glory he gain'd by his Valour, in the brave Fight he maintain'd against his Enemy, tho' much inferior to them, notwithstanding they had got the Weather-Gage of the *Spaniards*, and all other Advantages that proceeded from the Division that was amongst them.

But let us leave off these Digressions, and resume Matters of Fact. What you seem to admire most in the Conduct of the Cardinal is, that without increasing the publick Taxes, he did so many Great Things, that gain'd him an universal Approbation. But that you may not impute those Wonders to Miracles perform'd by your new Saint, I must tell you, my Lord, that those Troops which occasion'd a general Consternation in *Italy*, the Armament for their Transportation, and the Money requir'd for their Pay, and other Charges, consum'd the Revenue of the Years 1715 and 1716, which were wholly employ'd in that Service, notwithstanding the great Complaints of the Creditors of the Crown, and above all, of the Consulate of *Seville*, to whom Warrants were deliver'd to receive their Payments in *Peru*, *Mexico*, and other Parts of the *Indies*: But observe the Candour and Integrity of that Minister! Secret Orders were sent at the same Time to the Viceroy and Governors, to hinder the Execution of the King's Mandates, whereby those unfortunate Creditors, after having given Acquittances, were oblig'd at last to be contented with a Sheet of Paper instead of Money, which sheweth that there are every where Banks and *Mississippi* Companies: An odious Comparison which you

should not have mention'd, because the *French* may answer, *He whose House is cover'd with Glass, ought not to sling Stones upon the Houses of his Neighbours.*

Those great Enterprizes were put in Execution, by Means of the prodigious Sums which the Sale of Government Employments, and Commanderies in the *Indies*, produced; and 500000 Crowns in Specie, that were in the Treasury call'd the *Juros*, with which Don. *Joseph de Alecha* was to pay Annuities. The Cardinal order'd in *April*, 1718, that Money to be carry'd in eight Days to the great Treasury of the War, to the great Mortification of the Persons concern'd therein, whom he deceiv'd and amus'd with Hopes that the other Funds should be speedily appropriated to their Payment; but how sincere those Promises were, they can tell; for at this very Time, which is four Years after, most of them have not receiv'd a Penny.

Our Cardinal carry'd his CEconomy and Frugality so far, that he retrenched the Sum which their Majesties yearly contributed for the Wax-Candles that were burnt before the Images of the blessed Virgin. Don't you think, my Lord, this was a rare Way to engage Heaven on his Side? And could he expect from the Almighty sufficient Directions to hinder him from Miscarriages, while he stole from the Altars the Candles which the Christians make use of in the publick Worship of God and his Saints. You might have added these Particulars to the Article of your Letter, in which you treat of the great Veneration your Cardinal always had for the Church.

We come now to the new Means his Eminence employ'd to supply the new Expences. He introduc'd very unseasonably a Gabel into *Biscay*, and impos'd a Duty upon all the Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of that Country; which bold Attempt was highly resented by the Inhabitants, who saw themselves depriv'd at one Stroke of all the Privileges and Immunities their Kings had granted them, as a Reward for their constant Fidelity, and which were necessary for the Preservation of that Country, because of its natural Sterility. It is true, those Franchises occasion'd the Running of Goods, which lessn'd the King's Revenue in *Castile*; but this Inconvenience might have been remedy'd without imposing new Duties upon the Nation. But how could it be expected the Cardinal should have any Regard to the Privileges of the Laity? He who shew'd not the least Concern for the Clergy, who were forc'd to pay the same Duties, though
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he was told that the Mendicant Fryars had at divers Times, and namely in 1718, obtain'd an Order, by which the Council declar'd, they were free from all Gabels, Tenth, Customs, and other Taxes. It is hoped, my Lord, that in the second Edition of your Letter, you will not forget to add this Particular to the famous Article relating to the Respect his Eminence has always preserv'd for the Clergy.

In the next Place, the Cardinal suppress'd the Right of having Lodgings allow'd, which the Servants of the Kings of Spain had always enjoy'd. He apply'd to his own Use the third Part of the Revenue of Towns and Boroughs, and in a most peculiar Manner the Income of the City of *Madrid*, whose Inhabitants were almost ruin'd, because he suspended for a Year and a Half the Payment of the Rents or Annuities upon that City, upon this ridiculous Pretence, that the Town was in debt to the King for Arrears of the Tax or Lodgings, for the Houses that had been demolish'd to make the great Square; tho' it is undeniable, that thro' the special Favour of the King, the City of *Madrid* was not liable to that Tax. But since we are upon this Article, I desire, my Lord, you will consider a Fact, which is certainly worth your Curiosity. The Cardinal order'd that the Effects or Rents establish'd upon *Madrid*, purchas'd since the Year 1681, and which were at the Rate of 3 per Cent. should be reduc'd one Half, and the other Half to be apply'd to the King's Service, alledging no other Reason to support and justify his unreasonable Decree, but that the said Rents having almost lost all their Credit since that Year, they were purchas'd much under their Value. But without being a Casuist, who does not know, that if there was any Manner of Solidity in that Pretence, that Half which the King appropriated to himself, did not belong to him, but to the unfortunate People, who had been forc'd by a fatal Necessity to sell those Annuities at a Price much under the original Value. This Maxim did not suit the Cardinal's Designs, and therefore he practis'd another, which was the reverse of it, which directed him to get Money at any Rate, for the Execution of the miraculous Enterprises, which you have so much magnify'd. They were very much facilitated by the great Sums arising from the Supply granted by the Clergy in the Year 1717, and the 140000 Ducats advanc'd by the Church of *Toledo*, to which the King granted, as a Reward for that Service, the Reservation of the Duties called *Juros*. His Eminence

got, on the other Hand, a vast Sum, by the pernicious Resolution he took to suspend the Payment of the Debts and Rents charg'd upon the confiscated Estates that fell to the Crown, 'till the Year 1717. This amounted to a prodigious Sum, through the Vexations and Enterprizes of Don *Michael Nugnes de Roxas*, and he put off the Creditors to a more favourable Time; as if Hunger could be satisfy'd by distant Hopes. All the World exclaim'd against these unjust Proceedings, but to no Purpose; the Cardinal had no Ear, but for his Confidants, and their Money-Projects, amongst which I will mention one, which became a rich Mint in his Hands.

He borrow'd several Millions of Livres, and assign'd the Payment thereof upon the Publick Revenues: He let to Farm to others the Taxes and Duties impos'd on the several Provinces of the Kingdom; and with this fine Expedient he improv'd and augmented the Royal Treasure with several Millions for each Farm, in which the Farmers took care to be no Losers; for those Provinces being surrender'd to their Discretion, they took Care to regulate the Taxes and Capitation as they thought convenient for their private Interest, insomuch that the King's Subjects were forced to pay more than ever they had done, every Tax being advanc'd one fourth Part above what it was before that Minister had contriv'd this rare Expedient. This will shew you, my Lord, how the Cardinal, without laying new Impositions, found Means to increase the old Taxes to such a Degree, that the whole Kingdom felt the Pressure of them. It is very easy for the Minister of an absolute Prince to fill his Master's Coffers, and few are ignorant of it; but certainly it is a most pernicious Piece of Politicks to do it by such Means as bring along with them the Ruin and Destruction of the People. It is as if one brought together all the several Springs and Rivulets of a Country, only to make 'em run with Rapidity through one Channel into the Lands of his Neighbours, and render his own barren. It appears by the Experience of all Ages, That a King, whose Subjects are rich, is richer himself, than another whose Subjects are poor, and has great Treasures in his Coffer.

After the Cardinal had put all his Projects in Execution, Spain found herself under a great Scarcity of Money; the Subjects were so much exhausted, that they found it impossible to continue the Payment of Taxes: The Treasury was not only exhausted, but had contracted Debts amounting to several Millions; and what is more surpris-

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zing, the Farmers and Collectors were reduced to great Extremities; for his Eminence, who had nothing but his own Projects in view, compell'd them to advance such large Sums, that they parted with all their Cash, and had the Mortification to see the Bills of Exchange drawn upon them protested. Thus losing their Credit, they lost Part of their Capital; and the Minister, upon Pretence of favouring none of them to the Prejudice of others, left them all equally in the Lurch. This I am sensible will appear a Sort of Exaggeration; but for all that, it is but the naked Truth, and the Kingdom will long bleed for it. All Spaniards know it by a fatal Experience, and Foreigners are Witnesses of it.

While Things were in this Situation, his Eminence sent for Father *Castro*; but if it was with Intention to found four Colleges for the Nobility, it may be said, that this was very unseasonable; and it would have been much more agreeable to the Circumstances of that Time to have founded four Hospitals for the Subsistence of the Poor; for in short, *Spain* had already Colleges and Academies enough, tho' the Troubles and Calamities of the War did not allow their Youth to frequent them as formerly. Before I conclude this Article, I beg, my Lord, you will seriously weigh what I have had the Honour to tell you, that you may the more easily understand what Risque *Spain* run under the Administration of his Eminence. You tell us, that the chief Attention of the Minister was always to recover Trade, and make it flourishing; but can that End ever be attain'd by ruining all Merchants at one Stroke? Commerce and Manufactures are quickned by Money, as the natural Body by the Blood; and to send Money out of the Kingdom, is actually taking away the Life of Commerce; for what Trade can be carry'd on without Specie? 'Tis true, that for supplying this Deficiency, his Eminence offer'd very advantageous Terms to the *Jews* of *Leghorn*, designing through the Fecundity of so honourable a People, to retrieve the Loss of Commerce, and repeople the Dominions of the Monarchy. I cannot certainly tell whether or no the Treaty was concluded, because the Negotiation was so secretly manag'd between the Cardinal and a Rabbi, who went to *Madrid* upon Pretence of soliciting the Payment of some Bills of Exchange, that the Courtiers found it impossible to dive into that Mystery; therefore I will not affirm it, lest I should offend Truth at the same Time that I endeavour to undeceive you. I am not, however, surpris'd at Intrigues of this Nature, seeing, the Time of
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the Ministry of the Cardinal, of which you talk so Peremptorily, was, as well as the present, fruitful in Extravagancies; and in your Opinion, what other Name can be given to the Order given at *Madrid* to celebrate the Birth of *Don Carlos*, in the second Week of Lent, with Masquerades, and other Diversions of the Carnival. But how could those masterly Strokes in Politicks to honour the Queen, have made a Noise at the Court of *Parma*, if they had not been attended with so many Extravagancies, even in Relation to the Circumstances of the Times?

But to return to our principal Subject: I find you impute to the Necessity of War, all the proceeding Calamities; but, my Lord, how many Opportunities had your Cardinal to prevent that War, and even to extinguish it immediately after it was kindled; which he obstinately neglected, being deceiv'd by his own chymical Expectations? 'Tis an egregious Error in a Prince to ruin his own Dominions, to run after a Conquest of separate and distant Provinces, which consequently seem rather to give a vain Title, than to strengthen the Monarchy; but at last, what did the *Spaniards* in that deplorable Circumstance? They suffer'd without murmuring, with a Patience that exceeds all Imagination; and notwithstanding they were sensible this Conduct was the dismal Cause of their utter Ruin, they devoted themselves with a most respectful Silence, as glorious Victims of the boundless Loyalty they owe to their lawful Sovereign. This is Matter of Fact, and yet we see in your Letter that the Cardinal complains loudly of *Spain*, and by your Pen charges the whole Nation with Ingratitude. I don't know what to say or think of the Pretensions of his Eminence, unless he fancies to have Reason to complain, because they did not erect Statues to his Honour: But the *Spaniards* deserve to be excus'd, because they have neither Brass nor Marble, nor the Genius turn'd that Way. Their Gravity does not suffer them to transmit to Posterity any other Monuments but those of the immortal Glory which their heroic Actions deserve; far different from your *Romans*, who, upon account of the least Reparation you make to a Wall, cause your Name and Coat of Arms to be fixed therein, with pompous Incomiums; and who grant the Honour of a Sepulchral Stone, adorn'd with magnificent Inscriptions, to the bare Merit of forging a Spade, or polishing a Buckle.

If the Cardinal sought only to eternize his Name, he has succeeded very well, for I am sure the *Spanish* Nation will

will never forget him. But now I will answer the Reasons you alledge in the artful Panegyrick you have made of his Conduct. You tell us in the first Place, That he has laid great Obligations upon *Spain*, for the Privileges granted to the Manufactures of Glafs, set up by the Care of the famous Don *John de Goyaneche*; but sure, my Lord, you little thought of it, when you set off as a great Service a Transaction so very inconsiderable, in a Letter design'd to vindicate his Conduct, and to give us a magnificent Idea of the great Parts of that Minister, who has been the supream Arbiter and Disposer of all the Interests of so vast a Monarchy, unless you suppose that his Eminence found a great Reluctancy in his Heart, even to grant that Trifle.

You tell us afterwards, That your Minister did the *Spaniards* a considerable Piece of Service, in advising and perswading the Duke of *Vendosme* to march into *Spain*, after the Battle of *Saragossa*. This is designed to let the World know, no matter at what Rate, that his Eminence had the Rank of a Counsellor in the Household of that Prince; but there was a very different Report of it when I was in *Spain*. But let us not insist on disadvantageous Rumours, and say, that the wise Conduct of that famous General was of great Service, to recover the *Spaniards* from their Conspiration, but that was not enough to re-establish their Affairs. The new Army that was form'd in so short a Time, was an Effect of the Care and Diligence of the Count d'*Aguilar*, and the Officers under him; and the Defeat of the Enemy, which happen'd soon after, ought only to be attributed to the Valour of the *Spaniards*, who generously sacrific'd their Lives for their King and Country. The Siege and Storm of the Castle of *Cardona*, both undertaken against the Opinion of that Count, takes off almost all the Force of your Argument. The Cardinal will readily apprehend my Meaning, if you ask it of him in your secret Conferences.

Let us examine now, whether that Minister had Reason to expect any Acknowledgement from the *Spaniards*, for having restrain'd all the Commerce to the *Indies* to the Town of *Cadix* alone. To shew that this Resolution was not Agreeable to the Kingdom, it will be enough to observe, that it abolish'd the Consulate of *Seville*, and ruin'd that famous City, which did not deserve to be so severely us'd, after the great Services the State had receiv'd from its Inhabitants in the most pressing Occasions. That Resolution occasion'd irrecoverable Losses to the Publick,

lick, by abandoning to the Inconstancy of the Sea, all the Treasures of the *Indies*, and exposing them to Counterband, and the Rapacity of Foreigners.

I own, that nothing was more proper than to place all the Councils and Tribunals in the Palace of *Uzeda*, tho' it is dangerous to put in the same Place the several Offices that concern the Publick Accounts, because of Fire, and other Accidents; but if that Minister's Conduct is commendable in that Respect, it is far from being so, in Relation to the Duke d'*Uzeda*, to whom he would not pay the Rent of his Palace, tho' he knew he extreamly wanted it, and that it was Independant of the forfeited Estates.

The Cardinal cannot expect any great Gratitude from the *Spaniards* for his Diligence and Dispatch in the publick Affairs, since the Application of the Minister is an indispensable Duty of his Place. The Trust the Prince reposes in him demands it; and as his Catholick Majesty had an entire Confidence in his first Minister, the Cardinal was on his Part indispensibly oblig'd perpetually to watch for his Interest; therefore we are told, that he was so exact in this Article, that a Person of Quality said, He would rather be a Slave in *Algiers*, than be Cardinal *Alberoni* in *Spain*. I know the Cardinal thinks otherwise, and you ought to suspect this hyperbolical Flattery. Pity the poor Slaves at *Algiers*, and not the Prime Minister; for the Chains of one who governs a whole Monarchy, are very pleasant, and the bewitching Ambition of commanding, renders the greatest and longest Fatigues agreeable. If those Chains were so heavy to your Cardinal, he ought rather to express his Gratitude than any Ill-Will to those who eas'd him of them.

To make the World believe that Merit was the only Recommendation with his Eminence, you tell us, That he bestow'd the Government of *Peru* upon the Archbishop of *La Plata*, and the Government of *New-Mexico* to the Count de *Villa Longa*. Sure it was but rarely that Employments of this Nature were given to *Spaniards*, seeing we here but of two that obtain'd any, and even they must be sought for in the new World, as if there was none in this.

But to proceed farther: You industriously magnify the extream Charity of the Cardinal for the poor Orphans that the late Queen *Marie Louisa* of glorious Memory, had favour'd with her Protection: Whereupon you tell us, That having been inform'd of their Wants by their Confessor,

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he went to visit them, reliev'd them, and gave them more convenient Lodgings in the Palace of *Monterey*, upon no other motive than a generous Charity. I am now, my Lord, oblig'd to own that you have Reason to tax *Spain* with Ingratitude: You might have added, that the *Spaniards* were very imprudent to drive away from his Post a Minister, who made it his chief Business to relieve poor Gentlewomen and give them Portions to marry them; but God will reward him for these good Actions, unless it be true that a Guardian, who makes use of his Pupil's Estate to maintain him, does not in that Respect exercise Charity but Justice. The force of this Expression is easily understood; but to speak in general, Pray what were the *Spaniards* at that time, but the Cardinal's Pupils? Was their Revenue in better Hands than Guardians are commonly suppos'd to be? His Charity is commendable, I own it, but not so much as you represent it. His Eminence never gave less than a *Julio* (a certain Piece of Money) to every Poor he met in his Way, and how many Pieces do you believe he gave every Day? How many Poor could weekly have Access to his Eminence? He was rarely to be spoke with at his own Palace, and Beggars were not allow'd to go into the same. He went out and came in with so much Haste, that the Couriers had scarce time to speak a Word to him as he went in or out of his Coach. If the Cardinal did not bestow his Alms but to the Poor, who begged his Assistance, to whom did he give it then, since there was no Access to his Person? But suppose whatever you say thereupon is true, Things of this Nature ought to be buried in Silence, instead of being made publick in News-Papers: For in short, is it an Excess of Charity in a Man, who has at his Disposal all the Revenues of a great Monarchy, to give to the Poor above 20 *Julios* a-day? If this Minister relieved privately Persons in Want, he did nothing but what the Gospel requires, and those Persons could not without Ingratitude conceal what he had done in their Favour: And yet we never heard but of one who has revealed his Charity, tho' it is evident he has ruin'd and reduced a World of People to Mendiciny. I lay no great stress upon the Rumours of a disaffected People, because I am satisfy'd Resentment is more common and noisy than Gratitude; and to shew you that I love Truth, I will publish a Favour bestow'd by his Eminence upon several Inhabitants of *Madrid*. They enjoy'd as a Reward for Services acknowledg'd by the Crown, certain

* Annuities for Life, which were distributed into six Classes,

but had not been paid for several Years because of the War: Our Cardinal, always intent to procure the Ease of the People, order'd that 200000 Crowns being Part of the Product of the Tax upon Stamp Papers, should be yearly appropriated towards paying those Annuities, without any undue Preference, and accordingly Warrants were issued in Favour of the Proprietors of those Annuities, but at the same time the Treasury never paid any, because as I have observed it, there are every where Bank Bills; and in the Regency of the Cardinal, Spain did not want Projects and Schemes like those of Mr. Law. (The Writer of this Letter means the Bank Bills in France which were good for nothing.) But notwithstanding all this, that Decree, tho' ineffectual, deserved some Gratitude, and from this you may see, that I am not so far blinded by my Resentment as not to see the little Good the Cardinal did in Spain.

I am glad to do Justice to all Mankind, and therefore I cannot bear that in Order to render Spain odious, and excite your Readers Compassion in Favour of Cardinal Alberoni, you should advance that he has been deprived of every Thing, after having served without any Regard to his private Interest. But pray what has he been deprived of? Slanderers might insinuate that his Eminence carried away more than was his own, and to prove it, would tell you of certain Jewels and rich Furniture that had been confiscated, which appears by a List delivered by Don Michael Nugnez to Secretary Duran. I am willing to believe that this is a Calumny contrived by the intemperate People, out of their Hatred for the disgraced Minister. But pray compare the Equipage he had upon his first Arrival at Madrid, which he easily carried behind his back on a Mule, with the Equipage he had upon his setting out for Italy. As soon as he had received Orders to retire, several Joiners were employed to prepare his Trunks, and during the whole twelve Days that were allowed him to continue at Madrid, People were employed to fill them up, some publicly, and some in private. As soon as they were made ready, they were sent away under a Guard of the Troops of the Household, to hinder the Mob from falling upon the same. These Trunks were carried to Alicante, where 'tis true they were opened and search'd, but it was only for a certain Paper which he ought not to have carried away, and as soon as the Governour had made that Search in Presence of Witnesses, the Trunks were released, shipped off, and sent away. Could the King give stronger Proofs of his Favour and Clemency, and is it not to be wondered

wondred at, that a Minister who had in his Possession all the important Papers of the Monarchy, and who had had the Disposal of so many Millions, should be suffered to depart the Kingdom without giving an Account of his Administration, and without examining whether the immense Sums which the Treasurers had paid by his Orders, though in the King's Name, had been appropriated to the Uses his Majesty had designed them for? Nothing like this was done; but on the contrary, the King out of an Excess of Goodness contented himself to signify to him by Don Michael Duran, to deliver up all the Writings or Papers he had in his Disposition, belonging to the Cabinets of the Offices of the Secretaries of State; yet the Cardinal withstood all these Proofs of Moderation, and the Sense of the numberless Favours he had received, which gave Occasion to the Search that was made in which they found several Things which did not belong to him, and could no ways serve for his Justification. It was this Perquisition made according to all the Formalities of Law, which furnished the Cardinal's Friends, and others interested in his Fortune, with a favourable Pretence to say as you do, that his Effects had been seized by the King's Orders. But pray, my Lord, what are the Effects you speak of? Do you mean his Trunks and Coffers filled up at *Madrid*, which arrived safe at *Alicant* and were afterwards embarked? The greatest Part of them are already arrived at *Rome*; and that you may be entirely undeceived, I hope that as soon as this Affair is adjusted, you may see in his Eminence's Palace certain Trifles, which *Spain*, who is so ungrateful in your Opinion, has given him; and I know, upon my certain Knowledge, that that Present is at least one hundred for one, which according to the Promises of the Gospel is the temporal Reward of those *Julius* the Cardinal gave to the Poor, and which you lay so much stress upon. (A *Julio* is a Coin at *Rome* and *Italy*, worth about five-pence, so called from the Popes who have taken upon them the Name of *Julius*.) I am ashamed to talk of these Trifles, but to make you sensible by the Way, that the *Spaniards* are not so ungrateful as you represent them, I shall tell you, that the Money arising out of the Sale that was made of the Wine and Chocolate belonging to the Cardinal at his Departure, was more than sufficient to defray the Expences of his Journey, and had he continued fifteen Days longer at *Madrid*, he would have received by the Post a Bill of 1000 Pistoles, with which a Friend wished him a merry Christmas, which Sum was paid by the King's Orders to

the Government of *Madrid* to be employed for the Benefit of the Publick.

Notwithstanding what I have said, I am highly persuaded of the Disinterestedness of his Eminence, because I never gave Credit to a Report said to have been spread at *Madrid*, and other Parts by Secretary *Stanhope*, that in the Accounts delivered to the Parliament of Great Britain by the Company concerned in the Commerce of the Indies, (he means the *South-Sea*) there was a Sum of 60000 Pistoles given to the Cardinal in Consideration of the new Advantages he procured to them in the Contract of the Assiento in the Year 1715. I will likewise believe that the 50000 Pistoles which were found after his Departure in the Bank of his Confidents *Pitri* and *Seminati*, were either designed for some secret Expedition, or to pay the Spies he had sent abroad to inform him of the proper Time to send out a Fleet of Egg-Shells to disturb the *English* Fishery. As to the Pasture-Grounds of *Truxillo* which he begged of the King as soon as that Town had yielded them for 80000 Ducats, and which were granted him in full Property in *October* 1719; I am inclined to believe his Eminence designed to give them to some religious Community. I believe likewise that he designed to employ the Revenue of the Archbishoprick of *Terragona* for supporting the poor Orphans of the Palace of *Monterey*, and if he accepted the Bishoprick of *Malaga* and the Archbishoprick of *Seville* it was only because he had made no Manner of Interest to obtain these rich Benefices, and would have the Satisfaction to distribute those immense Revenues to the Poor. I will say farther, that tho' it cannot be denied that he was exceedingly mortified at the Refusal of his Bulls for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, and that to revenge himself he embroiled the two Courts, yet he had no ways his private Interest in View in this Quarrel, but only the Rights of the King which he held so sacred, that he would not suffer the least Inroad thereupon during his Ministry. The great Disinterestedness of your Minister will also piously induce me to believe, that he gave the Viceroyalty of *Peru* to the Marquis *Valero*, a Person of an uncommon Merit, without any selfish Views as you assure it. I congratulate you upon your upright Intentions, but I dare say, the *Spaniards* will laugh at it, and chiefly when they will see in your Epistle, That in order to prove that it is the Custom of the *Spaniards* to be ungrateful and inconstant towards their Ministers and Benefactors, you bring in, as Instances of Truth, Cardinal

Portocarrero

Portocarrero, the Marquess *de Rivas*, the Duke *de Montellano*, Father *d'Aubenton*, the Cardinal *d'Estrees*, and his Nephew, Father *Robinet*, the Princess *Ursini*, the unfortunate *Locadia*, a French Physician, *Orry*, *Bergeyck*, the Archbishop of *Taboada*, the Duke *de Noailles*, and the zealous Don *Francisco Ronquilla*; but I will shew you, my Lord, that you can draw no Advantage from this long Enumeration. If Cardinal *Portocarrero* and the Marquess *de Rivas* gave themselves any Trouble to preserve in the Testament of the late King, the Succession of the Crown to those it lawfully belong'd, were they not well rewarded for their Pains? The Marquess had a new Title, and was made a Member of the Council of *Castille*, and of the Chamber of the *Indies*, and the Cardinal had the Promise of the first Viceroyalty that should happen to be vacant, for his Nephew the Count *de Palma*, who became thereby Viceroy of *Catalonia*, and had for five Years together the greatest Share in the Administration of the Government, inso-much that he was trusted with the most important Affairs, to the great Dissatisfaction of the *Grandees*. If the Dead could be call'd as Evidences, I would produce the Admirante of *Castille*, but you may read the Letter he wrote from *Portugal* to the Queen *Marie Lenisa*, in which he openly complains of the too great Authority that had been given to the Cardinal in the Administration. The King has continually heap'd his Favours on the Duke *de Montellano*, in Consideration of the great Zeal he had express'd for his Service. He made him a *Grandee*, and continu'd him the Dignity of Counsellor of the Cabinet Council, till his Indisposition made it impossible for him to attend any longer in the Functions of that Place. The Cardinal *d'Estrees* and his Nephew took a Journey to *Madrid*, by Order of the Most Christian King their Master, and continu'd there, till they were recall'd. As to the Duke *de Noailles*, he commanded the Army in *Roussillon*, and after having done his Duty, return'd to *Paris*. How can you conclude from these Facts, that the *Spaniards* are ungrateful towards their Benefactors, and inconstant towards their Ministers?

But let us proceed further: This is the Cream of the Jest: Who turn'd out the Archbishop of *Taboada* from his Place of President of *Castille*; was not this the Work of your Cardinal alone? All the World knows that this was an Effect of the little Confidence the Cardinal plac'd in that Prelate, ever since he voted in Council against the Naturalization requested by his Eminence, to enable him

to enjoy Pensions and Benefices in *Castile*, according to the Laws of that Kingdom. Who was the Cause of the Disgrace of *Locadia*, but the Cardinal alone? Who procur'd the Dismission of the *French Physician*, but that Prelate? And who in *Madrid* can be ignorant of the Artifices that were used to effect it? The Cause of the Exile or Removal of *Father Robinet, Orry, and Bergeyck*, are as well known, and the Cardinal, who knows very well that no *Spaniard* had a Hand therein, can never clear himself of those Facts which you object against *Spain* as unpardonable Crimes. The King did not dismiss *Father D'Aubenton*, nor no Body wish'd his Retreat, which that Father desir'd himself, upon some Motives that are not altogether unknown, which there is no need to take Notice of in this Place.

The Princess *Ursini* fell into Disgrace; but all the World knows the King knew nothing of it till the Plot was executed. She is now at *Rome*, and may tell you what she thinks of the Cardinal, who alone manag'd that Affair in all its Circumstances. You may enquire of other Persons, who were Eye-Witnesses of these Transactions, and they will tell you, That no Abbot was seen at the Queen's Feet, to obtain the Respite of the Execution of that Resolution, till the Day following, as you would make us believe. The zealous *Don Francisco Ronquillo*, in losing the Presidentship of the Council, did not lose the King's Favour, but incurr'd the Displeasure of the Cardinal, who, after the Year 1717, refused to pay him the Pension of 12000 Ducats his Majesty had granted him, in Consideration of his great Services. It was in vain he presented several Petitions, he could never be heard, and he was included in the rigorous Decree publish'd about that Time, for suppressing all Pensions granted to reformed Officers. 'Tis certain, that the King could never have suffer'd that Injustice, if he had been rightly inform'd of it; and that it ought solely and entirely to be charg'd upon the Minister, who arbitrarily dispos'd of every Thing, and not on the *Spanish Nation*. I think this sufficient to convince you, that you had no Manner of Reason to accuse the *Spaniards* of Inconstancy, and that the Instances you have brought prove quite the contrary. Cardinal *Alberoni* was the only Cause of the Downfall of several Persons of Note, and you pretend to conclude from thence, that the *Spaniards* are ungrateful. A fine Consequence indeed! For my Part, I could never have fancy'd that a *Roman Prelate* could be so bad a Logician, and that one who by
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the Duty of his Place, is obliged to give his Vote in several Affairs depending before the Tribunal, of which he is a Member, would alledge, to prove and justify his Opinion, some Reasons which entirely overthrow the same.

Let us now proceed to the Capital Article, which was, the Removal and Dismission of the Cardinal. You are pleased to own, that the first Cause thereof, was the Umbrage he gave to Foreign Princes, by his great Talents, and his indefatigable Application for rendering *Spain* the most flourishing State of *Europe*, as he used to express himself, when suffering himself to be carry'd away by a prosperous Gale, he let his deluded Fancy ramble about. If it be true, as you tell us, that my Lord *Peterborough* charg'd in *Italy* the Mine that was afterwards sprung at *Madrid*; and if it be true, as you assure us, that the *Italians* set it on Fire by a Hand known to all the World; why do you impute his Downfall to the Inconstancy of the Court of *Spain*, and the Ingratitude of the *Spaniards*? You will perhaps pretend that they deserve that Charge, because that prudent Nation did not think fit to engage in the Defence of this Minister, after having so long groan'd under him: But after all, 'tis the Cardinal himself who had pronounc'd his Sentence, since he has often publicly declar'd, That the *Spaniards* were to erect him a Statue in case he succeeded, or a wooden Pile to burn him if he miscarry'd. You must therefore own, that the *Spaniards* were very merciful, in not executing the Sentence he had pass'd upon himself. Believe me, my Lord, it was enough for and injur'd and oppress'd People to keep a respectful Silence, and to convince you of that Truth, I will give you a short Account of what the *Spaniards* beheld with their Eyes, since the Year 1713, and if you take the Trouble to read it with Attention, you will be obliged to acknowledge the Fidelity and Respect of that illustrious Nation for their Sovereign in the Person of his Minister.

They saw first of all with Surprise, the Dignity of Prime Minister given to an Abbot of the Retinue of the Duke of *Vendosme*, without being so much as his Chaplain, and a Foreigner made supream Arbitrer of a vast Monaschy: A Person so little known in the World, that the *Spaniards* had never known that he was a Priest, if he had not been made a Bishop. They saw, that as soon as he had seiz'd upon the Government, he abolish'd the Council of the Cabinet, and that of State, and remov'd
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from the King's Person all the *Spaniards* who had merited the Honour of his Majesty's Confidence, which was soon follow'd by a Reform of all Sorts of Officers both Civil and Military, as it has been already observ'd. Spain saw the wise Decrees and Resolutions of her ancient Councils, and namely, that of *Castile*, slighted and expos'd to Censures; and a greater Confidence plac'd in a single Man, who had not had Judgment enough to regulate his own Conduct, than in the Sentiment of so many wise Counsellors, who fill'd the first Places in the several Tribunals. The *Spaniards* beheld several *Grandees* exil'd the Kingdom, as the Dukes de *Villena* and *Naxera*; others confin'd in Dungeons, as *Vergués* in the Castle of *Alicant*, and others threaten'd with the Confiscation of their Estates, upon chimerical Preferences of certain Debts to the Crown, call'd in *Spain* *Lanzas*, which had been remitted and forgiven by their ancient Kings above a Thousand Years ago: They saw the King's faithful Servants remov'd from the Palace, because the Cardinal would not suffer any Body to approach his Majesty: They saw the King and Queen's Household reduc'd, upon Pretence of Economy, to the Floor of Gentlemen's Houses: They saw a War declar'd, for the Conquest of the *Italian* Provinces, without consulting whether it was likely to succeed: They saw a numerous but weak Fleet sail from their Harbours, with the choice Veteran Troops, that made all the Strength of the Kingdom, and which consequently were in great Danger of being made a Sacrifice, if their Valour had not made them triumph in the Middle of the Dangers they were expos'd to by the Temerity of the Cardinal: They saw immense Treasures extorted from the People, sent out of the Kingdom: They saw another Fleet with the rest of the Troops sail from *Cadiz* for the North Sea, in a most dangerous Season, contrary to the Sentiment of Admiral *Guevara*, which, for the greatest Part, perish'd in Storms: They saw about the same Time 200 *Spaniards* sail from the Ports of *Biscay*, with a great Quantiry of Arms and Ammunition, to alarm the Coasts of *Great Britain*, upon a foolish Presumption, that the Fleet from *Cadiz* would arrive there at the same Time, the Cardinal flattering himself that like *Nephtune* he might rule the Sea with his Trident.

These are Adventures truly worthy Don *Quixoté*; but the Actions of Admiral *Castagneta* do no ways deserve that Character.

This is not all, my Lord, the *Spaniards* saw the French taking by Force the Places of *Biscay*, which made little Resistance,

Resistance, and their Ships burnt in their Harbours without any Opposition. They saw their King in *Navarre*, exposed by the Delusion of a charming Dream, to the Mortification of seeing an important Place taken in his Sight, without being able to relieve it. The *Spaniards* were afterwards inform'd that their King was dangerously sick within some Leagues of *Madrid*; that the *Grandeess* and others were not permitted to see him, and were even deny'd the Consolation to be told that he was upon the Recovery; and which was still more surprizing, they saw that no publick Prayers were put up for the Re-establishment of his Health, which was a great Scandal to a Nation that has been always distinguish'd by their Piety. In a Word, you can scarce imagine any Extravagance that was not put in Practice, nor any Calamity that did not befall the *Spaniards* during that Time. They saw nothing about them but Precipices: All their Enterprizes miscarry'd, because it evidently appear'd that they made Use of Means that either were not sufficient, or else were visibly contrary to the End they seem'd to propose to themselves. To conclude, Things were manag'd with so much Disorder and Confusion, that several great Politicians were perswaded the Enemies of *Spain* had procur'd the Advancement of that Minister, in order to destroy the Monarchy, under the specious Pretence of rendering it the most flourishing State in the World. This was the unfortunate Condition to which *Spain* was reduced. Every Thing was in Confusion, and the People over-tax'd, and overwhelm'd in Misery; and the whole Nation was irrecoverably lost, if God, who has always been merciful to them, because of their Piety, and the Purity of their Faith, had not blessed them with plentiful Harvests.

Such was then the Disposition of Affairs in *Spain*, and People were amazed to see Gold and Silver vanish'd away from a Court, which in two Years Time, after a long and expensive War, had so well re-establish'd their Affairs, that nothing was more common than Money. 'Tis certain, that in the Year 1716, the Publick Credit was flourishing, and there was Plenty of Money; whereas three Years after, there was such a Scarcity of Coin, that there was scarce one Pistole to be seen, notwithstanding the Exchange was excessively high, at the very Time that the Prime Minister, like the God in the Fable, pour'd plentiful Rains of Gold upon foreign Countries, and in a particular Manner upon our own, where, since that Time, we have seen nothing but *Spanish* Coin. But what were the

Spaniards doing in this Extremity? Martyrs of their Fidelity, they suffer'd every Thing with Constancy, because all these Proceedings were colour'd over with the King's Name.

The Cardinal set out at last, and all the *Grande*s and other Persons of Distinction made him Visits, as you have observ'd, not out of a Sense of any Obligation they were under, seeing he had disoblig'd most of them, but only because that Nation is so generous, that whatever Injustice they may have receiv'd, they forgive it, and even favour the Offenders as soon as they see them in a State of Humility. What Reason therefore have you to charge them with Want of Gratitude for the Memory of the Cardinal? All the *Spaniards* in *Italy* talk of his Eminency with a profound Respect, because they are so jealous of the Reputation of their Nation, that they think it a Disgrace to see those who have govern'd them, slighted; and retain a singular Esteem for those who have liv'd in their Country, which Truth I know by my own Experience. Alter therefore your Sentiments, and offer no more impertinent Apologies, which may entirely ruin the Affair of your Hero, especially if you continue to complain of that Part of the Nation, which by Contempt you call inconsiderable, and yet has at this Day the Administration of the Government. This Reason obliges me to caution you to forbear for the future those provoking Epithets of Tyrannical, Unjust, Ambitious, and the like; unless you are resolv'd to insult them, and thereby give a new Turn to the Fortune of your disgraced Minister. Your Pen, my Lord, takes too much Liberty, seeing with the same Stroke you wound in a most cruel Manner, the Ministry of *Vienna*.

To what Purpose do you threaten us, that other Princes will offer him advantageous Conditions? Let him go whither he pleases, the *Spaniards* will not trouble their Heads about it, and before-hand I congratulate the Prince, who shall have that good Luck. The *Spaniards* neither fear his Abilities, nor the Menaces of any Power whatsoever. If you design to fright us, because of the Secrets your Cardinal may divulge, whenever he becomes the Minister of any Power jealous of *Spain*, the Advice you give us is very useless, because all the Secrets he was trusted with, have been long ago reveal'd to all the World. This new Proof his Eminence's Gratitude will not surprise his Catholick Majesty, who is certainly inform'd, that the Cardinal was no sooner out of his Kingdom, than,

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in Order to reconcile himself to a certain great Man, whom he had highly offended during his Ministry, he offer'd to discover to him all the Mysteries of State, an Action which, I am sure, does not agree with the Character of an honest Man. The best Advice, my Lord, I can give you is, to keep Silence; Time and Prudence alone can appease this Storm, especially at your Court of Rome, where Indulgences are so cheap.

This is, my Lord, what I thought fit to impart to you at this Time, and that will be sufficient to undeceive you; but if it should prove otherwise, I promise to send to you in Print certain secret Advices of curious Passages, that are come to the Knowledge of few People; and of which I was inform'd at *Madrid* from a very good Hand. And because it is not reasonable to talk sincerely with People who will not be convinc'd by Truth, it comes into my Mind to dedicate unto you the History of the *New Don Quixote of Spain*, which is printing at *Lyon*, in which you will see a Parallel between the Adventures of that Cardinal, and those of that famous Knight; the Glory of *La Mancha*.

Pray excuse the Length of this Answer: But as to me, I should think the Pains I have taken to write it, sufficiently rewarded, if I could flatter myself, that it will persuade you of two material Truths, first, That I wish your Cardinal all manner of Prosperity; and that the Court of *Madrid* will grant him the Pension he desires, tho' I hear he has little Occasion for it, our Bankers having engag'd that he will live honourably at Rome. One may likewise believe, that our Republic (*Genoa*) has given by Way of Hospitality, the necessary Funds for that pious Work. The next Thing I wish is, that you may be fully perswaded, that *Spain* suffer'd very much during the Ministry of Cardinal *Alberoni*, whose Conduct could not be more repugnant to the true Interest of that Monarchy, and that the Faults or Mistakes of his Eminence were more than sufficient to oblige the Court to dismiss him.

Before I conclude, I will tell you a Story of a certain Lay-Brother of *Sr. Francis*. The Superior of his Convent sent him to Market to sell a certain Sort of Merchandise, which I shall not name for fear of disparaging the Comparison. Some Persons offering to buy it, ask'd the honest Brother, whether there was any Fault in it; and he ingenuously answer'd, That if there was not some Defect in it, the good Fathers would not part with it. You may think

think me, if you please, as simple as the Lay-Brother, provided you believe that I am still, my Lord, &c.

Genoa, Dec. 7, 1721.

Thus we have given the *Pro* and *Con* in the Affair of Cardinal *Alberoni*, whose Name will be famous in History to the End of Time. Who was the Author of this last Piece is uncertain, but he appears to be a *Spaniard*, who, to conceal himself, affects to be thought a *Genovese*. Were it not for occasional Pieces of this Nature, the present Age would be in the Dark, and Posterity but ill inform'd in the true Springs of the Actions of these Times; for which Reason they ought to be carefully preserv'd, and therefore merit a Place in this Collection.



M A L T A.

THE *Ottoman Porte* having the last Spring made great Preparations of War, the *Maltese* were perswaded that the Armament was design'd against them, and therefore made all possible Preparations for a Defence. There are, it seems, but three Places in that Island where a Descent can be attempted, viz. *Geppio*, *Marsa Siruvo*, and *Cala*; in each of which Places they posted a strong Body of Troops, and cast up Intrenchments, defended by a numerous Artillery.

While the Great Master *Zondadari* was thus preparing for a vigorous Defence, and had sent to all the Princes of his Communion to desire their Assistance, he was taken so very ill, by Reason of his too great Application and Fatigues, that on the 17th of June he departed this Life: Upon which, the Knights of the Order assembled on the 22d of that Month, and according to the Constitutions of their Order, elected Great Master Don Antonio Manuel de Vilhena, a *Portuguese*.

The Island *Malta* being so little known to common Readers, and it being highly probable that next Spring it will be the Scene of a War, the following Account of that Island will not, we presume, be unacceptable.

Description of Malta.

THE Island of *Malta* lies in the Middle of the Mediterranean, between the Coasts of *Italy* and *Barbary*, is about 60 Miles South of *Sicily*, and as much in Compass

has 26 Parish-Churches, about 40 large Villages, a Magazine of Arms for 35000 Men, and is reckon'd able to raise 25000. The Order of their Knights is of above 600 Years standing. They were first of *Jerusalem*, which (when taken by the *Saracens*) they abandon'd, and retir'd to *Phœnicia*, from whence they were forc'd to *Ptolemais*, and from thence to *Cyprus*, where they staid till they took the Isle of *Rhodes*, from whence the *Turks* afterwards forc'd them to *Sicily*, and from thence they came hither in 1530, when the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them this Island in Fee. The Order is divided into three Estates, viz. Knights, who are to be noble by four Descents on both Sides; the Chaplains, who are to be noble, or at least of a considerable Family; and the Servants at Arms the like, or at least a Family rais'd above the Vulgar. Their Government is a Mixture of Monarchy and Aristocracy. Their Grand Master, who represents a Monarch, coins Money, grants Pardons, and confers Benefices, but has only the Title of Eminence. Their Aristocracy consists in what they call their Sacred Council, where the Grand Master has only two Votes, and can determine nothing without the Advice of this Council. There is another call'd the Compleat Council, which consists particularly of two of the eldest Knights of each of the 7 Nations of which the Order is compos'd, viz. *Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany, and Castile*, and before the Reformation, *Great Britain* made the 8th. Each of the 7 Nations has a College or Hall, where they dine and sup; and the Head of those Halls is Grand Prior of his Nation, and a Member of the Privy-Council, being distinguish'd from the rest by a large White Cross embroider'd with Silk on their Breasts. The *Maltese* Corsairs take a great Number of Prisoners from the *Turks*, whom they condemn to Slavery. They have a large Prison, where they lodge at Night. There were 2000 not long ago belonging to the Order, besides those abroad in the Gallies, and 200 belonging to private Persons.

Mr. Ray, who was here, says, that the Rule of the Knights Precedency is the Time of their Admission. When the Great Master appears abroad, he is attended by some Knights, and two or three Pages, of whom he has 24. All the Knights uncover before him, except those of the Great Cross. He wears a black short Gown, with Hanging-Sleeves. When the Knights are at Home they wear what Habit they please, but when abroad with the Gallies, wear the Habit of the Order. There's an Hospital for the sick Knights, where they are attended by other Knights, and

and serv'd in Plate. The Government, says Mr. Ray, is very easy, which makes the Inhabitants flourishing; and courteous to Strangers. The chief Product of the Island is Oil, Olives, Figs, Annis and Cummin-Seeds, Cotton, Melons, Roses, and as good Honey as any in the World.

As to the Island of *Gozzo*, it lies four Miles West of *Malta*, is thirteen Miles long, and seven broad. In the Year 1565 the *Turks* took it, and carry'd off 6000 Inhabitants. It has been repeopled since, and they reckon in it about 500 Houses, and 3000 Souls. It is subject to *Malta*, and 'tis said, has only one Fort on the Eastern Shore. If that Island is defenceless, no Doubt but the Inhabitants have remov'd their Effects, and quitted it, except those who have retir'd into the Fort, which is in a Condition to make a long Defence by Reason of its Works, and its natural advantageous Situation. All our Advices from *Sicily* say, That 4000 Imperialists hold themselves in a Readiness to embark upon the first Warning for *Malta*, so that the *Turks* will find that Enterprize more difficult than they imagine. All the *Romish* Princes are highly concerned to defend that Island; for notwithstanding the Knights of that Order are but Corsairs, as the *Algerines* are, and in that Respect ought not to be encourag'd; yet it is of a great Advantage to their Subjects. The younger Sons of the Nobility find there Employments, and it is a Nursery of Sea-Officers for *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, and *Italy*.

Into the Chanel of this Island the *Turks* came, about the Beginning of *July* last, with a Squadron whose Strength was variously reported; but according to our best Advices, consisted only of about five *Sultanā's*, or Men of War, and a few small Vessels, which shews they only came to take a View of the Island, rather than to make any actual Attempt upon it. Accordingly, after a few Days Stay in that Chanel, their Admiral sent the following Letter to *Malta*, and then sail'd for the Coast of *Tunis*.

LETTER of the Admiral of the *Turkish* Squadron to the *Maltese*.

THIS is to signify to the Governor and Chiefs of the Isle of *Malta*, to the Heads of the Senate, and to all the Chiefs and Knights of the Nations of the *Messiah*, *French*, *Germans*, and *Venetians*, and others in that Island, that we are expressly sent by the Sultan, Lord of the Universe, and Refuge of the World, to demand that all the Slaves, belonging to the

the Knights of St. John at Malta, as well as others, to the Number of 6000, who are held under their wicked Government, be deliver'd, and restor'd, in order to present themselves before his illustrious and sublime Throne: This being his Will and Command, he has therefore arm'd out his Fleets, and expressly requir'd us to notify to you our Arrival by this Letter, and cause you to deliver up the Slaves; which in Case you make any Difficulty in performing, you shall smart for it hereafter, and have Cause to repent. You may send to Tunis your Answer to this Letter.

To this Letter the Grand Master return'd the following Answer.

Most Excellent Lord,

THE Letter your Excellency sent us, dated the 28th of June past, was read before our venerable Council. We admire in it the Zeal of the Grand Seignior your most puissant Monarch, and applaud his pious Design in sending your Excellency to these Seas, to demand Restitution of all the Turkish Slaves on this Island, and all other Places dependent on it. Without Doubt, your Excellency knows that the Laws of our Institution do not engage us to make Slaves, but to secure with all our Naval Force, the Christian Navigation and Commerce; yet if it happens that we meet Corsairs in our Cruizing, we make them Slaves, as being taken according to Military Law: And as the Number of Pyrates is much greater than that of Christians, who carry on a legal Trade, so it is not to be wonder'd that we have a great Number of such Slaves, exceeding that of Christians with you, whom we desire from our Hearts to redeem. We do assure you, that the Proposal you make us from the Grand Seignior your Master is perfectly agreeable to us, and excites in us the like Purpose of redeeming Christian Slaves. But as that great Work of Charity cannot be done upon the Spot, and the Means are not possible, but by pursuing the Methods usually practis'd among Princes of our own Communion, we offer to you either an Exchange, or Redemption, as being the Method most practis'd and convenient. We expect his Highness's Answer with Impatience, and rejoice with your Excellency in the Choice he has made of your Person to execute so praiseworthy a Design, provided it be accomplish'd in a convenient Manner.

Given at our Convent at Malta, August 2, 1722.

V E N I C E.

ON the 12th of *August* dy'd the Doge *John Cornaro*, in the 84th Year of his Age; and it being the constant Custom of this Republick, never to elect a new Doge 'till the Deceas'd is interr'd, his Death was not made publick to the People 'till the 15th, that there might be Time to make the necessary Preparations for his Funeral Obsequies, which were perform'd with all the Magnificence becoming his Dignity, and in the following Manner:

They embalm his Body, and for three Days together expose it in a spacious Chamber, upon a Bed of State of Cloth of Gold, with the Sword girt on to the wrong Side, and the Spurs put on with the Rowels towards the Toes. This Time of exposing him is allow'd, not only to give the People an Opportunity to pay the last Duties to their deceased Prince, but is particularly appointed to receive all Complaints, if any should happen to be made against his Conduct; as also to give his Creditors Time to demand their Debts, which his Heirs are obliged to satisfy without Delay, or otherwise they would deprive the Body of the Funeral Ceremonies, which are always solemniz'd at the Charge of the Republick. For this Reason, immediately after the Doge's Decease is notify'd to the Senate by one of his chief Domesticks, the Great Council assembles, and elects three Inquisitors out of the Senate, to examine into his Conduct, to hear all Complaints that may be made against his Manner of Life, and to do Justice to all, even in the least of his Concerns, at the Expence of his Heirs; and what is peculiar to this Commonwealth is, That tho' the Servants and Relations of the Deceas'd are allowed to be in Mourning, the Senators attend the Funeral in their Scarlet Robes, to denote that the Government still lives in them; and that, as the Republick is truly free, it becomes her not, on such Occasions, to shew any Mark of Affliction.

The Election of the New Doge is attended with so many remarkable Ceremonies, that the Manner of it cannot be unacceptable to the Reader.

THE Obsequies of the Duke or Doge are no sooner over, but all the Nobility, above thirty Years of Age, meet in the Grand Council, where they elect five Correctors, who are to correct the *Ducal Promissione*, i. e. the Statutes, to the solemn Observation of which, the Duke

is

is to swear immediately after his Election : And these Noblemen have Power to add or abstract whatever they shall deem requisite for the Good of the State.

As for the Duke, he is elected after this Manner. The Grand Council being assembled at the Hour prefix'd, at *St. Mark's* Palace, the Door is shut, and after they have counted the Number of those in the Hall, they throw into a Basin, or Urn, an equal Number of Balls, all white, except thirty which are gilt; and when they are well shaken and mixt, every Gentleman goes and takes one. Then the Thirty who have the Golden Balls meet together in another Room, where there are ready prepar'd thirty little Balls, of which there are nine gilt. Those of the thirty Gentlemen whose Chance it is to light upon the nine gilt Balls, chuse out 40 Gentlemen of the Assembly, which 40 are reduced to 12 by Lot; and those 12 elect 25, the first Elector naming three, and the rest two apiece. These are by Lot also reduced to nine. Those nine chuse out 45, by naming five apiece, and they are again by Lot reduced to 11, who chuse out 41 Gentlemen, and they elect the Duke, if they be approv'd by the Grand Council; or if they be not, the same Method must be repeated. This Way of Ballotting prevents the Effects of Parties and Factions. When these Electors are approv'd by the Grand Council, they are shut up in the Palace of *St. Mark*, and must not stir till they have elected the Duke. • And 'tis to be observ'd, that the Election cannot be authentick, unless it be corroborated by 25 Suffrages; and while the Electors are thus shut up, they are carefully guarded and diligently look'd after, almost like the Cardinals in the Conclave. When the Suffrage is declar'd, the Doge-elect is carry'd on Men's Shoulders, like the Burgefs of an *English* Corporation, from the Church round the Square of *St. Mark*, in a Machine, in which he is attended by two or three Noblemen his Friends, and sometimes by the Boy that drew out the Ball for his Election. When crown'd by the Procurator-Treasurer, he generally makes a short Speech to the People. The Evening uses to be concluded with Illuminations and Fireworks in the City, and a Ball at the Palace; and for two or three Nights successively, there are Masquerades, and other Entertainments, and Plenty of Bread and Wine distributed among the People, who us'd formerly to chuse the Doge by their Acclamations; but it being attended by Tumults and Confusions, it was abolish'd after the Death of *Vitalis Michael*, in 1156, and the present Method was pitch'd upon, to prevent all Intrigues, which would otherwise

otherwise be almost impossible; and it cannot but satisfy all the Nobles, because every one of them has a Share in the Election.

It was formerly a fundamental Law of the Republick, that no Nobleman could be elected to this Dignity if Marry'd; which tho' not kept inviolably, yet it's strictly observ'd, unless there be some emergent Reason to the contrary. This a late Author observes, was an Effect of the *Venetian* Policy; who understanding the Ambition of the Female Sex, and their eager Thirst after Rule, together with the violent Passion of their Countrymen for Women, avoid as much as may be the chusing of marry'd Men for their Princes; believing that a Man, be he never so worthy and brave, never so zealous and well affected to the Interest of his Country, may be constrain'd sometimes to surrender to the Attacks of an ambitious enterprizing Wife.

To make this Account the more compleat, we shall subjoin what Sir Henry Wotton, our Ambassador at *Venice*, who saw two or three Elections, has left of this Matter in his valuable Remains.

' The Election, *says he*, of the Duke of *Venice*, is one
' of the most intricate and curious Forms in the World,
' consisting of ten several Ballotations: Whereupon oc-
' curreth a pretty Question, *What Need there is of such a*
' *deal of Sollicitude in chusing a Prince of such limited Autho-*
' *rity?* And it is the stranger, for having been long in
' Use, the ancient Forms being commonly the most sim-
' ple. To which Doubt this Answer may serve the Turn:
' True it was, as the Tradition runneth, a Monk's Invention
' of the Benediction Order. And in Truth, the whole my-
' sterious Frame therein doth much favour of the Cloyster.
' For first, a Boy must be snatch'd up below, and this
' Child must draw the Balls, and not themselves, as in
' all other Elections: Then is it strangely intermix'd,
' Half with Chance, and Half with Choice; so that For-
' tune, as well as Judgment or Affection, hath her Part
' in it, and perhaps the greater. One Point (as now and
' then happeneth, even in the most curious Webs of this
' Nature) seemeth somewhat unequal, namely, that the
' 41, who are the last immediat Electors of the Duke,
' must be all of several Families, and of them 25 at least
' concur to this Nomination. For hereby the old Names,
' or Families, which are but 24, cannot make a Duke,
' without Help from some one of the new. And that is
' not

not easily gotten through Emulation between them; as strong perhaps as publick Respect.

The late Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*, thought it a Wonder to see the Dignity of a Duke so much courted, because, says the Bishop, he is only a Prisoner of State ty'd to such and such Rules, and as severely restrain'd and shut up as it were in an Apartment of *St. Mark's Palace*, that it is not strange to see some of the greatest Families decline it. All the Family, adds the Bishop, if ever so numerous, must retire out of the Senate, when a Duke is chosen out of it, only one that is nearest of Kin to him sits still, but without a Vote. The Bishop too observ'd, that they had not chose a marry'd Man to be Doge for some Years, because the Coronation of a Dutches is exceeding chargeable, and has cost sometimes above 100,000 Ducats. Besides, as another Writer remarks, the Republick has no Need of two mock Sovereigns at once.

The Author of *Les Delices de l'Italie* says, The Procurators of *St. Mark* are never admitted into this Council, but at the Election of a Doge; and that, tho' the same is very seldom tedious, yet it has sometimes lasted six Months.

Mr. *Laffels* observes, That the Doges are generally elected out of the Procurators of *St. Mark*, who are 25 in Number, and are usually employ'd in Embassies to foreign Courts.

To these Remarks we shall add the following Account of the Election and Coronation of Signior *Alvise Mocenigo*, the present Doge of *Venice*.

On the 23d of *August* the Grand Council approv'd of the Nomination which was made the Day before, of the 41 Nobles that were to proceed to the Election of a new Doge, who afterwards shut themselves up, according to Custom; and the next Morning, after having heard the Mass call'd *del Spirito Santo*, they unanimously elected for Doge, Signior *Alvise Mocenigo*, who has been in his Time Proveditor-General at Sea, twice a General in *Dalmatia*, Embassador at *Constantinople*, and last of all a Commissioner to regulate, with those of the *Ottoman Porte*, the Limits between the two Dominions on the Frontiers of *Dalmatia* and *Albania*. This Election was immediately declar'd to the People, by ringing the Bells of *St. Mark's Cathedral*, and all the other Churches of this City, which was also continu'd the two following Days. On the 24th, the Great Chancellor went to the Doge's House, with a Secretary carrying the Ducal Habit and Cap; and his Se-

reignty being embark'd in a magnificent *Gondola*, or Barge, was conducted to *St. Mark's Palace*, with a Train of above 200 *Gondola's* richly adorn'd, on Board of which were all the Nobles his Relations and Friends. His Serenity was saluted as he pass'd the Great Canal, by several Discharges of Cannon from all the Ships, and from above 200 little Mortar-pieces, which were planted for that Purpose on both Sides the Canal. When his Serenity landed at *St. Mark's Palace*, he went into the Great Hall, where the 41 Nobles who had elected him, complemented him on his new Dignity, with the usual Formalities. After this, the Doge din'd with them, having a parricular Seat by himself. In the Afternoon they conducted him to the Grand Council, where being seated on a Throne surrounded with all the Nobles his Kindred, who were dress'd in their long Robes of Senators, all the Regency in a Body complemented him as usual, on his new Dignity.

On the 25th, his Serenity, accompany'd by the said 41 Electors, went to *St. Mark's Church*, and was carry'd from thence in a large Chair, which they call *Bigonza*, round the Square of *St. Mark*, with Signior *Mocenigo* his Brother, one of his Nephews, the little Boy, call'd *Balotino*, because he drew the Bills for his Election, and the Admiral of the Arsenal. From thence his Serenity, and those that were with him, threw among the People a great Number of Pieces of Gold and Silver newly coin'd, and then return'd to the Ducal Palace. He went up the Grand Stairs, call'd the *Giams Stair-case*, and when he came to the Top of it, was there crown'd with a Ducal Bonnet, set with Diamonds and other precious Stones; after which, one of the 41 Electors, viz. the noble *Angelo Maria Malipierro*, made a Speech to his Serenity on his Advancement.

On the 26th, his Excellency, accompany'd by the Senate in a Body, went to *St. Mark's Church*, where solemn Mass was celebrated, with a *Te Deum* sung by the Patriarch, while the Trumpets sounded, and the great Guns were discharg'd from all the Ships at Anchor before the Square of *St. Mark*. There was a great Ball upon this Occasion at the Ducal Palace, and very splendid Collations three Nights successively; and there were very fine Fireworks let off in the Square of *St. Mark*, and before the Palaces of all his Serenity's noble Kindred.

The last Doge but one was of the same Name as well as Family, who was elected in *July*, 1700, and dy'd in *May*, 1709.

R O M E.

HAVING in several of the former *Registers*, taken Notice of the late Pope *Clement XI's* famous Constitution *Unigenitus*, which has made so much Noise in the World, and caused so great Disturbance and Animosities amongst the *Romish* Clergy, especially in *France*, we are not omit the following Brief or Letter from the present Pope to the most Christian King, which discovers not only the Sentiments of the present Pope on that Affair, but likewise the true Genius of the Court of *Rome*, and the fatal Artifices they have often used to support the Power of the *Roman* Pontiff.

To our very dearly beloved Son in Christ, Lewis, the most Christian King of France, Pope Innocent XIII. Greeting, and our Apostolical Benediction.

WHEREAS the God of all Consolation, who never forgets Mercy, has made your Piety a strong Support of the Churches of your flourishing Kingdom, which have long groan'd under Dissensions, it was incumbent on us, as soon as we were call'd to watch for the Welfare of all, and to prevent the Dangers that threaten the Flock of the Lord, to thank him for having placed us on this lofty Watch-Tower of the Apostolical Chair, at the auspicious Beginning of your Reign; for nothing can serve to restore the Peace of the Churches, and secure the Power and Authority of *St. Peter*, but we expect it from your filial Veneration for the Holy Chair, especially when we consider the excellent Instructions already imprinted in your Royal Mind, and the great Prudence of our very well-beloved Son in Christ, *Philip Duke of Orleans*, Regent of *France*, and his very particular Zeal for the Catholick Religion. We are firmly perswaded, that all this will be an effectual Means, by God's Providence, for us to defend the Cause of God with Intrepidity and Confidence; and that you, very beloved Son, will consecrate and apply the first Fruits of your Reign (which are due to Christ and the Church) in such a Manner, as may merit the Divine Assistance for the Safety of your Person and Government.

Your Majesty cannot but know what Mischiefs the famous Book printed in the *French* Tongue, introduced into
your

your Kingdom, and that the Tares sown in the Lord's Field are not yet eradicated. This Book, under the insidious Shew of Piety, obtruding erroneous Doctrines, caused terrible Commotions; for which Reason, your Great Grandfather the most Christian King, *Lewis XIV.* and most of the excellent Bishops, used their utmost Endeavours to put at once an End to that Affair, and the Errors and Contests which ensu'd; nor was our Predecessor Pope *Clement XI.* less diligent in striving to compose all Differences, and defend the Catholick Religion against Errors, by Means of the Constitution beginning *Unigenitus Dei Filius*. But all Efforts for that Purpose were frustrated by some few *French* Bishops, who refused a due Submission to that Holy Constitution. Thro' their imprudent Disobedience it happen'd, that some of the unfaithful Children rebelled against the Lord, and his Anointed, misinterpreted and perverted the plain Sense and Tenour of the Constitution, blended their pernicious Errors with sound Doctrine, and boldly traduced the Censurers of their Errors. However, that the very vigilant supreme Priest might confute their false Positions and Fictions, he declar'd in the Constitution, that great Watchfulness ought to be used against the Wolves dressed in Sheep's Cloathing, against the Poison mixed with Honey, and Juggles set off by abused holy Expressions. The Constitution does not explode the laudable Maxims of the ancient Fathers, nor the innocent Sentiments of Universities about Doctrines or Morals, but only the most pernicious Errors covered over with false Colours.

And though he heard that many Councils had been held in *France*, to restore the Union of the Church; yet he intimated, that the only Way of recovering and preserving such a Peace, was an unlimited, sincere, and impartial Obedience to the Constitution, in pursuance of the ancient Custom of the Believers, and indeed, such a Submission as the whole Church had shewn to *St. Peter*, by the Mouth of Pope *Clement XI.*; but he dy'd, and could not effect his Intentions, and left it to us; and though, considering the Fatigues of our Apostolical Office, we are unequal to so laborious a Task; yet we have undertaken to prevent the imminent Dangers which threaten God's Glory, all Christendom, and the Salvation of our own Soul, if we decline this important Work.

Altho' the Posture of these Affairs must needs be known unto your Majesty, yet we thought it necessary to make Mention of it, because we cannot acquit our selves in this Matter,

Matter, which endangers the Union of the Catholick Faith and the Church, without your Royal Power and Assistance, who are the Heir of the Faith and Vertues of your Ancestors; so that we hope for that Protection, which is due to the Mother of the Church, and all Christendom.

Whilst we endeavoured to consult with our dear Son *Armand de Rohan*, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, who was then at *Rome*, how to silence all farther Contentts about the Constitution, the Workers of Iniquity had the Boldness to add Affliction to Affliction, by sending to us a Letter full of Gall, and sign'd by some *French* Bishops, who therein asperse the Memory of our Predecessor, deride the Apostolical Constitution, and in an heretical Manner confound Things divine and humane: And that their poisonous Insinuations might spread every where, they were not ashamed to print that Letter, and disperse it among the common People; and what is worse, they would make our Authority the Support of their Impiety; as if it were warrantable to reform the Apostolical Doctrine, and the Faith, taught by the Mouth of *Peter*, and which the whole Christian Church stedfastly profess.

By this it appears, very dear Son, that such like Pastors ought no longer to feed, or rather ruin Christ's Flock.

Our Pastoral Care obliges us not only to suppress Schisms, but also to have at Heart your Welfare, and that of your Kingdom; for we fear that he, whose religious Service is violated, will be provoked to Wrath, and that the Scandals which disturb the Church, will draw down the Divine Vengeance on your People.

Your Great Grandfather knew very well how exasperated the Enemies of the common Peace were, when they were just going to withdraw themselves from the Apostolical Jurisdiction, and when he, at the Approach of Death, recommended it in the strongest Terms to promote Union, and extirpate all Differences about Religion. Therefore we demand of you by our Paternal Authority, that Protection, which the Cause of God, the Rights of the Church, and the pious Examples of your Forefathers require.

Exert your self, very dear Son, and let us fight the Lord's Battle with united Endeavours; compel those by the Arm of your Power, who obstinately have stood out against us, to obey, lest they perish without the Ark when the Deluge comes; and that others may not be ruin'd with the Infection of their Disobedience and Errors. Let the Fortune of your Reign begin with this Triumph of the Holy

Holy Religion, and Christian Peace. The Riches of the French were multiply'd by Christian Religions Worship, and God augmented the Strength of those who sought his Honour. It is your Duty to encrease your Power by that Means, that the Lord of Hosts may be your Protector. Let it then be your chief Endeavour to destroy those who are for creating Disturbances, and pervert the Ways of the Lord. *Hearken, very dear Son, to the Discipline of your Father, and reject not the Law of your Mother.* All this we heartily wish, from him by whom Kings reign, expecting the Fruits worthy of your Wisdom.

We give to your Majesty the Apostolical Benediction. Dated at Rome, under the Fisher's Ring, March 24, 1722, in the First Year of our Reign.



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

Proceedings of the Parliament.

ON the 9th of *October*, the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain being met at *Westminster*, pursuant to a late Proclamation for that Purpose, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty's Pleasure was signify'd to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they should return to their House and chuse a Speaker, and present him to his Majesty the Thursday following. The Commons being return'd accordingly, Mr. *Pulteney* made a Motion for chusing *Spencer Compton*, Esq; their Speaker, as a Person of known Abilities, and consummate Experience, and in all Respects qualify'd for so arduous and important an Employment, which he had already discharg'd with universal Applause, in the last Parliament. This Motion was immediately seconded, and supported by a great many Voices, and only one Member having rais'd some Objections to it, he was unanimously chosen Speaker.

October 11, His Majesty being come again to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, they presented their Speaker, who modestly endeavour'd to disqualify himself; but his Majesty did not allow of his Excuse, and

and by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, signify'd his Approbation of the Choice the Commons had made of a Speaker. Then his Majesty was pleas'd to say from the Throne, that he had commanded the Lord Chancellor to declare the Causes of calling this Parliament, in his Majesty's Name and Words: Whereupon the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am concern'd to find my self oblig'd, at the opening of this Parliament, to acquaint you, that a dangerous Conspiracy has been for some Time form'd, and is still carrying on, against my Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

The Discoveries I have made here, the Informations I have receiv'd from my Ministers abroad, and the Intelligences I have had from the Powers in Alliance with me, and indeed from most Parts of Europe, have given me most ample and concurrent Proofs of this wicked Design.

The Conspirators have, by their Emissaries, made the strongest Instances for Assistance from Foreign Powers, but were disappointed in their Expectations: However, confiding in their Numbers, and not discourag'd by their former ill Success, they resolv'd once more, upon their own Strength, to attempt the Subversion of my Government.

To this End, they provided considerable Sums of Money, engag'd great Numbers of Officers from abroad, secur'd large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, and thought themselves in such Readiness, that had not the Conspiracy been timely discover'd, we should, without Doubt, before now, have seen the whole Nation, and particularly the City of London, involved in Blood and Confusion.

The Care I have taken has, by the Blessing of God, hitherto prevented the Execution of their traitorous Projects: The Troops have been encamp'd all this Summer: Six Regiments (though very necessary for the Security of that Kingdom) have been brought over from Ireland: The States-General have given me Assurances, that they would keep a considerable Body of Forces in a Readiness to embark on the first Notice of their being wanted here, which was all I desir'd of them, being determin'd not to put my People to any more Expence than what was absolutely necessary for their Peace and Security.

Some of the Conspirators have been taken up, and secur'd; and Endeavours are us'd for the apprehending others.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having thus in general laid before you the State of the present Conspiracy, I must leave to your Consideration what is proper

proper and necessary to be done for the Quiet and Safety of the Kingdom. I cannot but believe the Hopes and Expectations of our Enemies are very ill grounded, in flattering themselves, that the late Discontents, occasion'd by private Losses and Misfortunes, however industriously and maliciously fomented, are turned into Disaffection, and a Spirit of Rebellion.

Had I, since my Accession to the Throne, ever attempted any Innovation in our establish'd Religion; had I, in any one Instance, invaded the Liberty or Property of my Subjects, I should less wonder at any Endeavours to alienate the Affections of my People, and draw them into Measures that can end in nothing but their own Destruction.

But to hope to persuade a free People, in full Enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to them, to exchange Freedom for Slavery, the Protestant Religion for Popery, and to sacrifice at once the Price of so much Blood and Treasure, as have been spent in Defence of our present Establishment, seems an Insatiation not to be accounted for. But however vain and unsuccessful these desperate Projects may prove in the End, they have at present so far the desired Effect, as to create Uneasiness and Diffidence in the Minds of my People; which our Enemies labour to improve to their own Advantage. By forming Plots they depreciate all Property that is vested in the publick Funds, and then complain of the low State of Credit: They make an Increase of the National Expences necessary, and then clamour at the Burthen of Taxes, and endeavour to impute to my Government, as Grievances, the Mischiefs and Calamities which they alone create and occasion.

I wish for nothing more, than to see the publick Expences less'n'd, and the great National Debt put in a Method of being gradually reduc'd and discharg'd, with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith; and a more favourable Opportunity could never have been hoped for, than the State of profound Peace, which we now enjoy with all our Neighbours. But publick Credit will always languish under daily Alarms and Apprehensions of publick Danger: And as the Enemies of our Peace have been able to bring this immediate Mischiefe upon us, nothing can prevent them from continuing to subject the Nation to new and constant Difficulties and Distresses, but the Wisdom, Zeal, and vigorous Resolutions of this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have order'd the Accounts to be made up, and laid before you, of the extraordinary Charge that has been incurred this Summer, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and I have been particularly careful, not to direct any Expence to be made greater or sooner than was of absolute Necessity.

I have

I have likewise order'd Estimates to be prepar'd, and laid before you, for the Service of the Year ensuing; and I hope the further Provisions, which the reasonable Practices of our Enemies have made necessary for our common Safety, may be order'd with such Frugality, as very little to exceed the Supplies of the last Year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I need not tell you of what infinite Concern it is to the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom, that this Parliament should, upon this Occasion, exert themselves with a more than ordinary Zeal and Vigour. An entire Union among all that sincerely wish well to the present Establishment, is now become absolutely necessary. Our Enemies have too long taken Advantage from your Differences and Dissentions. Let it be known, that the Spirit of Popery, which breaths nothing but Confusion to the civil and religious Rights of a Protestant Church and Kingdom, however abandon'd some few may be, in despite of all Obligations divine and human, has not so far possess'd my People, as to make them ripe for such a fatal Change. Let the World see, that the general Disposition of the Nation is no Invitation to Foreign Powers to invade us, nor Encouragement to Domestick Enemies to kindle a Civil War in the Bowels of the Kingdom. Your own Interest and Welfare call upon you to defend yourselves. I shall wholly rely upon the Divine Protection, the Support of my Parliament, and the Affections of my People, which I shall endeavour to preserve, by steadily adhering to the Constitution in Church and State, and continuing to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of all my Actions.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, and the Commons retir'd to their House, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took notice of the horrid Conspiracy lately form'd, and still carrying on, against his Majesty's sacred Person and Government; shew'd the Necessity of strengthening the Hands of his Majesty's Ministers, in order to a full Detection and entire Suppression of those traitorous Designs and Practices; and thereupon, with the Leave of the House, presented a Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government, for the Space of one Year. After the first reading of the said Bill, a Motion was made for reading it a second Time immediately, which was strenuously oppos'd; but after a long and warm Debate, the Question being put thereupon, was carry'd by a Majority of 67 Voices against 24. The Bill being ac-

cordingly read a second Time, and committed, the House adjourn'd during Pleasure, and being quickly after resum'd, they went into a Committee upon the said Bill, the Duke of Wharton being in the Chair. The Committee, after some Speeches, went through the Bill, and fill'd up the Blank for the Continuance of the Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act* with the Words, *until the 24th Day of October, 1723.* The House being resum'd, the Duke of Wharton reported the said Bill, with the Amendment made thereto, which occasion'd another very warm and obstinate Debate, but the Question being put, *Whether to agree with the Committee in the said Amendment?* It was resolv'd in the Affirmative: Whereupon 19 Peers † enter'd a Protest. Then the Bill with the said Amendment was read a third Time, and pass'd without dividing; but 16 Peers ‡ enter'd their Dissent against it.

The principal Opponents of the Bill were the Earls of Anglesey, Comper, Strassford, and Coningsby, and the Lords Trevor, Bathurst, and Bingley, who represented, That the *Habeas Corpus Act* being, on all Hands admitted to be the greatest and strongest Bulwark of *English Liberty*, it did not consist with the Wisdom of Parliament, to suspend it without an absolute Necessity. That indeed, in Cases of actual Rebellion, or intended Invasion, that Act had been, at Times before, suspended; but yet this was done sparingly, by Degrees, and never for above the Term of Six Months. That this Consideration put them under a very melancholy Apprehension, for the very Being or Effect of that excellent Law; since the Suspension of it for a Year, might be as good a Precedent for the suspending it, on another Occasion, for the Term of two Years, as any former Precedent was now for the present Suspension. That the horrid and detestable Conspiracy, which occasion'd this Suspension, having been discover'd and notify'd to the City of London above five Months before, and divers of the Conspirators imprison'd for it, a considerable Time past, it was very unreasonable to suppose, that the Danger of this Plot, in the Hands of an able, faithful, and

† W. Ebor, Craven, Litchfield, Ashburnham, Comper, Strassford, Guilford, Scarisdale, Anglesey, Osborn, Trevor, Bingley, Fran. Cesar. Hay, Bathurst, Aylesford, Masham, Uxbridge, Gower.

‡ Scarisdale, Osborn, Anglesey, Masham, Comper, Lechmere, Litchfield, Gower, Uxbridge, Guilford, Bingley, Bathurst, Hay, Ashburnham, Craven, Strassford.

and diligent Ministry, would continue for a Year or more yet to come; and that in so high a Degree as to require a Suspension of the Liberty of the Subject, for so they took the *Habeas Corpus* Act to be. That indeed their just Apprehensions would, in a great Measure, be remov'd, if they could flatter themselves with the Hopes, that his Majesty, on whose known Equity, Goodness, and Clemency, they entirely depended, would remain among us during the whole Time of this Suspension: But that his Majesty not having visited his Dominions abroad these two last Years, would very probably leave the Kingdom the next Spring to that End. That in his Majesty's Absence, this great Power of suspecting and imprisoning the Subjects at Will, and detaining them in Prison till the 24th of October 1723, and for as much longer Time as till they can, after that, take the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, (if they could then do it at all) would be lodg'd in the Hands of our Fellow Subjects, who could not be supposed to be above all Prejudices and Partialities, as their Lordships were sure his Majesty was; and who, besides, might have private Piques and Resentments to gratify. That this Bill did in Effect vest the Ministers with an Authority almost as arbitrary and extensive as that of a *Roman Dictator*, since they might inflict, even on innocent Persons, (who should have the Misfortune to displease them) a Punishment of above a Year's Imprisonment, which comes little short of Death, and which oftentimes occasions it. That the *Dictatorian* Power among the *Romans*, was always ended or laid down immediately after the Occasion for which it was given, was over; and it was remarkable, that it was never continu'd much longer, 'till a little before the *Roman* Commonwealth (from which all other States draw so many Maxims of Government) lost its Liberty. That so long a Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, weakens the Provision made in the Bill for the Members of either House of Parliament, that they shall not be committed or detain'd, sitting the Parliament, until the Matter be first communicated and the Consent obtain'd of the Houses respectively, since it is very probable, the Parliament will not be sitting the greatest Part of the Time for which this Bill was enacted, and would continue a Law. That such is the Weakness of Human Nature, that the Apprehension of what might befall a Member of Parliament while the Parliament is not sitting, might have some Influence on the Freedom of Parliament. And, upon the whole Matter, since so long a Suspension was liable to so many Inconveniencies, they thought

thought it adviseable, and consistent with the usual Prudence of that August Assembly, to reduce it to the Term of Six Months; at the End of which, if there appeared to be a necessity for it, it might be continu'd Six Months longer; as was done before in this very Reign, during the late Rebellion.

The Lords Viscounts *Harcourt* and *Townshend*, the Lord *Carteret*, the Dukes of *Argyle*, *Grafton*, *Wharton*, and *Newcastle*, with some other Peers, remov'd the Objections rais'd either against the Bill itself, or the Continuance of it for a whole Year. The Substance of their Arguments was, a few Days after, publish'd as follows.

In the present Uneasiness, which is very natural to *Englishmen*, upon every Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and which is industriously and artfully heighten'd upon Occasion of the Act just now pass'd to that Purpose, it is not enough to tell them in general, that it is an Act absolutely necessary to secure them from Ruin, and from the total Loss of all other Acts, and of this *Habeas Corpus Act* itself. But it is necessary for us all, before we can or ought to be satisfy'd in so important a Point, to enter carefully into the particular Questions, which naturally arise upon this Subject; and which must be sifted and debated, before any one, who loves his Country and his Liberty, can acquiesce.

1. *Whether it be fit, upon any Occasion, to suspend the ordinary Operation of the Habeas Corpus Act?*
2. *Whether there be any Reason sufficient to make it fit to do it now?*
3. *Whether, if it ought now to be done, it ought to be done for so long a Time as a Year?*

These take in every Thing relating to the Point in Hand.

The first of these Questions has been resolv'd constantly, without any Hesitation, in the Affirmative, by the Wisdom of all Parliaments, ever since the making that Act. Their Behaviour, and the Laws made by them, have ever shew'd, that it was a determin'd Case with them, that upon Occasion of any *Conspiracy* against the State, (the Execution of which, always depends upon the Persons of the Conspirators, and the Liberty they enjoy to advise and to act) it was absolutely necessary to grant to the executive Power, for a Time, a Right to apprehend and detain the Persons of such as should be suspected to have a Part in it. Otherwise, they always argu'd, there must soon be an End to our Establishment, and all our Liberties; and

and that without this, the *Habeas Corpus* Act itself must be much worse than mere dirty Parchment, or Waste-Paper; for it must be itself the very Instrument and immediate Occasion of that Ruin, and Loss of Liberty it was design'd to prevent. Accordingly, seven Times, since the Revolution, has that Act suffer'd Suspension, as absolutely necessary to the Preservation of the Act itself, and all the Privileges of it. Seven Times have our Predecessors, with one Voice in Parliament, decreed such a Power to the Crown, for the preventing total Ruin. And this, with the highest Reason of State, allow'd of and practis'd upon, by all States and Kingdoms; and by none more, than where the greatest Liberty has flourish'd, which has caus'd the greatest Dread of losing it.

But there need not Examples; the Reason of the Thing is plain: For what indeed avails it to have a good Constitution, if there be not in that Constitution somewhere lodg'd a Power of preserving itself by extraordinary Methods, upon extraordinary Occasions? What imports it, to have a Roll of Parchment, call'd an *Act of Parliament for the Liberty of the Subject*; if, at the Call of imminent Danger, which threatens the Destruction of this Act, and all Acts, there be not a Power lodg'd and exerted, to confine the Persons of some, that the Persons of all may not suffer by that Liberty, which such Conspirators enjoy, merely by Virtue of this Act? To what Purpose will it be afterwards to ask, Why did not they who knew of these Conspirators, and who were to guard against them, at least confine them where they could do no Mischief? The Answer must be, Because they had no Power by Law to do it. The Question then will be equally in vain, Why did they not ask and demand it of the Parliament? Why, Because they had a Veneration for the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Darling and Defence of the People. The next Voice will then be this, Why do you tell us of our Darling and our Defence? Call it no longer by those Names; it is our Poison and Ruin, if a Regard to that has brought Destruction upon us, and prevented the Measures which alone could have sav'd us. We are now dead, for fear of Death; and have lost this Act, and all the Effect of it for ever, out of a superstitious Dread of suffering Traitors to lose the Benefit of it for a Season.

The second of the foregoing Questions is answer'd under the first. It only depends upon this, Whether there be in Fact a Design of introducing a Popish Prince, at the Hazard of all that is valuable to *Britons* and Protestants, now going

going on. Whoever doubts of this in his own Soul, I am free to give him Leave to be entirely and for ever dissatisfy'd with every Thing done to prevent it; because I am confident no one can doubt it, who has Eyes, or Ears, or common Understanding. Whoever does not doubt it, can no more doubt of the Reasonableness of following the usual Method chalk'd out to us by all preceeding Parliaments, and by all free Governments in the World. After what the King has, with the utmost Solemnity, laid before the Parliament, it had been, in my poor Opinion; much more sincere and becoming, to have address'd him in humble Manner, and begg'd of him to return in Peace to his own People abroad, than to have delay'd one Hour to give him that Testimony of their Confidence, and those Assurances of their Zeal, which every Parliament since the Revolution had upon much less Declarations, given to his Predecessors. In what a Condition indeed, had his and our Affairs appear'd to all abroad, if they had seen the Parliament of Britain itself cold and indifferent in such a Cause, and denying their present King the Powers necessary even for the Preservation of his own Life against Violence, as well as of the whole Constitution against Ruin?

But the third Question creates the Difficulty, *Why for so long a Time as a whole Year?* Upon this it is worth remembering, That there was no formal Contest, as I am inform'd, in Parliament, about the doing the Thing itself. It was by most allow'd, or supposed, to be right and necessary; though, at every proper Place, Arguments were thrown in, which plainly enough shew'd, that there lay the Grief, *That it should be done at all.* However, to gain a greater Number, that was given up. Some would consent to it for three, some for four, and some for Six Months. But they could not possibly (such was their Love to their Country!) consent to it for twelve Months. When I heard this, I presently thought with myself, What, can these Persons trust themselves and us, and all their Fellow-Subjects in the Hands of the Ministers for six Months; and is it so terrible a Thing to do it for six Months more? If they can be safe and secure in this for the first six Months, and the Condition of Affairs requires it, surely they may be safe for the last six Months: If such Misery and Calamity be in the Matter; such Horror and Dread, that the Government by the Bow-String is better, Why is it consented to for six Months? Why for four Months? Nay, why for one? But if six Months can be reasonably allow'd, let us try whether another six Months may not be as reasonable.

sonable. No: It is too much; it is too long to trust such a Power. I grant it; twelve Months is too long a Time; so is six Months; so is four Months; so is four Days. But if twelve Months be necessary; if the Occasion requires and demands such a Time, it is just as sitting as twelve Days, or twelve Hours. It is a Pain and a Grief to think of doing it at all. No *Englishman* can consent to it, but with Reluctance: But to none can it be half so pungent, or half so uneasy, as to those who are to execute it, (if Necessity calls them to it) unless they are Monsters, void of all Concern, and harden'd into Stone.

If this were the Spring Time of the Year, there is no one, I believe, who would have ask'd, and no one who would have consented to give, more than six Months; because that Space of Time would take in all the Summer, and reach down towards the Meeting of the Parliament again; and the Summer being the Time always of the greatest Danger, would be provided for; and the Sessions would come on time enough to make farther Provision, if necessary. This is the Case at present. There is a Certainty of a more resolute Design, (with several Persons of Note actually embark'd in it) than perhaps has ever yet been known. There must be a Provision at present, because the Design is at present working, and far from being at an End. Put the Case now, that this new Law were to take Effect but for four or six Months, and that at the End of that Term, the Ministers were to represent the Necessity of prolonging it, (as was propos'd by some) if any such Necessity should then appear. Not to mention the Difficulties, the Cavils, Objections, and Outcries, which would then be rais'd afresh: Are we such Strangers to the Cunning and Dexterity of such Conspirators, as to doubt that all Care would be taken to hush every Thing into Peace and Quiet? That every Mouth would be taught not to open too loud, much more every Hand not to stir, during that four or six Months; and that there might be such a Discipline and Management exercis'd, that, if it were fit to keep or to call the Parliament together, the Ministers should not have it in their Power to demonstrate clearly that there was any such Mark of Disturbance stirring, or any such Treasons still visible, as would be sufficient to urge the Continuance of this Act? But as soon as that Term expir'd, and the Time for Action came, What would they do, or what would they not do, when it would be safe for them to exert themselves again, and they

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could have the Benefit of this *Habeas Corpus* Act, to elude any Confinement?

But it is said, Precedents are against you: This Suspension never yet was made for so long a Time. It may be so; tho' one was continu'd nine Months, pretty near this. But Precedents are on the Side of this material Part of the Provision, that the Season in which the Parliament was not sitting, was always the Season taken Care of. In this, Precedents lead us. And the Reason is, because the Execution of such Designs is generally in that Season. No one ever pretended that a Suspension for six or nine Months was a Precedent for a Suspension for twelve Months; nor therefore can the present Suspension for one Year, ever be a Precedent for a Suspension hereafter for two Years; as some would seem to fear, tho' there be an Absurdity in the very Supposition. But the Care in former Suspensions, to guard against Danger in that Part of the Year when the Parliament would not be sitting, was justly affirmed to be a Precedent for the same Care in the present Suspension; which could not have been shewn, without extending the Term through the Summer. Accordingly, it is impossible that extending the present Act to the Summer, can be a Precedent any farther, than for taking Care of the Interval between Sessions and Sessions.

Seven Times has this Act, in the same Form, pass'd; but never with more certain and undoubted Necessity, than at Present. It always guarded against the Danger of the Summer; and this cannot do the same, without remaining in Force for a Year. If it be a melancholy Thing to think of such a Suspension, Whom must *Englishmen* thank for such an Evil, but those who by their repeated Designs make it absolutely necessary? Whom must they curse, if such Designs had prevail'd for want of a Suspension, but an Administration that would not contend for it? It may be abused, without Doubt; there is a Possibility of that: But there is a Probability it will not, because it never has made Matter for so much as one Complaint, under the seven foregoing Tryals; and for a stronger Reason, because it is evidently personal Destruction to those Ministers who attempt to abuse it. But the Possibility of such Abuse is no Argument against the Necessity of extraordinary Methods; and is greatly outweigh'd by the certainty or high Probability of Confusion first, and Ruin afterwards without it. Nor can I compare this Dread of preventing a present Ruin by a Method which has in it the bare Possibility of being abus'd, to any Thing better,

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than to the Temper of a Man, who, hearing the main Beam of his House crack, and seeing it all yielding and tumbling on his Head, resolves not to escape out of it too rashly, because it is barely possible that a Tile may fall from the Top of the House upon his Head. Something must be hazarded to save all; and when the Whole is in Danger, a Part must not have all our Care. A Power to save is always in some Degree a Power to hurt. A Power to do good, always carries with it a Power (tho' not a Right) to do evil. But Power must be trusted somewhere, upon such Occasions; and they trust it most reasonably, who trust it for a Season of Necessity only, where Self-Interest, and Self-Preservation forbid the Abuse of it. I say, Self-Preservation; for it is at their own Peril, that the Ministers act under such a Law; and they must know assuredly, That if there be the least Abuse of the Power given them, thro' Malice or Wantonness, at their Hands it will be required; and at the End of the Term allow'd, the Men themselves, who vested this Power in them, will meet together with as great an Indignation against them, and Resolution to destroy them, as they now have shewn with Regard to the Conspirators. There is a Day of Reckoning. This is Security enough, even in the Opinion of those who can think a Ministry vile enough without it, to be wicked merely for Wickedness Sake. And the Security is the same, as well in the Absence of his Majesty, (which some have been pleas'd unnecessarily to suppose, to heighten their Argument) as in his Presence. For as a King of Great Britain, tho' present, is never suppos'd to act, but by his Ministers, and they are accountable for all that is done; so, in his Absence, if there can be a Difference, they are much more (but without Doubt, equally) accountable; no other Character that can be given them, altering at all their ministerial Office, or rendering them at all the less free from the Apprehension and Awe of a Parliamentary Enquiry.

But why so much Zeal against this Length of Time, when it can't shew itself without gross Self Contradiction? They who make this Objection from a suppos'd Absence, themselves profess a Readiness to continue this Act into the Summer, if necessary; which is liable to the same Objection. And they who think this Act so secure from Abuse, whilst a Parliament is sitting to keep the Power in Awe, cannot but know, that the Parliament must meet again at the End of this Term; and that there is, in Truth, as effectual and as beneficial an Awe from the

Certainty that it must meet then, as from 'the seeing it met now.

On the 12th Day of *October*, the House of Lords presented the following Address to his Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly return your Majesty the Thanks of this House for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for communicating to your Parliament the dangerous Designs form'd, and still carrying on, against your Majesty's most sacred Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

We cannot sufficiently express our Detestation and Abhorrence thereof, or our just Indignation against all such as have, by any Means whatsoever, traiterously endeavoured to alienate the Affections of your Majesty's good Subjects, or by maliciously fomenting any of their late Discontents, however occasion'd, to raise them to a Spirit of Rebellion.

We think ourselves in Duty bound, on this Occasion, to declare our very great Satisfaction in the wise Measures taken by your Majesty, which, by the Blessing of God, hath hitherto disappointed the treasonable Projects of all your Enemies, and happily preserv'd the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom.

Could the Enemies of our Peace have procur'd a foreign Force to invade us, and by such Assistance a Rebellion to have been rais'd in the Heart of your Kingdom, (though we assure our selves so desperate an Attempt must have ended in their own Destruction) it is not yet to be doubted, but that the City of *London*, whose Wealth and Influence have been so constantly employ'd in opposing Popery and arbitrary Power, would have felt the utmost Efforts of their Fury, and the Kingdom been made a Scene of Bloodshed and Confusion.

Such of your Majesty's good Subjects, as may have been unwarily misled at so critical a Juncture, must now plainly discern the Difference between those great Calamities, from which, by the Blessing of God, they have been hitherto preserv'd, and the imaginary Dangers with which they have been industriously amus'd.

We cannot but acknowledge, with most grateful Hearts, the inestimable Blessings we have enjoy'd under your Majesty's

jeſty's Government, during the whole Courſe of your Reign ; and return your Maſteſty our moſt unfeigned Thanks for your Maſteſty's moſt gracious Declaration, on which we entirely depend, that your Maſteſty will ſteadily adhere to our Conſtitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Meaſure of all your Actions. And we humbly beg Leave to aſſure your Maſteſty of our moſt unſhaken Fidelity ; and that we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, on all Occaſions, ſtand by and aſſiſt your Maſteſty againſt all your Enemies whatſoever, both at Home and Abroad, in Maintenance of your Maſteſty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of this Realm.

His Maſteſty's moſt gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs. So ſeaſonable a Mark of your Zeal and Affection, will be of the greateſt Service at this critical Juncture, and lay me under the ſtricteſt Obligation to uſe the Confidence you reſoſe in me to no other Ends, than the Preſervation of the publick Tranquility, and of the Rights and Liberties of my People.

The Speaker of the Commons, and the other Members, having ſpent the Sittings of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October, in qualifying themſelves, by taking the Oaths, and making and ſubſcribing the Declaration, and Oath of Abjuration, according to the Laws made for thoſe Purpoſes, the Houſe began, on Monday the 15th, to enter upon Buſineſs, appointed and order'd the Sitting of the Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Juſtice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections ; and made the uſual ſtanding Orders and Regulations. When they came to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, Mr. Hutcheſon mov'd, that it ſhould conſiſt of 36, or ſuch other Number of Select Members as the Houſe ſhould think fit, who ſhould be empower'd to hear, try, and determine the Merits of Elections ; and that no other Members but ſuch as were choſen by the Houſe, might have Votes in the ſaid Committee. He was ſeconded by Mr. Wintington Jeffreys, who, in a long Speech ſhew'd, that this had been the conſtant Uſage and Practice both before and after Queen Elizabeth's Time, and that it had never been otherwiſe, till the long Parliament in 1641, when all Things were in Confuſion ; but nevertheleſs Mr. Hutcheſon's Motion was dropt.

Mr. Speaker

Mr. Speaker having afterwards reported the King's Speech to both Houses, *William Pulteney*, Esq; stood up, and made a lively Representation of the dismal Consequences of the horrid Plot, if it had pleas'd the Divine Providence that it had not been timely discover'd; and mov'd for an Address of Thanks, on the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech, particularly to congratulate his Majesty on the timely Discovery of the dangerous and unnatural Conspiracy against his Majesty's Person and Government; to express the just Detestation and Abhorrence his faithful Commons had of all such traitorous Practices, and their Indignation and Resentment against the Authors and Contrivers of them, &c. This was seconded by *Mr. Doddington Bubb*, and by the general Assent of the House; only *Mr. Shippen* mov'd, that to the Paragraph, *Assuring his Majesty, that his faithful Commons would enable him effectually to suppress all remaining Spirit of Rebellion*, these Words might be added, *with due Regard to the Liberty of the Subject, the Constitution in Church and State, and the Laws now in Force*. He was seconded by *Sir William Wyndham*; but *Mr. Pulteney* reply'd, That such a Clause would be injurious to the King, since it would look like making a Condition or Bargain with his Majesty, and tacitly imply, either that the Laws had already been infring'd, or that the Commons were jealous lest his Majesty should, for the future, break in upon the Constitution: Therefore, instead of the said Clause, he propos'd, that at the latter End of the Address, they should return his Majesty their Thanks for his most gracious Declaration, that he would preserve the Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm, the Rule and Measure of all his Actions. This was seconded by *Mr. Yonge*: And then the Question being put, which of the two Clauses should be made Part of the Address, it was carry'd for *Mr. Pulteney's* Clause, without any Division. After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address; which being, the 16th, reported, and agreed to, was, on the 17th, presented to his Majesty by the whole House, as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks to your Majesty, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with Hearts full of Joy we approach your sacred Person, to congratulate your Majesty, that, by the Blessing

ing of God, the Designs of your Enemies have hitherto been happily frustrated and disappointed.

We cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's Care and Vigilance, and the wise and prudent Measures you have taken for our Safety, in ordering the Encampment of the Troops, and sending for such others from *Ireland*, as were thought further necessary for the Peace and Quiet of this Kingdom. And it is the greatest Satisfaction to us, to see the Readiness of your Majesty's good Friends and Allies, the States-General, to assist you with a good Body of Forces, if there had been Occasion.

But among all the Steps taken for the Safety of your Majesty and the Kingdom, none can possibly equal that of the speedy calling your loyal Commons together in Parliament; who are met determin'd with the utmost Unanimity and Zeal, to do every Thing in their Power for the Preservation of your Majesty's most sacred Person: Nor can less be expected from the Gratitude and Affection of a free People, sensible that thro' the whole Course of your Reign, no Innovation has been attempted in our holy Religion, nor the least Encroachment made upon the Liberty or Property of any of your Subjects, and that the full Enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to them, is entirely owing to your Majesty's Government.

Tho' the Enemies to our happy Establishment should have Malice and Boldness enough, still to be carrying on their traiterous Designs, yet we are perswaded that all Uneasiness and Apprehensions will vanish, when your faithful Commons assure your Majesty, that they will enable you effectually to suppress all remaining Spirit of Rebellion.

If neither the sacred Obligation of the most solemn Oaths, nor the certain Misery they must bring upon their Country, who would attempt to overturn this Government, can deter them from such desperate Undertakings: If there be any of your Majesty's Subjects, who are so abandon'd, as to be ready to exchange the Protestant Religion for Popery, and Liberty for Slavery; yet we hope, the vigorous Resolutions of a loyal and duriful Parliament, will convince them of the Danger as well as Folly of such an Attempt; and shew the whole World, that the Generality and best Part of your People are so far from giving any Invitation to foreign Powers to invade us, that they will, with their Lives and Fortunes, support your Majesty against all your Enemies at Home and Abroad.

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We cannot therefore express too great an Abhorrence of such unnatural Practices, nor too great an Indignation against those who would have made the Capital of this flourishing Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Desolation. Wicked Men! whilst they have the Malice to revile your Government, and attempt to overturn it, at the same Time have the Insolence to depend upon the Clemency of it for their Security: While they are endeavouring to destroy all Liberty, they are clamouring that a few of them are, for the publick Safety, confin'd: Whilst they are attempting to destroy all Property, they are murmuring at the necessary Taxes given to your Majesty for the Security of it: And whilst they act against all Law themselves, they trust, and are Confident, that even in their own Cases, the Laws of the Realm will be the Rule and Measure of your Actions.

We beg Leave to acknowledge, with great Gratitude, your Majesty's Goodness, in assuring us, that notwithstanding the traitterous Practices of your Enemies, have made the Increase of the annual Expence necessary, yet Care will be taken, that the Supplies to be ask'd for the Year ensuing, shall very little exceed what was given for the Service of the last.

And we assure your Majesty, that we will not only make good the extraordinary Expences that have been already incurr'd, but will, with all Cheerfulness, grant whatever shall be necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom; being entirely convinc'd, that we can by no other Means restore publick Credit, and enable ourselves to attempt the gradual Reduction of the great National Debt, (with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith) than by doing every Thing in our Power for the Support of your Majesty's Government, and our happy Establishment in your Royal Family.

And we do with all Humility return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Declaration, which we entirely rely, that your Majesty will steadily adhere to our Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of your Actions.

To this Address the King return'd this gracious Answer.
Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and loyal Address. The seasonable Declarations of your zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, will, I doubt not, contribute

contribute very much to the Tranquillity and Safety of the Kingdom; and as I shall always look upon my own, and the Interest of my People, to be inseparable, you may be assur'd I shall make no Use of any Power or Confidence that my faithful Commons shall place in me, but in Support of the Constitution, and in Maintenance of the Rights and Liberties of my People.

On the 15th, after the Commons had agreed to Mr. Pulteney's Motions for the Address, several Orders were made for Warrants to be issu'd out for the electing new Members; and then Mr. Justice Tracy, and Mr. Baron Price, brought down from the Lords to the Commons the Bill entitled, *An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government*: Which, upon Mr. Walpole's Motion, was immediately read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time, the next Morning.

Accordingly, on the 16th, the Bill was read a second Time, and a Motion being made, and the Question put thereupon, that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House, the same was oppos'd by Mr. Caesar, who, in a long Speech, represented the dangerous Consequences of a Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, to the Rights and Liberties of Englishmen. He was seconded by Mr. Hungerford; but Mr. Bromley said thereupon, That the chief Objection against this Bill being in Point of Time, and whether the Suspension was to continue Six or Twelve Months? It was more proper to debate it in a Committee than in a House, and therefore he was for committing it; which, after some small Opposition, was carry'd without dividing. The House being immediately resolv'd into that Committee, and the Earl of Hertford placed in the Chair, Mr. Spencer Comper stood up, and open'd the Debate, suggesting, among other Things, That he, and all his Family, had come as early and as readily into the Revolution, and on all Occasions, had appear'd as zealous for the present happy Settlement, as any one: But yet he could not be of Opinion to trust the Liberties of the People in the Hands of any Ministry, for so long a Time as above a Year. That neither in King William's nor Queen Anne's Reigns, nor since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, even in Times of open and actual Rebellion, the Habeas Corpus Act had ever been suspended for above Six Months; and therefore he mov'd, that the present Suspension should be limited to that Term. He was seconded by Mr. Smith, and Sir Joseph Jekyll Master of the Rolls, who

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added, That if, at the End of those Six Months, there appear'd to be a Necessity for a farther Suspension, he should, and he doubted not but the whole House would readily come into it. They were answer'd by the Attorney-General, who, to shew the Necessity of the Suspension for a whole Year, said, among other Things, That the present Conspiracy being laid deep, spreading far and wide, and consisting of several Branches, it requir'd a great deal Time to unravel, and make a full Discovery of it. Mr. *Worsley* having answer'd him, he was reply'd to by Sir *Wilfred Lawson*, after which the Debate was continued between Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Winnington Jeffreys*, Mr. *Hutcheson* and Mr. *Sloper*, who stickled for Mr. *Cowper's* Motion, and Mr. *Pulteney*, Mr. *Yonge*, and Mr. *Pelham*, who were for agreeing to the Bill without Amendments. At last, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; laid before the Assembly some Particulars of the detestable and dangerous Conspiracy, which for some Time past had been, and was still carrying on, for the utter Subversion of the present happy Settlement. He said, among other Things, That this wicked Design was form'd about Christmas last; that the Conspirators had at first, made Application to some Potentates abroad, for an Assistance of 5000 Men: That being deny'd, they afterwards (about the Month of *April*) made further Application and earnest Instances for 3000 Men: That being again disappointed in their Expectations from foreign Assistance, they resolv'd desperately to go on, confiding in their own Strength, and fondly depending on the Disaffection in *England*; and that their first Attempt was to have been the seizing of the Bank, the Exchequer, and such other Places where the publick Money was lodg'd: That the Government had undoubted Informations of this Plot ever since *May* last; but nevertheless thought fit not to take up any Body, because there being then two Terms coming on together, the Conspirators would have had the Benefit of the *Habeas Corp^{us}* Act, and so the Apprehending them was put off till the long Vacation. He added, That the traitorous Designs against his Majesty's Person and Government, had been carrying on ever since the Death of the late Queen; and that they could prove that there had been a Meeting of some considerable Persons, one of whom was not far off, wherein it had been propos'd to proclaim the Pretender at the Royal Exchange. That an exact Account of this detestable Conspiracy would, in due Time, be laid before Parliament: And as to the Business now before 'em, tho' it was true