

THE
Historical Register

Containing
An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, Foreign
and Domestic.

WITH A
Chronological Diary
OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happened in this
Year.

VOLUME VII.

For the Year 1722.

LONDON,


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near Ludgate, where compleat Sets and single Parts may be
had, at 1s. each. Register. Sold also by T. Norris at the
Looking-Glass, London-Bridge, and R. Gosling at the Middle-
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N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind the
four last *Registers* in one Volume.
And, for the same Reason, a Table
is added at the End of the Twenty-
eighth *Register*, of all the principal
Matters contain'd in them.





THE PREFACE.

T has ever been, and still is, the constant Practice of Journalists, or Compilers of Works like this, who undertake to register publick Occurrences, to begin the new Year with a Recapitulation, or summary Account of the most memorable Events of the preceding one, that their Readers, by taking a general View of the present Posture of Affairs in the Universe, may be enabled to guess at the Events that may probably happen in the Year following: For this Reason it is thought fit to introduce our Registers for the current Year with a short Relation of the most remarkable Transactions of the Year 1721.

We will begin with the Peace between Sweden and Muscovy, which has put an End to a most cruel and bloody War of many Years Duration, which had reduc'd the Northern Countries, particularly Sweden, to a most deplorable State. How glorious to the Czar is the solemn Treaty he has concluded with Sweden, as well as the Manner of making it! He would not allow of any Mediators, but gave himself the Law to his Enemy; reserv'd to himself, and united to his Dominions, most of the Provinces he had conquer'd, and reduc'd the Crown of Sweden to so low an Ebb, that she is now regarded as one of the least considerable Potentates of the North: But what could that Crown do better, than to purchase a Peace even on those hard Conditions; being continually alarm'd by the frequent Descents of the Muscovites, and by the Ravages they made in the Kingdom.

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dom, without being in a Condition to oppose them
w^o to repel Force by Force, having besides but little
Money, and not much Credit? In this Condition, Swe-
den must be allow'd to have taken the wisest Course,
in getting rid, at any Rate, of a potent and formi-
dable Enemy.

The Peace between Sweden and Muscovy was
attended with another remarkable Event: The Czar's
Subjects considering the many Advantages his Czarish
Majesty has gain'd for them at the Expence of his
Tranquillity, and Hazard of his Life, most humbly
and unanimously entreated him to accept the Titles of
Peter the Great, Father of the Country, and
Emperor of all Russia; which that Prince accord-
ingly did, and gave Orders to all his Ministers at
the Courts of Foreign Princes and States, to notify
the same to the respective Potentates at whose Courts
they reside, desiring them to acknowledge their Master
in the Quality of Emperor; a Title which they al-
ready was given long ago to the Czar's Predecessors
by the Emperor Maximilian I. Upon which the
King of Prussia, the Republick of Venice, and the
Ottoman Porte, seem already to have acknowledg'd
him as Emperor.

The Affairs of the Empire have receiv'd little
Alteration during the Course of the last Year; and
the Expectation of the Publick has been disappointed,
as to the Redressing of the Grievances of the Pro-
testants in Matters of Religion. The Emperor's
Mandates were positive; but the Jesuits, and other
Emissaries of the Court of Rome, have found
Means to delay and evade the Execution thereof; and
that Affair seems now more perplex'd than ever.

France has had several Subjects of Joy, and se-
veral of Grief: Among the first, may be reckon'd
the double Marriages, that of the most Christian
King with the Infanta; and of the Prince of Astu-
rias

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ties with the Regent's Daughter Mademoiselle de Montpensier; which have fill'd those two Courts and Kingdoms with unspeakable Joy, and so strongly confirm'd and cemented the Alliance and Friendship between those two Branches of the Royal House of France, that nothing for the future will be able to shake it; besides, this double Alliance will certainly be a Means of facilitating the Conclusion of the few Articles, that remain to be adjusted in the Congress of Cambray between those two Crowns.

The contagious Distemper that has rag'd with great Violence, and is not yet ceas'd, in two of the finest and most fertile Provinces of France, is a real and just Cause of Sadness: The great Number of Persons this cruel Disease has swept away, and the Dread lest this terrible Scourge should extend itself farther, join'd to the Interruption of their Commerce, are but melancholy Reflections, and make the whole Kingdom uneasy; as does too the unhappy Affair of the Constitution, which is not yet calm'd, but breaks out from Time to Time, in a Manner that gives just Cause to dread the Consequences it may in the End produce.

The King of Denmark's Marriage within a few Weeks after the Death of his Queen, even the very following Night in which she was laid in her Grave, to one of his own Subjects, by whom he had had a Child several Years before, is an Event worthy of Observation, as it can hardly be parallell'd in History. Some Deeds are dignify'd by the Doer; and what in one of lower Rank would have subjected him to Blame, when done by him that wears a Crown, is above the Reach of Reprehension. The Diadem wards off the Shame: and screens from Reproach.

The Death of the late Pope Clement XI. is an Event not to be pass'd over in Silence; and we need not scruple to assert, that if it had

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had happen'd Ten Years sooner, the Catholick Church would have been in a quite different Situation, and never had been reduc'd to that State of Distraction which at present it labours under, meerly through the Obstinacy and Perseverance of the late Pope, who was so strongly wedded to his own Opinions, that he could never be prevail'd on to give up one Tittle of his famous Constitution which has rais'd such a Storm of Discord and Dissension, as will be extremely difficult to appease: And 'tis already apparent, that the new Pope finds it no easy Task, to repair those Breaches in the Church which his Predecessor had made. But whatever may be the Consequence of this intricate Affair, the Pope being a considerable Temporal Prince, and having a great Influence on the Potentates of his Communion, the Elevation of Cardinal Conti (who has taken the Name of Innocent XIII.) to the Papal Dignity, deserves to be rank'd among the memorable Events of the Year 1721.

By what has lately pass'd at the Court of Madrid, and particularly by the two Marriages lately concluded, it plainly appears, that his Catholick Majesty was always inclin'd to Peace, and that if it had not been for the violent Ministry that was too long at the Head of Affairs in that Kingdom, he would not have come to a Rupture with his Neighbours, nor engag'd in a War which has harass'd his People, and exhausted his Treasure.


Thus we have taken a cursory View of the present Posture of Affairs in most of the considerable States of Europe: It remains now, that something should be said of our own Country; but herein we shall imitate the Painter of Old, who drew a Veil to conceal what his Pen was not able to express. — Ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum.

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GREAT BRITAIN

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.

N Thursday the 19th of *October* the Parliament being met, the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Majesty (by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor *Parker*) made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I Acquainted you, when we parted last, with our having renew'd all our Treaties of Commerce with *Spain*; since which, Peace is happily restor'd in the *North*, by the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Czar and the King of *Sweden*; and by that which I have made with the *Moors*, a great Number of my Subjects we deliver'd from Slavery; and all such of them as Trade to those Parts of the World, are, for the future, secur'd from falling under that dreadful Calamity.

In this Situation of Affairs, we should be extremely wanting to ourselves, if we neglected to improve the favorable Opportunity, which this general Tranquillity gives us, of extending our Commerce, upon which the Riches and Grandeur of this Nation chiefly depend. It is very obvious, that nothing would more conduce to the obtaining so publick a Good, than to make the Exportation of our own Manufactures, and the Importation of the Commodities used in the manufacturing of them, as practicable.

practicable and easy as may be; by this Means, the Balance of Trade may be preserv'd in our Favour, our Navigation increas'd, and greater Numbers of our Poor employ'd.

I must therefore recommend it to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to consider how far the Duties upon these Branches may be taken off, and replac'd, without any Violation of publick Faith, or laying any new Burthen upon my People. And I promise myself, that by a due Consideration of this Matter, the Produce of those Duties, compar'd with the infinite Advantages that will accrue to the Kingdom by their being taken off, will be found so inconsiderable, as to leave little Room for any Difficulties or Objections.

The supplying ourselves with naval Stores, upon Terms the most easy, and least precarious, seems highly to deserve the Care and Attention of Parliament. Our Plantations in America naturally abound with most of the proper Materials for this necessary and essential Part of our Trade and maritime Strength; and if, by due Encouragement, we could be furnish'd from thence with those naval Stores, which we are now oblig'd to purchase, and bring from foreign Countries, it would not only greatly contribute to the Riches, Influence, and Power of this Nation, but, by employing our own Colonies in this useful and advantageous Service, divert them from setting up, and carrying on Manufactures which directly interfere with those of Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It will be a great Pleasure to me, if, in raising the Supplies of this Year, it may be so order'd, that my People may reap some immediate Benefit from the present Circumstances of Affairs abroad. I have order'd Estimates to be prepar'd for the Service of the ensuing Year, and likewise an Account of the Debts of the Navy, to be laid before you. You cannot but be sensible of the ill Consequences that arise from such a large Debt remaining unprovided for; and that as long as the Navy and Victualling Bills are at a very high Discount, they do not only affect all other publick Credit, but greatly increase the Charge and Expence of the current Service. It is therefore very much to be wish'd, that you could find a Method of discharging this Part of the national Debt, which, of all others, is the most heavy and burthensome, and by that Means have it in your Power to ease your Country of some Part of the Taxes, which

from

from an absolute Necessity, they have been oblig'd to pay.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The unspeakable Misery and Desolation that has of late rag'd in some Parts of Europe, cannot but be a sufficient Warning to us; to use all possible Precautions to prevent the Contagion from being brought in among us; or if these Kingdoms should be visited with such a fatal Calamity, to be in a Condition, with the Blessing of God, to stop its farther Progress. And as all other Provisions will be altogether vain and fruitless, if the abominable Practice of running of Goods be not, at once, totally suppress'd, I most earnestly recommend to you, to let no other Consideration stand in Competition with a due Care of preserving so many thousand Lives.

The several Affairs which I have mention'd to you, being of the highest and most immediate Concern to the whole Kingdom, I doubt not but you will enter into the Consideration of them with that Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch, that the Necessity and Importance of them require.

The King being retir'd, the Lord Tenham mov'd for an Address of Thanks for his Majesty's gracious Speech, which was not oppos'd, and the said Address being immediately drawn up, and agreed to, was, the next Day, presented to his Majesty by the whole House, as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and for the great Compassion you have shewn to such of your Subjects as have had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the Moors. And we do at the same Time congratulate your Majesty upon the Success of your Endeavours, in restoring the general Tranquillity of Europe. And we assure your Majesty, that, as the several Particulars you have been pleas'd to mention to us, are Instances of the greatest Affection to your People, and the tenderest Concern for their Interest and Security, so we will, on our Part, consider, with all Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch, what your Majesty has been pleas'd to lay before us; and will do all in our Power, towards attaining the great and good Ends your

Majesty has so graciously recommended to us, in Favour of the Trade, Ease, and Safety of your People.

His Majesty's gracious Answer to this Address, was as follows:

My Lords,

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. The Zeal you express for my Person and Government, and for the Interest and Happiness of my People, gives me great Satisfaction.

After presenting this Address, the Lords adjourn'd for a Week.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Sir George Oxenden mov'd for an Address of Thanks, on the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech, and his Motion was unanimously agreed to.

Oct. 20. Sir George Oxenden, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up the said Address, reported the same to the 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 your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We congratulate your Majesty upon the Success that has attended your unweary'd Application for restoring Tranquillity to Europe, for securing our Commerce by Treaties, and for releasing great Numbers of your Subjects from Slavery among the Moors, and for delivering the trading Part of the Nation from the Apprehensions of the like Calamity for the future; which are so many Instances of your Majesty's Goodness, in which all your Subjects are so nearly concern'd, that we are so less bound by Interest, than led by Inclination and Duty, most thankfully to acknowledge these happy Effects of your Majesty's Care for your People.

Your Majesty's recommending to us to improve the general Tranquillity abroad, towards extending and enlarging our Commerce, is an additional Proof, how much your Majesty has the real Interest of Great Britain at Heart, in all your Counsels and Undertakings.

Your

Your Commons are thoroughly sensible, that our Poor cannot be sufficiently employ'd, nor the Balance of Trade be long preserv'd in our Favour, while such Duties are continu'd, as either clog the Exportation of our own Manufactures, or render the manufacturing of them at home less easy and practicable; and they will most cheerfully apply themselves to consider how far such Duties can be taken off, and replac'd, without laying any new Burthen on your People, or violating the publick Fairh; having great Reason to promise themselves, that the free Circulation of Trade, which must naturally succeed upon the taking off this Pressure, will, in a short Space of Time, compensate any Diminution of the Customs, which this Alteration may occasion for the present.

And since the Trade, Navigation, and Safety of this Nation must remain, in some Measure, precarious, as long as we are under the Necessity of purchasing and importing all our naval Stores from foreign Countries, your Majesty's most faithful Commons will do their utmost Endeavours, that this important and beneficial Branch of Trade may be supply'd from your Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and thereby divert our Colonies from setting up Manufactures, which directly interfere with those of their Mother Country.

Your Majesty's tender Concern to have the Supplies of this Session so order'd, that your Subjects may be among the earliest in reaping the happy Effects of the general Tranquillity abroad, cannot fail of exciting in your faithful Commons a Desire of making suitable Returns, by proceeding, with all Alacrity, to grant the necessary Supplies for the current Service of the Year, and for Discharging the heavy Debt of the Navy: And we find our selves engag'd, by all the Ties of Duty and Interest, to second your Majesty's provident Intentions, for suppressing the infamous and pernicious Practice of running Goods; which, besides that it defrauds the publick Revenues, and discourages the honest Trader, may, at this juncture, endanger the Health and Lives of many Thousands of your Majesty's innocent Subjects.

The several Points which your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to recommend to us, carry in them such evident Marks of your Majesty's paternal and most affectionate Concern for your People, and are of such lasting Consequence to the Welfare and Safety of this Nation, that we should be inexcusable, if we did not, by a ready Concurrence on our Parts, do all in our Power to render these

these your Majesty's most gracious Purposes effectual; and proceed in the Consideration of them with such Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch, as may fully answer your Majesty's Expectations, and defeat the Designs of those who hope for any other Contentions amongst us, but of Zeal and Affection towards your Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

Upon Mr. Speaker's putting the Question, Whether this should pass as the Address of the House? Mr. *Arthur Moore* said, 'He thought the Expressions, relating to the preventing running of Goods, were too general; and that, in his Opinion, the best Way to prevent that pernicious Practice, was to take off some of the high Duties, whereby the Temptation to Smuggling would very much abate; since People would not think it worth their while to run great Hazards for a small Gain. And besides, if the Duties were lessen'd, the Importation, in all Probability, would increase proportionably; so that the Customs might amount to as much, with a smaller Duty, as they do at present; and if they did not, Ways might be found to make up the Deficiency to the Crown.' Nothing of Moment was offer'd against this Speech; but, however, the House not thinking it proper to enter then upon the Consideration of that Matter, the Address, as it had been drawn up, was approv'd, and being, the next Day, presented to the King by the whole House, his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer, viz.

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address, and for the Assurances you give me of going through the weighty Affairs now before you with Unanimity and Dispatch, and I promise myself, from your experienc'd Zeal and Application, that my good Wishes for the Welfare and Prosperity of my People, will be render'd effectual.

Oct. 23. A Motion was made for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, which being the next Day, taken into Consideration, in a grand Committee, was carry'd without Opposition; and that Resolution being on the 25th reported to the House by Mr. *Farrer*, was unanimously agreed to. After this, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, to give Direction to the proper Officers to lay before the House, the several Accounts and Estimates relating to the Deficiencies of the Duties of Malt for the Year 1720,

1720, the Ordinary of the Navy, and the Charge for Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces, both for the Year 1720; the Debt of the Navy to Christmas 1721; the Half-Pay to the Regimental and Warrant-Officers, for the Year 1722; the Application of the Money granted for extraordinary Repairs of the Navy; what will be farther necessary for that Service for the Year 1722; how the Money given for the Year 1721, has been dispos'd of; what Ships have been employ'd in Sea-Service, in the Year 1721; the Excess or Surplus of the Aggregate, South-Sea, and General Funds; the Charge of providing Pest-Houses, and other Conveniencies, in order to prevent the spreading of Infection; the Charge of the Out-Pensioners at Chelsea Hospital, for the Year 1722; and lastly, an Estimate of the Services incur'd, and not provided for by Parliament. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs; one for electing a Burgess for Tregony in Cornwall, in the Room of Daniel Pulteney, Esq; lately made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the other, for electing a Burgess for Heydon in Yorkshire, in the Room of Hugh Cholmley, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office.

Oct. 26. Most of the Accounts and Estimates address'd for, were laid before the Commons; as were also, in Pursuance of Clauses in several Acts of Parliament, Accounts of prohibited East-India Goods, and naval Stores, imported and exported to Michaelmas 1721. It was also resolv'd to address his Majesty, 1st, For an Account of what is due on Debentures to the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christophers. 2^{dly}, For an Account of what has been done in Relation to the Disposing, for the Benefit of the Publick, of that Part of the Island of St. Christophers, which was yielded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht.

It is observable, that at the Opening of this Session, scarce 140 Members of the House of Commons attended the King; and that on Tuesday and Wednesday (the 24th and 25th of October) they were so thin, that they had much ado to make a House.

Oct. 27. The Commons order'd, that the Reverend Dr. Sanders be desir'd to preach before the House upon Friday the 8th of December next, being appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation for a Day of Fasting and Humiliation. And after some of the Members that had been call'd for, had been laid before the House, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply granted

to His Majesty; and, in the first Place, went upon the State of the Debt of the Navy, as it stood on the 30th of September 1721, which, it seems, amounted to about 1700,000*l*. Hereupon Mr. Freeman stood up, and with some Warmth, animadverted upon the Persons concern'd in that Part of the Administration, saying, among other Things, 'It was Matter of Wonder, how so great a Debt could be incurr'd, when the Parliament had provided what had been desir'd upon that Head.' He was seconded by Mr. Shippen, who hinted, 'That such extraordinary Expences could not be for the immediate Service of Great Britain, but, in all Probability, for the Preservation of some foreign Acquisitions.' Mr. Plummer answer'd them both in a very smart Speech: Upon which Sir Joseph Jekyll said, 'That he was not against providing for any just publick Debt; but that, in his Opinion, they could not answer it, either to themselves, or those they had the Honour to represent, if they gave away the Nation's Money blindfold; and therefore he desir'd, that the House might be inform'd, How so great a Debt had been contracted? To this Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reply'd, 'Nothing in the World was more reasonable; and therefore he back'd the Motion for having a particular Account of that Debt laid before the House; but, in the mean Time, he might assure them, that near 1100000*l*. of it was contracted in the last Reign; and as the Persons now in the Administration, were not answerable for that Part; neither did they desire that above one Million of it should be this Year provided for.' Hereupon the Question being put, that one Million be granted towards paying off the Debt of the Navy, it was carry'd without dividing: After which, it was also unanimously agreed to provide for 7000 Seamen for the Service of the Year 1722, at the usual Rate of 4*l*. per Man, per Menssem, &c. Then the Speaker having resum'd the Chair, it was resolv'd (according to Sir Joseph Jekyll's Motion) to address his Majesty, for an Account of all Money granted by Parliament for the Service of the Navy, from the first Day of January 1710; and how far the said Money has been us'd for that Purpose, and what the Excess of the Expence above the Provision made by Parliament has every Year amounted to, and what were the Causes of such Excess: After which, the Commons adjourn'd to the last Day of October.

The *Baltick Squadron*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, having sail'd from *Elfenour* on the 6th, arriv'd at the *Nore* on Friday the 20th. This Fleet brought over the famous Mr. *John Law*, who, after various Adventures, and strange Turns of Fortune, had been advanc'd to the high Station of *Controllor* of the *Finances of France*; but whose Schemes and Projects of an *India Company*, and a *Royal Bank*, having gone near to compleat the Ruin of that Kingdom, he was, at last, forc'd to fly it, to avoid the *Repentment* of the enrag'd Multitude, who had, more than once, attempt'd his Life. Having spent some Time at *Venice*, and paid a Visit to the *Chevalier at Rome*, People were not a little surpriz'd, some Months ago, to hear that he was gone to *Hanover*, from whence he design'd shortly to come over into *England*. He was brought up to *London* by a Lord, with whom he had negociated for great Parcels of *South-Sea Stock*, was privately admitted at Court; and having taken a House in *Conduit-Street* near *Hanover-Square*, he was, for some Days, visited by vast Numbers of Persons of Quality and Distinction. This, it seems, gave some Umbrage; for the House of Lords being met again, on Thursday the 26th of *October*, Earl *Coningsby* represented to that August Assembly, how dangerous it might be, on several Accounts, to entertain and countenance such a Man as Mr. *Law*; and desir'd, that a Day might be appointed to take that Matter into Consideration. Hereupon it was order'd, that the House be call'd over that Day Fortnight; and then their Lordships adjourn'd to the 31st of *October*.

Oct. 31. The Commons being then met again, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for *Midhurst* in the County of *Sussex*, in the Room of *William Knight, Esq;* deceas'd. The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a grand Committee, to consider farther of the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Estimates and Accounts, relating to the Land-Forces, *Chelsea Hospital*, and reduc'd Officers, were referr'd to the said Committee: But a Motion being made by Mr. *Treby*, Secretary at War, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair, the same was oppos'd by Mr. *Freeman*, who desir'd that this Affair might be put off, at least till the Friday following, urging, That there had not been sufficient Time allow'd to the Members to peruse the several Accounts and Estimates, and, consequently, they were not prepar'd to give their Opinion thereupon. He was seconded by Mr. *Heysham*; but Mr.

Yonge answer'd them both; *Mr. Jefferies* having reply'd to *Mr. Yonge*, it was answer'd by *Mr. Treby*, the later by *Mr. Shippen*, to whom *Mr. Walpole*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, having reply'd, the Question was at last, put upon *Mr. Treby's* Motion, and carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 120 against 40. The House having thereupon resolv'd itself into a grand Commitee, *Mr. Farrer* in the Chair, *Mr. Secretary Treby* mov'd, that a Supply be granted for the same Number of Forces as were provided for last Year, viz. 14294 Men, including Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and 1859 Invalids. This was again oppos'd by *Mr. Freeman*, who alledg'd, that considering the general Tranquillity, both at Home and Abroad, the Number of the Land-Forces might be reduc'd, and Part of that Expence apply'd to more important Uses: But he was answer'd by *Mr. Horatio Walpole*, and the Question being put, *Mr. Treby's* Motion was, upon a Division, carry'd by a Majority of 121 Votes against 37. After this it was resolv'd, without dividing, that the Sum of 508932*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be granted for the Charge of the said 14294 effective Men; the Sum of 15743*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, Annapolis-Royal, and Placentia, for the Year 1722; the Sum of 39000*l.* for reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines; the Sum of 15000*l.* for Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and the Sum of 20595*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* for extraordinary Expences for the Land-Forces.

Nov. 1. The Commons order'd the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before them several Accounts, relating to the several Duties on Exports and Imports of divers Goods, Merchandize, and Manufactures; and how the said Duties were appropriated: After this, *Mr. Coleby*, one of the Commissioners of the Navy, laid before the House, an Estimate of the Debt for Transport Service to the 31st of December 1721. And then *Mr. Farrer*, from the Committee of the whole House, reported their Resolutions on the Supply, which were as follow, viz.

1. Resolv'd, That 7000 Men be allow'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1722, beginning from the 1st Day of January 1721.

2. That a Sum, not exceeding 4*l.* per Man per Month, be allow'd for maintaining the said 7000 Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance, for Sea-Service.

3. That

3. That a Sum, not exceeding One Million, be granted to his Majesty, towards discharging the Debt of the Navy at Michaelmas 1721.

4. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guard and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Jersey and Guernsey for the Year 1722, be (including 1859 Invalids) 14294 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

5. That a Sum, not exceeding 568932*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 14294 effective Men, for Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land-Forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the Year 1722.

6. That a Sum not exceeding 150743*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Mineira* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Annapolis-Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1722.

7. That a Sum not exceeding 89000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, upon Account, for reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces, and Marines.

8. That a Sum not exceeding 15000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, upon Account, for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital for the Year 1722.

9. That a Sum not exceeding 20795*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying several extraordinary Expenses, for the Service of his Majesty's Land-Forces, and for Provisions, and to satisfy several Clothiers Assignments, not provided for by Parliament.

The first three of the said Resolutions being read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House: The fourth Resolution being read a second Time, and a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be re-committed, it pass'd in the Negative. Then the said Resolution was, upon the Question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. The rest of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Nov. 2. The Commissioners of the Customs were order'd to lay before the Commons several other Accounts, and it was also resolv'd to Address his Majesty for an Account, to what Uses, and for how much, the several Branches of the Customs respectively, (exclusive of the Civil List) stood engag'd at Michaelmas 1720, and how much the

annual Interest, payable upon the same, amounted unto. After this, the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, and having farther consider'd of the Supply, came to several Resolutions, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to as follow, viz.

1. Resolv'd. That the Sum of 218799*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1722, including Half-Pay to Sea-Officers.

2. The Sum of 25094*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* 4, for discharging the Debt for Transport-Service, to the 29th of September 1721.

3. The Sum of 125000*l.* to discharge the Principal and Interest unsatisfy'd on the Register, for the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, granted for the Year 1720.

4. The Sum of 73709*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, for the Year 1720.

5. The Sum of 14000*l.* towards supplying the Stores with Salt Petre, and rebuilding the Gun-Wharfs at Chatham and Plymouth, and for other extraordinary Services, to be perform'd by the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1722.

6. The Sum of 5407*l.* 5*s.* for defraying several extraordinary Expences of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1721, not provided for by Parliament.

After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to his Majesty, and resolv'd, that the Sum of 2*s.* in the Pound, and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1722, upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pen-sions, Offices, and personal Estates, in that Part of Great Britain, call'd England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a proportionable Cess (according to the IXth Article of the Treaty for the Union) be laid upon that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland. This Resolution being, on the 4th of November, reported to the House by Mr. Farrer, was unanimously agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, which Mr. Farrer presented accordingly to the House on the 6th, when the same was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. The same Day, a Petition of George Read, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, was read, and referr'd to the Consideration

Consideration of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Nov. 7. The Land-Tax Bill was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee; and on the 8th Mr. Balam, Inspector-General of the Customs, laid before the Commons several Accounts that had been call'd for; together with a Return from the Commissioners of the Customs, whereby they acquainted the Commons, that as to the Appropriations of the several Duties, the Officers were preparing the same; which, as soon as finish'd, would also be laid before the House. After this a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *To enable his Majesty, effectually to prohibit Commerce with any Country as he shall think necessary; in order to prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom;* and then, in a grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill, and, in particular, a Clause of Credit was inserted in it.

Nov. 9. The House of Peers being met, according to their last Adjournment, the Lord North and Grey mov'd, that a Day be appointed to consider of his Majesty's Speech, and propos'd the Monday following. Hereupon Earl Coningsby stood up, and said, 'He was not against that Motion; but that their Meeting this Day in a full House, was in order to consider of the dangerous Consequences of Mr. Law's coming over, at this critical Juncture. That, for his own Part, his Lordship could not but entertain some Jealousy of a Person, who had done so much Mischief in a neighbouring Kingdom; and who being so immensely rich, as he was reported to be, might do a great deal more Hurt here, by tampering with many who were grown desperate, by being involv'd in the Calamity occasion'd by the fatal Imitation of his pernicious Projects. That this Person was the more dangerous, in that he had renounc'd, not only his natural Affection to his Country, and his Allegiance to his lawful Sovereign, by being naturaliz'd in France, and openly countenancing the Pretender's Friends; but, which was worst of all, and weigh'd most with his Lordship, that he had also renounc'd his God, by turning Roman Catholick: Concluding, that they ought to enquire, Whether Sir John Norris had Orders to bring him over? To this last Part of Earl Coningsby's Speech, my Lord Carteret answer'd, in Substance, That Mr. Law had, many Years ago, the Misfortune to kill a Gentleman in a Duel, but that having, at last, receiv'd the Benefit of the King's Clemency, and the Appeal lodg'd

lodg'd by the Relations of the Deceas'd, being taken off, he was come over to plead his Majesty's most gracious Pardon. That there was no Law to keep any *Englishman* out of his Country; and as Mr. Law was a Subject of *Great Britain*, it was not even, in the King's Power, to hinder him from coming over, if he thought fit." To this the Lord *Trevor* reply'd, "That Mr. Law was, indeed, a Subject of *Great Britain*, and therefore, as such, had an undoubted Right to come hither; but that the Circumstances of a Person of his Character being brought over on Board an *English* Admiral, and at this Juncture of Time, might deserve the Consideration of that House." Earl *Comper* spoke much to the same Effect: But, however, that Matter was set aside, by the Lord *North* and *Grey's* moving, that the House be call'd over that Day, Sevennight. This being oppos'd by some Court Lords, who desir'd that the Call might be put off for a Fortnight, Earl *Comper* said, "It was the constant Usage of Parliaments, for the House to be summon'd, to go upon Business, a few Days after their Meeting. That his Majesty had, in his late Speech from the Throne, mention'd Things of so great Importance to the Nation, that, for his own Part, he took Shame to himself, that he had not, before this Time, propos'd a Call of the House, to take the said Speech into Consideration: And that they were very much oblig'd to that noble Lord (my Lord *North* and *Grey*) for making now that Motion." This was seconded by the Duke of *Wharton*, the Lord *Trevor*, and Earl *Coningsby*, which last, in particular, said, "That there were some very remarkable Things in that Speech, which he would point out to their Lordships, when it came to be consider'd; and that he should take the Liberty, not only to take Notice of that Speech, but to compare it with two Speeches of the last Session, and see how they agreed. That, in the mean time, he could not forbear taking Notice of a Design of building Barracks, (under the Notion of Pest-Houses) which his Lordship confess'd gave him some Uneasiness; for it being a Thing we were not us'd to, it look'd like a Design to garrison standing Forces, to awe the City of *London*." No Notice was taken of this Apprehension; but as to the Call of the House, the Lord Viscount *Townshend* said, "That the very Reasons which some Lords had made use of, for appointing a short Day, weigh'd rather with him for putting off the Call of the House for a Week longer; for since there was Business

Business of so great Importance to be consider'd, the absent Lords ought to have the more Time allow'd them to settle their Affairs; in order to attend the Service of the House; whereas, if one Week only was allow'd them, many of them could not have dispatch'd their Business so soon." This Speech was back'd by all the Courtiers; so that the Question being put, whether the Call of the House should be that Day Seven night, or that Day Fortnight, it was, upon a Division, carry'd for that Day Fortnight, by 57 Voices against 11. Notwithstanding this Disappointment, the Lord Comper return'd to the Charge, and said, "That tho' the House were not call'd over so soon as some of their Lordships desir'd, yet they might appoint a shorter Day to consider of the King's Speech: Urging, that it was hardly decent, when a great King, in a peaceable Possession, had made a Speech from his Throne, recommending to them Matters of the last Importance, and pressing Dispatch, that in all this Time they should have taken no farther Notice of it, then barely to thank him for it, which was a Thing of Course; and therefore his Lordship desir'd, that they might go upon the Consideration of the King's Speech on the Monday following; which was agreed to without any Division.

Accordingly on the 13th of November, the Lords took his Majesty's Speech into Consideration, and the Lord North and Grey, who open'd the Debate, insisted chiefly on the Debt of the Navy, saying, among other Things, "That it was Matter of Surprise, how such an immense Debt could be incur'd, when the Parliament had yearly provided for all that had been demanded for that Service." His Lordship was seconded by Earl Comper, who, in a long elaborate Speech, went through all the Heads of the King's Speech; and was back'd by the Lords Trevor and Bathurst, the Duke of Wharton, and Earl Coningsby, who all insisted upon an Enquiry into the Debt of the Navy. The Lord Carteret, the Lord Viscount Townshend, the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lord Tenham, answer'd much to the same Effect as the Courtiers had done before, on the like Occasion, in the House of Commons, viz. That near two Thirds of that Debt had been contracted in the last Reign; which they were ready to make appear to the House. The Lord Bishop of Rochester reply'd to them, and said, among other Things, "That since the Debt was incur'd, it was but Justice that they who trusted the Government should be paid; but that

on

On the other Hand, it became the Wisdom of that House, to endeavour to prevent the like for the future, and to restore the Navy on the ancient Foot, that is, not to exceed the Expences provided for by Parliament: And thereupon his Lordship mov'd, that an Address be made to his Majesty for that Purpose." This was oppos'd by the Earl of *May*, who urg'd, That the publick Good, and the Safety of the Nation, being the grand Object, and Rule of Government, some Latitude must of Necessity be given, and Allowances made, to those who are in the Administration, for extraordinary Expences, upon unforeseen Exigencies. And therefore if the Ministers, as they had promis'd it, gave the House a satisfactory Account, how the Debt, in question, came to be contracted, there was not, in his Lordship's Opinion, any Occasion for such an Address." The Lord Chancellor *Parker*, and some other Lords, spoke on the same Side, and the Question being put upon the Bishop of *Rochester's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative by 64 Voices (among which was the Lord *Harcourt's*) against 22. Then the farther Consideration of his Majesty's Speech was put off to the 15th, and of the Debt of the Navy to the 17th.

It is observable, that in this Day's Debate, Earl *Coningsby* had another notable Fling at Mr. *Law*: For, upon Occasion of the Pestilence that raged in a neighbouring Kingdom, he took Notice, That the Projector, who was lately come over, had, by his pernicious Schemes, brought the Plague of Poverty upon *France*, which had not a little added to the Calamity of the Contagion; for when it first broke out at *Marseilles*, there was scarce 50*l.* in the Treasury of that City.

Nov. 15. The House of Lords took into Consideration, that Part of his Majesty's Speech, relating to the Alliances and Treaties with the Northern Potentates. The Lord *Guildford*, who open'd the Debate, mov'd for an Address to be made to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the said Treaties, together with the private Instructions given to the Lord *Carteret*, (to negotiate in *Sweden*) be laid before the House. He was seconded and back'd by the Earls *Cowper* and *Coningsby*, the Lord *Trevor*, and the Duke of *Wharton*; but being oppos'd by the Earl of *May*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and the whole Weight of the Court-Party, when the Question came to be put upon the said Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 63 Voices against 22.

Then

Then the farther Consideration of the King's Speech, was put off to the Monday following.

To resume the Proceedings of the Commons: On the 9th of November, in a grand Committee, some farther Progress was made in the Land Tax Bill, and the next Day, a Petition of Sir Thomas Wheat, Bart. was presented to the House, and read, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Woodstock in the County of Oxon. It is to be observ'd, that upon the Death of Sir Thomas Wheat, Bart. late Member for that Borough, the Dutches of Marlborough having set up Thomas Crispe, Esq; the Duke of Wharton, the Earls of Litchfield and Abingdon, and many Gentlemen in Oxfordshire, put up young Sir Thomas Wheat in Opposition to Mr. Crispe; but the Dutches carry'd the Day, and Mr. Crispe having the Majority of Votes, was return'd accordingly. Sir Thomas Wheat having afterwards been prevail'd with to present the Petition above-mention'd, the same occasion'd a Debate upon this Question, Whether it should be refer'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, or be heard at the Bar of the House. Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Bertie, and some other Gentlemen of the High Church Party, spoke for the latter; but Mr. Pelham, Mr. Grey Neville, and some other Gentlemen of the Court Party, having oppos'd them, it was carry'd by a Majority of 55 Voices against 34, that the said Petition be refer'd to the Consideration of the said Committee. After this, a Bill to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce with any Country, as he shall think necessary, in order to prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom, was read the first Time; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Land Tax Bill. The same Day a new Writ was order'd to be made out, for electing a Burgess for Barnstable in the County of Devon, in the Room of John Lasset, Esq; deceas'd.

Nov. 13. After the reading several Petitions, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the Land Tax Bill, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. The next Day, a Bill was order'd to be brought in For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. After which, the Bill to prevent the Contagion, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Nov. 15. Mr. John Oxenford, from the Commissioners of the Customs, presented to the Commons the Commissioners Return to several Orders, with two Accounts, one of the

the Appropriations of several Duties, the ~~over~~ of Cloves, Macs, and Nutmegs, imported from *Christmas* 1715, to *Michaelmas* 1720. When Mr. Godfrey, one of the Members for the City of London, presented to the House a Petition of several Persons, Owners and Proprietors of sundry of the Redeemable Debts, who are allow'd Stock for the same in the *South-Sea* Company's Books, praying, That they might be allow'd the Two Millions owing to the Government by the *South-Sea* Company, to make up their Losses. This Petition was back'd by a Paper that was deliver'd at the Door to the Members, as follows:

A Computation, shewing the Disproportion of South-Sea Stock allow'd to the Redeemable Creditors of the Government, both of the first and second Subscription, and the Redeemables, were the Two Millions of Stock, undispos'd of, divided to the Redeemables only.

THE Redeemable Creditors, for every }
100*l.* per *Ann.* paid the Government, } 1600 00 00
many of them less, but none more than

To the first Subscribers of }
those Debts, the Company }
allow'd, including *Midsummer* } 770 00 00
Dividend of 10*l.* per Cent. }
Stock _____

And since is allow'd them }
33*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per Cent. on } 256 13 04
the same _____

In Stock _____ 1026 13 04

In Money, or Bonds _____ 575 00 00

1601 13 04

To the second Subscribers }
was at first allow'd, *Midsummer* } 880 00 00
Dividend included, _____

And by the late Act of }
Parliament _____ 203 06 08

And since is allow'd by }
the Company, on the Stock }
before allow'd 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* } 361 02 02
per Cent. _____

In Stock _____ 1444 08 00

THE

THE Redeemable Creditors, whose Interest is at 5 *l.* per Cent. for 1000 *l.* per Annum, paid the Government ————— } 2000 00 00

Upon the Fall of Interest, the other Redeemable Creditors, for 80 *l.* per Annum, paid the Government the like Sum of ————— } 2000 00 00

The Company for each 2000 *l.* allow'd (*Midsummer* Dividend, included) only in Stock ————— } 550 00 00

By the late Act of Parliament they were allow'd 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Cent. on the above Stock ————— } 183 06 08

And since is divided by the Company more, 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Cent. upon the Stock before allow'd ————— } 244 08 10

977 15 06

And as the Redeemable Debts, reported to be subscrib'd, are 13,985,425 *l.* if the Two Millions of Stock undispos'd of, is equally divided amongst these Debts, for each 2000 *l.* subscrib'd, they will have — } 286 01 03

1263 16 09

Then the Redeemable Creditors will have less Stock for what cost them 2000 *l.* than the second subscrib'd Irredeemables have for what cost no more than 1600 *l.* ————— } 180 12 01

1444 08 10

Note. The large Dividends upon Stock in general, as that of 10 *l.* per Cent. at *Midsummer* 1720, 5 *l.* per Cent. in Money at *Christmas* 1720, and 4 *l.* per Cent. at *Midsummer* 1721, were, in a great Measure, taken out of the increas'd Stock and Profits made out of the Redeemable Debts; whereby what Compensation hath been made to any Sufferers in the Stock, and large Gain allow'd to

others, hath been done at the Expence of the Proprietors of the said Debt.

N. B. And in Case the Honourable House of Commons will grant the Proprietors of the Redeemable Debts the Two Millions undisturb'd of, with what hath been already allow'd them, will make but 12s. 8d. in the Pound, valuing Stock at 100*l.* per Cent: which is much less than any others concern'd in the national Debts are allow'd.

Mr. Godfrey having spoken in Favour of the Petition above mention'd, was seconded by Mr. Gilbert Heathcote, the Question being put, that the said Petition be brought up to the Table, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 121 Voices against 22. After this, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported, and agreed to as follows, viz.

1. That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, be farther continu'd, from the 25^d of June 1722, to the 24th of June 1723.

2. That the taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of Red-Herrings, and instead thereof, laying a proportionable Duty upon all Red-Herrings consumed at Home only, will be of Service to the Makers and Curers of Red-Herrings, and no Prejudice to the Revenue.

4. That the said Duty be 20*d.* per Thousand upon the said Red-Herrings.

5. That the said Duty upon Red-Herrings, be continu'd as long as the Duties upon Salt have Continuance.

A Bill or Bills were order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions; after which, the Land-Tax Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and order'd to be carry'd up to the Lords.

Nov. 17. The Lords read the Land-Tax Bill the first Time, and then resum'd the Debate about the Debt of the Navy. Earl Cowper spoke first against the Mismanagement of that Office, urging, "That it was Matter of Wonder, that so immense a Debt should be contracted in that single Branch, which was every Year provided for." The Lord Townsend having alleg'd something by Way of Answer, Earl Cowper reply'd to him: He was back'd by the Lord Bathurst, the Ear. of Aylesbury, the Earl Cowper, and

and the Lord North and Grey; but they were oppos'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Harcourt*, and the Earl of *Idm*; who represented, that about 1100,000*l.* of that Debt, had been contracted in the last Reign, and the remaining Part upon extraordinary Emergencies, and in Pursuance of the Addresses of both Houses, which they were ready to make appear. The Lords on the other Side mov'd thereupon, that the Commissioners of the Admiralty be order'd to lay before the House, an Account of the Debt of the Navy, as it stood in September 1714; which was order'd accordingly; and the farther Consideration of that Affair, was put off to the Wednesday next following.

The same Day (Nov. 17) the Commons order'd the Commissioners of Excise to lay before them, an Account of the neat Produce of the Duties upon Soap and Candles, from Lady Day 1719, to Lady Day last; and also an Account how the said Duties stand appropriated. After this Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* stood up, and made a Speech, setting forth, 'That since the *Russia* Company had ingross'd the Trade to that Country, the Tar was rais'd above double the Price it bore when the Trade was open. That, besides, while we fetch'd our naval Stores from *Russia*, it was in the Power of the Czar, not only to set what Price he pleas'd upon them, but even to prevent our having them at all, in Case we should be at War, either with him, or any of his Allies; or, at least, to hinder our having them, unless brought over and imported in his own Vessels; which, Sir *Gilbert* said, he was inform'd the Czar now insisted upon. That therefore, since these Commodities were so absolutely necessary for our Navy; it was not fitting we should lie at the Mercy of a foreign Prince for them; especially, since we could be supply'd with them from our own Plantations, and upon easier Terms: For whereas we now pay for the naval Stores from *Russia* mostly in ready Money, we might have them from *New-England*, and other *English* Plantations in *America*, in Exchange for our own Manufactures; whereby we should not only encourage his Majesty's Subjects abroad, and direct them from settling up and carrying on Manufactures which directly interfere with those of Great Britain, (as was rightly observ'd from the Throne) but also employ our Poor at Home.' Concluding, with a Motion for bringing in a Bill for giving further Encouragement for the Importation of naval Stores; which being recorded, and oppos'd by no Body, the said Bill

Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. It was also order'd, that the Commissioners of the Customs lay before the House, Accounts of all Timber, Wood, and Lumber, Iron, and Hemp, imported from *Christmas* 1712, to *Christmas* 1720, distinguishing from what Places, and what Duties were payable thereupon. Then the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, upon the Bill to prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom, Mr. Sandys in the Chair. A Clause being order'd to be inserted in the Bill, empowering the King to order his Officers to fire upon, and sink any Ship coming from an infected Place, Sir Gilbert Heathcote mov'd, and was seconded by Sir Nathaniel Gould, and Mr. Chiswell, all *Turkey* Merchants, 'That there might be an Exception as to the Ships of the *Turkey* Company; alledging, that many of them were abroad, which they expected home very speedily, and which could not have Notice of this Law. They urg'd besides, that to allow the sinking and destroying all Ships coming from infected Places, was, in Effect, 'to prohibit all Commerce with *Turkey*, where it was known by every Body, that the Plague was always in some Part or other; whereby we should lose the most beneficial Branch of our Trade, and which took off so much of our Woollen Manufacture." To this it was answer'd, by Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Tonge, 'That there was a vast Difference between the common Plague, which is Epidemical in *Turkey*, and the Contagion which at present rages in the South Parts of *France*, and to prevent the bringing over of which, this Bill was chiefly intended. That therefore it might be left to the Discretion of the King and his Ministers, to act in that Matter as they should see Occasion, and to give Directions accordingly by Proclamation." And Mr. Broderick, who spoke on the same Side, added, 'That for his Part, he was more afraid, than in this Case, as on other Occasions, the King would be too merciful, rather than too severe." Hereupon, the *Turkey* Merchants gave it up, and the Bill was gone through. Then, upon the Question, when the Amendment made thereto should be reported, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and they who were against the Bill, insisted to have it put off to the Tuesday following, that there might be more Time to consider of any Objections that might be made against it: But Mr. Broderick said, he thought no Time ought to be lost in a Case of this Nature, wherein the Lives of us all were concern'd: That for his Part, he wish'd the Bill could pass the

the Royal Assent that very Day; and therefore mov'd that it be reported the next, which being order'd accordingly, the said Amendments were then agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The same Day, the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* was read the first Time, as was also the Bill for continuing the Malt-Tax; and both were order'd to be read a second Time.

On the 20th of November the Lords postpon'd the second Reading of the Land-Tax Bill, and consider'd of that Part of his Majesty's Speech relating to the Treaty with Spain. The Duke of Wharton open'd the Debate in a long Speech, wherein he animadverted upon the Conduct of those in the Administration, both as to the War and Peace with Spain: And mov'd, that the late Treaty of Commerce made with that Crown, be laid before the House. He was seconded by the Earl of Strafford, and back'd by the Earls Coningsby and Colpe. The Lord Carteret having answer'd them, the Lords North and Grey, and Bathurst reply'd to him. The Lord Viscount Harcourt spoke in Vindication of the Ministry, and Earl Coningsby having answer'd him, another noble Earl, in a high Station, said, "He did not doubt but his Majesty would be always ready to comply with the Desires of that House, and even in this Particular, as well as others: But that, for his Part, he would be so free as to declare his Judgment against advising his Majesty to communicate the Treaty in Question, at this Juncture; because, to his Knowledge, there was in it a secret Article, which the King of Spain had desir'd might not be made Publick, till after the Treaty of Cambray was over; and his Majesty having granted that Request, his Lordship therefore hoped, that House would not desire his Majesty to break his Promise." Hereupon the Question being put on the Duke of Wharton's Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 59 Voices against 22. Then the farther Consideration of the King's Speech was put off to the next Day Sevennight.

The same Day the Commons read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion*; and then read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the *Bill to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce (for the Space of one Year) with any Country that is, or shall be, infected with the Plague.*

Nov. 21. The Commons read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, the Malt Bill; and, on the

the 22^d, the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of *Signal Stones*, was read the first Time. The same Day, the Commissioners of the Customs were order'd to lay before the House, an Account of all Beaver Skins imported into, or exported out of this Kingdom, from Michaelmas 1715, to Michaelmas 1720.

The same Day the Lady Baroness of *Kilmanseck*, lately created Countess of *Leinster*, in *Ireland*, took the Oaths in the House of Peers, in order to her Naturalization. Their Lordships having read a second Time, and committed, the Land-Tax Bill, a Person from the Treasury presented to the House, according to their Lordships Order, an Account of the Capital South-Sea Stock, as it stood in the Year 1711. The Reason for the Lords calling for this Account was this: In the Debate about the Debt of the Navy, it having been alledg'd on the Court Side, that about 1100,000*l.* of it were contracted in the last Reign, the other Side objected the Improbability of it; because the Debt then due to the Navy was sunk into, and made Part of the original South-Sea Stock. To this it being answer'd, by the Court Lords, that it did not appear to them to be so, tho' at that Time, given out; and that the Books of the Navy and Treasury would set that Matter in a true Light, the Abstracts of the said Books, relating to that Matter, were order'd to be laid before the House. It was also objected by the Duke of *Wharton*, and some other Lords, that 500,000*l.* had been issu'd out of the Treasury, in the late Queen's Reign, towards paying off the Debt of the Navy; but the Lord *Bingley*, who was then Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, being desir'd to tell what he knew of that Affair, acknowledg'd, indeed, that there was such an Order, but could not remember, whether the Money was issu'd out or not. The Truth, it seems, is that the Earl of *Oxford*, then Lord Treasurer, had order'd that Sum to be issu'd out, either to stop the *Glamours* of the People, or really with Intention to pay it: But more pressing Occasions prevented the Execution of that Order. The same Day, the Commissioners of the Navy laid before the House of Lords, Accounts of the Debts of the Navy, as they stood in September 1714, and on the 31st of December 1719: The Consideration of which was put off to the Monday following.

On the 23^d of November, some of the Commissioners of Excise, laid several Accounts before the Commons; after which, the Bill for taking off the Duty on Salt, &c. and

laying a proportionable Duty upon all Red-Herrings, was read the first Time. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. and the Amendments made thereto, being the next Day reported, and agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. The same Day it was order'd, that George Read, Esq; be at Liberty to withdraw his Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Tewksbury in the County of Gloucester.

Nov. 24. The Lords, in a grand Committee, went through the Land-Tax Bill, and having read a second Time the Bill effectually to prohibit all Commerce with Places infested with the Plague, Earl Coningsby rais'd some Objections against it; but the farther Consideration of that Affair was referr'd to the grand Committee upon the said Bill the Wednesday following.

Nov. 27. The Lords read the third Time, and pass'd the Land-Tax Bill, and then went into a Committee of the whole House upon the Navy Debt. The Commissioners of the Navy having laid before their Lordships some other Papers relating to that Affair, Earl Comper, in a long Speech, made several Observations thereupon; and was seconded by Earl Coningsby, being answer'd by the Lord Viscount Townshend, Earl Comper reply'd both to him, and to the Earl of Sunderland, who back'd the Lord Townshend. The Lord Bingley, and the Lord North and Grey, having supported Earl Comper, the Lord Carteret reply'd to them; and after some other Speeches, the Lord Comper mov'd, that some other Papers, that were wanting to clear up this Matter, might be laid before the House by the Commissioners of the Navy on the Monday following, to which Day their Lordships adjourn'd the farther Consideration of that Affair.

The same Day the Commons read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, the Bill for laying a Duty upon all Red-Herrings, &c. And several Clauses having been order'd to be inserted in the Malt-Bill, one, in particular, (mov'd by Mr. Attorney General) for the more effectual suppressing of private Lotteries, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill, and made some Progress therein.

Nov. 28. After the Dispatch of some private Affairs, the House of Commons was mov'd, that several Clauses in the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for making several Provisions to restore publick Credit, &c. which relate to the registering of Contracts, might

be read, which being order'd, and done accordingly, Mr. *Boswell* made a Motion, that all Contracts that had been made about *South Sea* Stock, and had been register'd, with the Sums, and Persons Names, and the Time when such Contracts were made, might be laid before the House. This was seconded by Mr. *Evelyn*; but Mr. *Hungerford* mov'd, that not only the *South Sea* Contracts, but all others, that had been made about Stocks of the *Bank*, *East-India*, *African*, and *York-Buildings* Companies, Assurances, or any of the other Bubbles, might also be laid before the House; so that the Question was put, That the Directors and Managers of the several Companies and Corporations, or pretended Companies and Corporations, before whom any Contracts were appointed to be register'd, by Virtue of the said Act, should lay before the House an Account of the several Contracts register'd in their Books, distinguishing the Names of the Persons contracting, and the Sums contracted for. Mr. *Bond's* Motion being thus overloaded, was strongly oppos'd by Mr. *Butcherson*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and the Lord *Hinchinbroke*; so that tho' Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, the Lord *Morpeth*, and some other Members, spoke for the Question, it was carry'd in the Negative by a great Majority, without dividing. Then the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was read the third Time, and after a small Debate (about a Clause for Payment of some Arrears to the Lord *Carpenter*, on Account of his Day, as Lieutenant-General in Spain) pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On the 29th of November, some Persons from the Commissioners of the Customs, laid several Accounts before the Commons; who, after some Progress had been made, in a grand Committee, in the Malt-Tax Bill, order'd a new Writ to be made out, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Minehead in Somersetshire, in the Room of *Jamies Milnes*, Esq; deceas'd.

The next Day, upon the reading of several Petitions against the running of prohibited India wrought Silks, and other Goods, the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in for making more effectual the Act of the 11th and 12th Year of King *William III*, entitled, *An Act for the effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom*. And then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for laying a Tax upon all Red-Herrings, &c.

The same Day (Nov. 30.) after some Opposition, the Lords read the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. Then the Lord Trevor stood up, and made a Speech, wherein he took Notice, 'Of the great Number of Half-Pay Officers, who were a great Burthen to the Nation; and that no Care was taken, either to lessen that Charge, or to reward the past Services of the said Officers, by advancing them to such Posts, as from Time to Time became vacant in the Army; but that, instead of that, new Commissions were daily given, and other Officers created: Concluding with a Motion, That the House might be inform'd, how the List of the Half-Pay Officers stood, and whether their Number had been diminished since the Reduction of the Army; in which Time it was very probable many of them had dy'd.' He was seconded by the Lord North and Grey, Earl Coningsby, and Earl Cowper, who were answer'd by Earl Cadogan, the Lord Townshend, and some other Lords; but nevertheless, it was at last order'd, That an Account of the Number of Land-Forces and Half-Pay Officers, now in pay, be laid before the House.

Dec. 1. After the Reading of several Petitions, the Commons order'd the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before them an Account of the gross and neat Produce of the Duties charg'd upon every Species of dying Drugs imported, with the several Drawbacks allowable on the Exportation of any of them, &c. Then the House went into a grand Committee upon the Malt-Bill, to which two Clauses were added; one, to make the Produce of that Tax, for the Year 1722, a Fund for raising the Sum of 700,000*l*. by Way of Lottery; the other, to prevent all Manner of private Lotteries, of what Denomination soever, under very severe Penalties. Upon this Occasion, Mr. Hungerford represented the pernicious Consequences of little Sales of Goods by Way of Lottery, and was seconded by Mr. Broderick, Mr. Lowndes, and Serjeant Birch; and after some farther Progress had been made in that Bill, the Commons adjourn'd to the Monday following.

Dec. 2. The Commissioners of the Navy attended the House of Peers, and laid before their Lordships several Accounts and Papers relating to the Debt of that Office; upon which the Lord North and Grey, Earl Coningsby, and Earl Cowper, having made several Observations; the said Commissioners were, divers Times, examin'd thereupon, and order'd to lay some other Papers before the House, on

the 5th of December, to which Day their Lordships adjourn'd.

Dec. 4. Upon the Reading the Petitions of the Magistrates, Commonalty, and Merchants of the City of Bristol, the Commons gave Leave for a Bill to be brought in, *To enable them to build an Exchange there, for the Convenience of the Merchants and Traders of the said City*: And upon the Petition of the Bailiffs, capital Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of *Bridport* in *Dorsetshire*, a Bill was also order'd to be brought in, *For restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers belonging to the said Borough, and making a Sluice there*. Then Mr. *Oxenford*, from the Commissioners of the Customs, laid before the Commons, the Commissioners Return to several Orders of the House of the 17th of last Month, with Accounts of Timber, Wood, Lumber, and Hemp imported, from *Christmas 1712, to Christmas 1720*, distinguishing from what Places imported, and what Duties are payable thereupon: After which, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Malt-Tax Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, the Report of which was put off to the 11th.

Dec. 5. The Lords went into a grand Committee upon the Debt of the Navy, the Earl of *Clarendon* being in the Chair. The Commissioners of the Navy having, according to Order, laid before the House some other Papers relating to that Affair, Earl *Comper* mov'd, that they might be read, which being done accordingly, his Lordship, in a long Speech, made several Observations thereupon. He was seconded by the Lord *Trevor*; and the Earl *Sunderland* having answer'd them, he was reply'd to by the Earls *Comper* and *Coningsby*. The Lord *Sunderland* having spoke again, the Debate grew warm, between the Courtiers and the opposite Side. Among the first were, besides the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Carteret*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, the Earl of *Cadogan*, and the Lord Viscount *Harcourt*; who were oppos'd by the Earls *Comper* and *Coningsby*, the Lords *North* and *Grey* and *Bathurst*, and the Lord Bishop of *Rockingham*. The Debate having lasted till about five a-Clock in the Evening, a Question, mov'd by the Anti-Courriers, was at last stated, and put, viz. That the Reason of the Increase of the Debt of the Navy, from the Year 1717, to September 1721, was, because there were more Seamen employ'd in the Service of the Navy, than were provided for by Parliament. Upon which

which the House dividing, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 60 Voices against 21.

The Same Day the Commons order'd, that the Order made the Day before upon the Petition of the Borough of *Bridport*, be discharg'd; and that the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee. It was also order'd, that Sir *Thomas Wheat*, Bart. be at Liberty to withdraw his Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*.

Dec. 6. A new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for the electing a Burgess for the Boroughs of *Haddington*, *Jedburgh*, &c. in the Room of Sir *David Dalrymple* of *Harles*, Bart. deceas'd: And then the Bill for taking off the Duty upon Salt, used in the curing and making *Red-Herrings*, &c. was order'd to be engross'd. After this, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made in the Ways and Means for raising the Supply.

That Day, a Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Merchants of the City of *London*, against three Clauses of the late *Quarentine Bill*, was offer'd to the House of Lords; but after some Debates, the Question being put, that the said Petition be receiv'd, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 63 Voices against 22. The said Petition, and the Clauses objected against in it, are as follow:

The Petition of the City of London to the House of Lords.

A Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London* in Common-Council assembled, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That it appearing, by the Inspection of the Journal of this House, that their Lordships have now under Consideration, the Amendment of an Act pass'd in a late Session of Parliament, entitl'd, *An Act for repealing an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne*, entitl'd, *An Act to oblige Ships, coming from infected Places, more effectually to perform their Quarentine, and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man, and to hinder the spreading of Infection*: That the Petitioners conceive, that in some Clauses of that Act, not only the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, but the Trade, Safety, and Prosperity of the City of *London* are highly concern'd;

and

and praying, that they may be heard by Their Counsel, or otherwise, in Relation to the said Act, at such Time, and in such Manner, as their Lordships shall judge most proper and expedient.

Three Clauses in the Quarentine Act, VII^o Georgii.

AND be it farther enacted, That if any Person infected with the Plague, or oblig'd to perform Quarentine, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to repair, within convenient Time, after due Notice for that Purpose given to him, her, or them, by the proper Officer, to the Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place duly appointed for him, her, or them; or having been plac'd in such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, shall escape, or attempt to escape out of the same, whilst he, she, or they shall continue infected, or before Quarentine fully perform'd respectively, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Watchmen, and other Persons, appointed to see Quarentine perform'd, by any Kind of Violence that the Case shall require, to compel every such Person so refusing or neglecting, as aforesaid, and every such Person so escaping, or attempting to escape, as aforesaid, to repair or return into such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, so appointed for him, or her, as aforesaid: and every such Person so refusing or neglecting to repair, within convenient Time after such Notice, as aforesaid, into such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, appointed for him, or her, as aforesaid; and also every Person actually escaping, as aforesaid, shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it farther enacted, That if any Person, not infected, nor liable to perform Quarentine, shall presume to enter any Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place so appointed, as aforesaid, whilst any Person or Persons so infected, or being under Quarentine, shall be therein, and shall return, or attempt to return from thence, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, as shall be directed or permitted by such Order or Orders, made, or to be made and notify'd, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Watchmen, or other Persons appointed to guard or secure such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place so appointed, as aforesaid, by any Kind of Violence that the Case shall require, to compel such Person, so returning, or attempting to return, to repair into some Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, so appointed, as aforesaid, there

there to continue and perform Quarentine; and in Case such Person shall actually escape out of such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place, where he or she shall be so plac'd for Performance of Quarentine, before he or she shall have fully perform'd the same, he or she shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if at any Time or Times hereafter, any City, Town, or Place within Great Britain, or Ireland, shall be infected with the Plague, it shall and may be lawful, to and for his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, to cause one or more Line or Lines, Trench or Trenches, to be cast up or made about such infected City, Town, or Place, at a convenient Distance from the same, in order to cut off the Communication between such infected City, Town, or Place, and the rest of the Country; and to prohibit all Persons, Goods, and Merchandizes whatsoever, to enter, pass, or be carry'd over such Lines or Trenches, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, and subject to such Regulations and Restrictions for Performance of Quarentine, as shall be directed or permitted by any such Order or Orders, made or to be made, and notify'd, as aforesaid; and in Case any Person or Persons, being within such Lines or Trenches, or any of them, shall, during the Time of such Infection, presume or attempt to come out of the same, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, and subject to such Regulations and Restrictions for Performance of Quarentine, as shall be directed or permitted by such Order or Orders, made or to be made, and notify'd, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Watchmen, or Persons appointed to guard or secure such Lines or Trenches, or any of them, by any Kind of Violence that the Case shall require, to compel all and every such Person or Persons to return back within such Lines or Trenches; and in Case any Person shall actually come out of such Lines or Trenches, or any of them, unless in such Cases, and by such proper License, and subject to such Regulations and Restrictions as aforesaid, every such Person shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Some of the Lords protested against the rejecting of the City's Petition; and enter'd their Protest as follows:

Dissentient.

I. **B**ECAUSE the Liberty of petitioning the King, (much more that of petitioning either House of Parliament) is the Birth-right of the free People of this Realm, claim'd by them, and confirm'd to them, soon after the Revolution, in an Act, *Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown*: And whenever any remarkable Check hath been given to the free Exercise of this Right, it hath always been attended with ill Consequences to the Publick.

II: Because the Petition so rejected, was, in our Opinion, every Way proper and unexceptionable, both as to the Manner of wording and presenting it, and the Matter to which it refer'd; nothing being more natural and reasonable, than that any Corporate Body should, if they desire it, be heard upon any Bill under the Consideration of Parliament, whereby they judge their particular Interests to be highly, tho' not solely affected. This Liberty, we remember to have been granted, in a late Session, to the Traders of *Normich*, upon their Petition touching the Callicoe Bill; nor are we aware, that it hath ever, in like Circumstances, been refus'd to the meanest Corporation in the Kingdom: But if it had, we humbly conceive, that in this Case, a Distinction might have been made in Favour of the City of *London*; which being the Center of Credit, of the Trade and Money'd-Interest of the Kingdom, and the Place where the Plague, should we be visited by it, is most likely first to appear: And having also remarkably suffer'd by Means of the late fatal *South-Sea* Scheme, was, we think, in a particular Manner, entitled to apply for Relief against some Clauses in the Quarantine Act, and deserv'd to have been treated, on that Occasion, with more Indulgence and Tendernefs.

III. Because the rejecting the said Petition, tends, we conceive, to discountenance all Petitions for the future, in Cases of a publick and general Concern; and by that Means to deprive the Legislature of proper Lights, which they might otherwise receive; it being no ways probable, that Subjects, or Societies of less Consideration, will venture to represent their Sense, in Cases of like Nature, after the City of *London* have been thus refus'd to be heard.

IV. Because

IV. Because, as the receiving this Petition could have had no ill Consequences, as we conceive, nor have given any great Interruption to the Business of Parliament; so the rejecting it may, we think, widen the unhappy Differences that have arisen, and increase the Disaffection to the Government, which hath already too much prevail'd in this Kingdom.

V. Because the Arguments used on the Debate, seem to us not to be of sufficient Force; for we cannot conceive, that because the said Act of Quarentine is a general Act, therefore no particular Community or City, who think they may, in a distinguishing Manner, be prejudic'd by it, have a Right to be heard in Relation to it; and that, at a Time, when it is under the Consideration of Parliament. Nor can we be of Opinion, that a Petition agreed on by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London in Common Council assembled, and presented, not even by the Numbers allow'd by Law, but by a Lord of this House, can possibly be a Prelude, or Example, towards introducing tumultuous Petitions; much less can we see, why it ought the rather to be rejected, because it came from so great a Body as the City of London; on the contrary, we apprehend, that an universal Grievance, which may be occasion'd by any general Act, must be represented to the Legislature by particular Persons, or Bodies Corporate, or else it cannot be represented at all; that the rejecting such Petitions, and the not receiving of them, is the Way to occasion Disorders and Tumults; and that the more considerable the Body is, the more Regard should be had to any Applications they make; especially for Matters, wherein not only the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, but also their Trade, Safety, and Prosperity are, as the Petition avers, highly concern'd.

<i>Bristol,</i>	<i>Ailsford,</i>	<i>North and Grey,</i>
<i>St. John de Bletsoe,</i>	<i>Stratford,</i>	<i>Trevor,</i>
<i>Fran. Cestriens,</i>	<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Guildford,</i>
<i>Cowper,</i>	<i>Gowes,</i>	<i>Bingley,</i>
<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Fran. Rossen,</i>	<i>Uxbridge.</i>
<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>	

Dec. 7. Upon the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Borough of *Bridport* was referr'd, a Bill was again order'd to be brought in, For restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers of that Place. After this, the King being come to the House of Peers, and the Com-

Lions sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the *Act for granting a Land Tax*, and to three Naturalization Bills.

The King being withdrawn, the Lords went into a grand Committee upon the *Bill to prevent Infection*, which occasion'd a long and warm Debate. Earl Comper, who begun it, mov'd, 'That a Clause might be added to the *Bill*, for repealing so much of the Quarantine *Act*, pass'd the last Session, as impowers the Government to remove to a Lazaret, or Pest-House, any Persons whatsoever, infected with the Plague, or healthy Persons out of an infected Family, from their Habitations; and also so much of the said *Act*, as gives Power for the drawing Lines or Trenches round any City, Town, or Place infected: His Lordship represented, That the Powers above-mention'd were altogether unknown to our excellent Constitution; inconsistent with the Lenity of our free Government; such as could never be wisely, or usefully put in Practice; and the more odious, because they seem'd to be copy'd from the arbitrary Government of France, and could not be executed but by military Force." Earl Comper was seconded by the Lord Trevor, and back'd by Earl Coningsby, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, the Lord North and Grey, and the Earl of Strafford; who, by Turns, reply'd to the Earl of Sunderland, who spoke three or four Times, and was supported by the Lords Harcourt, Townshend, and Carteret. After great Altercation, a new Debate arose upon the Question, Whether Nurses and Physicians, appointed by the Government, should be forc'd on Persons remov'd to Pest-Houses, or whether they should be allow'd their own Physicians and Attendants? But it growing late, the farther Consideration of that Affair was put off till Monday the 11th.

Dec. 8. Being the Day appointed for a publick Fast, to implore the Protection of Almighty God, and to avert the Plague from these Kingdoms, Dr. Green, Lord Bishop of Norwich, preach'd at the Abbey before the House of Lords, and Dr. Sanders preach'd at St. Margaret's before the House of Commons.

Dec. 9. The Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to be return'd to Dr. Sanders for his Sermon, and that he be desir'd to print the same. After which, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, a farther Progress was made in that Matter. A little before the House rose, Mr. Hungerford stood up, and said, 'We had a Motion to make;

make; but that it being then past Two a-Clock, (after which Time, according to a standing Order of the House, no Motion is to be made) he would defer it till the Monday following, when he hoped the House would be fuller: That in the mean time, he could not forbear taking Notice of an Advertisement, which he had seen that Morning in a publick News-Paper, (meaning the Reasons for an Ingraftment, infered in the *Daily Courant* of this Day) wherein a great and powerful Corporation were threaten'd with the Resentment of the Government, and even of the Legislature, in a Matter of Property, and which depended on the free Vote and Choice of every Member of that Company: That such an unprecedented and extraordinary Insinuation could not but sound very harsh to an *English* Ear; since it tended to invade the Rights and Liberties of a free People; and therefore ought to be severely animadverted upon." Hereupon Mr. *Horatio Walpole* said, "He guess'd what Paper that Gentleman meant, having seen him read that Morning the *Daily Courant*; that for his Part, though he had read it himself, yet he did not take Notice of any Thing contain'd in it, that might not be justify'd: But however, he thought the Monday following could not be a proper Day for taking that Matter into Consideration; for that House was then like to be as thin as at present; because many Gentlemen would be gone to the *South-Sea* House to the Balloting." Mr. *Shippen* smartly reply'd, "That from that Gentleman's (Mr. *Horatio Walpole*) being so warm in Defence of that Paper, it was an easy Matter to guess from whence it came, and by whom it was drawn up." This was back'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, who added, "He had known many Papers taken Notice of by that House, and the Authors and Printers enquir'd into, and punish'd, for Things, which, in his Opinion, were of less Consequence than this." To this Mr. *Yonge* return'd, "That he had seen the Gentleman, who first mention'd this Matter, and some others, reading the Paper in question, some Hours before; and if they observ'd any Thing fit to be complain'd of to the House, they might then have made the Motion, when, according to the Rules, it had been proper, and the House fuller." Whereupon Mr. Speaker interpos'd, desiring them to adjourn, and so that Matter dropp'd.

On Monday the 11th of December the Lords went again into a Committee of the whole House, upon the *Bill to prevent Infection*, and a very warm Debate arose, which lasted till near seven a-Clock in the Evening. Earl Cowper, who open'd the Matter, excepted against several Clauses, particularly against the Power given by this, and a former Act, of drawing Lines round any City, Town, or Place infected, and consequently round the Cities of London and Westminster; of which his Lordship shew'd the dangerous Consequence; and therefore mov'd, that the said Cities might be excepted. He was seconded and back'd by Earl Coningsby, the Lords Trevor, and North and Grey, the Earl of Strafford, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and the Lord Bathurst; but they were answer'd and oppos'd by the Earl of Sunderland, the Lord Viscount Townshend, the Duke of Wharton, (who spoke the first Time on that Side) the Duke of Newcastle, and the Lord Harcourt, most of whom spoke several Times. Among the rest, the Lord Harcourt suggested, 'That 200000 Men would not be sufficient to guard such great Cities as London and Westminster; and therefore he thought it needless to except them;' which carry'd such Weight, that the Question being put upon Earl Cowper's Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 45 Voices against 20. There were likewise Divisions upon other Clauses; but notwithstanding all Opposition, the Bill was gone through, and the Report of it put off to the Wednesday following.

The next Day the Lords, according to Order, were to take into Consideration a Complaint that had been made some Days before, of the Building here a considerable Number of Ships of Force for the French; but that Business being put off, the House went into a grand Committee upon the Bill from the Commons, *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* After the reading of it, the Lord Trevor open'd the Debate, with a long elaborate Speech, wherein, among other Particulars, he excepted against the Clauses for punishing Soldiers with Death for Desertion, and for exempting them from being arrested for Debt. His Lordship urg'd, 'That the Exercise of Martial Law in Time of Peace, was unknown, and repugnant to our Constitution: That such a Law was, indeed, necessary, during the late Rebellion; but there being at present no such Reason, and all being perfectly quiet and easy under his Majesty's mild Government, the Punishment of Offences committed by the Soldiery, ought to be

“ be left to the Civil Magistrate. And that, on the other
“ Hand, it was unreasonable to grant Soldiers a Protection
“ from their lawful Creditors, since thereby a great many
“ poor People, who might be drawn in to trust them,
“ might be ruin’d.” This Speech was answer’d by
Earl Cadogan, and the Earl of Sunderland; to whom the
Lord North and Grey, the Earls Coningsby and Strafford, the
Lord Bathurst, and Earl Comper reply’d, and rais’d some
Objections to some other Parts of the Bill. The Lord
Harcourt, having spoken on the Court-Side, he was an-
swer’d by the Earl of Strafford, to whom the Lord Carteret
reply’d; and after some other Speeches, the Question
being put, that the Number of standing Forces be re-
duc’d, it was carry’d in the Negative, by 67 Voices
against 19.

It is observable, that in the Heat of this long Debate,
Earl G——y having severely animadverted upon some
of the Lords Justices appointed by the King, when his
Majesty went last to Hanover, insinuating, *That no Body*
knew from whence they came, another Earl, in a high Sta-
tion, said thereupon, “ He did not think any Thing that
“ noble Lord, who spoke last, had said, or could suggest,
“ to be a Reflection on the late Regency, of which he
“ had the Honour to be one; but that as they were chosen
“ and appointed by the King, he thought it a Reflection
“ on his Majesty, of which the House ought to take No-
“ tice; and therefore desir’d that his Words might be taken
“ down in writing.” Hereupon the noble Person who
gave the Offence, in order to extenuate it, said, “ He
“ did not mean any Reflection upon any that were living,
“ but some of them that were dead;” by which he was
understood to mean the late Earl Stanhope, and Mr. Se-
cretary Craggs. To this the Earl of S——d smartly re-
ply’d, “ That, in his Opinion, it was still more indecent,
“ and unbecoming the Dignity of that august Assembly,
“ for any, who had the Honour to sit in it, to reflect on
“ Persons that were dead, and could not answer for them-
“ selves, than upon Persons living, who could speak in
“ their own Justification; and therefore his Lordship in-
“ quired, that the Earl C——y’s Words might be wrote
“ down, in order to have him sent to the Tower:” But
the Lord Harcourt, in order to moderate the Matter, said,
“ He hoped that noble Lord meant no Reflection, however
“ his Words might look that Way — and therefore de-
“ sir’d he might have Liberty to explain himself.” Here-
upon

upon Earl C——y declar'd, ' He did not intend to reflect upon any Body: That he was sorry what he had said had given Offence; begg'd Pardon of the House, and promis'd to take Care not to offend any more in that Kind for the future." Which pleas'd the Court-Party, more than if he had been again committed to the Tower.

Dec. 13. The Earl of Clarendon reported to the House of Lords, the Bill to prevent Infection, upon which the Question being put, that the House do agree with the Committee, the same was oppos'd by Earl Comper; who, on the other Hand, mov'd, That a Bill be brought in for the Repeal of two Clauses in the Quarentine Bill. He was seconded by the Lords Bathurst and North and Grey; but the Court Lords having insisted upon the other Question, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 47 Voices against 26; and then the Question, upon Earl Comper's Motion, being resolv'd in the Negative, by about the same Majority; his Lordship with several other Lords, enter'd the following remarkable Protest, viz.

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that a Bill be brought in for the Repeal of so much of the Act pass'd last Year relating to the Plague, as gives a Power to remove to a Lazaret, or Pest-House, any Persons whatsoever infected with the Plague, or healthy Persons out of an infected Family, from their Habitations (tho' distant from any other Dwelling-House). And also so much of the said Act, as gives Power for the drawing Lines or Trenches round any City, Town, or Place infected, it was resolv'd in the Negative:

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause the Powers specify'd in the Question, seem to us, such as can never wisely or usefully be put in Execution. For by the first of them, Persons of what Rank or Condition soever, either actually infected, or being in the same Habitation, tho' in Lone-Houses, where they are well accommodated, and from whence there is no Danger of propagating the Infection, may be forcibly remov'd into common Lazarets or Pest-Houses. And it does not appear to us, that such a Power could at any Time be reasonably executed, and therefore we conceive it should be repeal'd.

The other Power extends to the drawing of Lines around any City, Town, or Place, and consequently around

around the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; the very Apprehensions of which, upon the least Rumour of a Plague, would disperse the Rich, and by that Means (as well as by hindering the free Access of Provisions) starve the Poor, ruin Trade, and destroy all the Remains of private and publick Credit.

II. Because such Powers as these are utterly unknown to our Constitution, and repugnant, we conceive, to the Benity of our mild and free Government; a tender Regard to which was shewn by the Act *fac. I.* which took Care only to confine infected Persons within their own Houses, and to support them under that Confinement, and lodg'd the Execution of such Powers solely in the Civil Magistrate; whereas the Powers by us excepted against, as they are of a more extraordinary Kind, so they will probably (and some of them must necessarily) be executed by military Force; and the violent and inhuman Methods which on these Occasions, may, as we apprehend, be practis'd, will, we fear, rather draw down the Infliction of a new Judgment from Heaven, than contribute any Ways to remove that which shall then have befallen us.

III. Because we take it, these Methods were copy'd from *France*, a Kingdom whose Pattern, in such Cases, *Great Britain* should not follow; the Government there, being conducted by arbitrary Power, and supported by standing Armies; and to such a Country, such Methods do, in our Opinion, seem most suitable: And yet even in that Kingdom, the Powers thus exercis'd of late, have been as unsuccessful, as they were unprecedented; so that no neighbouring State has any Encouragement from thence, to follow so fatal an Example. In the last Plague with which we were visited, *Anno Dom. 1665*, tho' none of these Methods were made use of, much less authoriz'd by Parliament; yet the Infection, however great, was kept from spreading itself into the remote Parts of the Kingdom; nor did the City of *London*, where it first appear'd, and chiefly rag'd, suffer so long, or so much, in Proportion to the Number of its Inhabitants, as other Cities and Towns in *France* have suffer'd, where these cruel Experiments have been try'd.

IV. Because, had such Part of the Act, as we think should be repeal'd, been accordingly repeal'd, there would still have remain'd in it a general Clause, which gives the Crown all Powers necessary to prevent the spreading of Infection; and, consequently, these very Powers among
the

The rest, if they should be found necessary: And therefore there is no Need, we conceive, to have them expressly granted in the same Act of Parliament, which seems not only to warrant, but in a particular Manner to prescribe and direct the Use of them.

V. Because the great Argument urg'd for continuing these Powers specify'd in the Question, (that they would probably never be put in Execution in the Cases objected to) seems to us a clear Reason, why they should not be continu'd; for we cannot imagine why they should stand enacted, unless they are intended to be executed; or of what Use it will be to the Publick, to keep the Minds of the People perpetually alarm'd, with those Apprehensions under which they now labour, as appears by the Petition from the City of London, lately rejected. It may be an Instance of our great Confidence in his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, when we trust him with such Powers unknown to the Constitution; but we think it ill becomes us to repose such Trust, when it tends, in our Opinion, rather to render him terrible, than amiable to his Subjects; and when the only Advantage he can (as we conceive) draw from the Trust repos'd in him, is, not to make Use of it.

W. Ebor.	Aberdeen,	F. Rossen,
Boyle,	F. Cestriensis,	Guilford,
Trevor,	Uxbridge,	Gower,
St. John of Bletsoe,	North and Grey,	Ailesford,
Strafford,	Bingley,	Comper,
Weston,	Bathurst,	

The same Day, the Lords, in a grand Committee, went again upon the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and the Lord Trevor, who began the Debate, spoke with great Strength of Reasoning, against several Clauses, that in particular, for punishing Desertion with Death; and insisted, that the Articles of War should be inserted in the Body of the Bill. He was answer'd by the Earl of Sunderland; to whom the Lord North and Grey having reply'd, the Lord Viscount Townshend spoke for the Bill, and was seconded by the Lord Torrington. After some other Speeches between the Earl Coningsby, the Lords Trevor and North and Grey on the one Side, and the Lords Harcourt and Carteret on the other, the Bill was gone through, and agreed to, by a great Majority, and the Report of it order'd for the Tuesday following.

We return now to the House of Commons, who, on the 11th of December, agreed to the Amendments made in their grand Committee to the Malt Tax Bill, which they order'd to be ingross'd; and the next Day read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the Bill for laying a Tax on Red-Herrings, &c.

On the 13th, after the Reading of a Petition of the Company of Silk-Throwsters, setting forth, that the Law for preventing the wearing of wrought Silks, Bengalls, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk, or Herbs of the Manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, was ineffectual, and praying to be reliev'd, a Bill was brought in for making more effectual an Act made in the 11th and 12th Years of the Reign of King William III, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom*. Then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported, and read as follow, viz.

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the making the Exportation of our own Manufactures, and the Importation of the Commodities used in the manufacturing of them, more easy and practicable, will greatly conduce to the Enlargement of the Commerce of Great Britain.

2. That an Allowance be paid upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in Great Britain of Silk only, reckoning sixteen Ounces to the Pound Weight.

3. That the Allowance upon the Exportation of the said Stuffs made in Great Britain only, be after the Rate of 3s. per Pound Weight.

4. That an Allowance be paid upon the Exportation of all Silks and Ribbons made in Great Britain, of Silk mix'd with Gold or Silver.

5. That the Allowance upon the Exportation of the said Silks and Ribbons made in Great Britain, of Silk mix'd with Gold or Silver, be after the Rate of 4s. per Pound Weight.

6. That an Allowance be paid upon the Exportation of Silk Stockings, Silk Gloves, Fringes, Laces, Stitching and Sewing Silk, made in Great Britain.

7. That the Allowance upon the Exportation of Silk Stockings, Silk Gloves, Fringes, Laces, Stitching and Sewing Silk, made in Great Britain, be after the Rate of 1s. 3d. per Pound Weight.

8. That

8. That an Allowance be made upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk and Grogram Yarn.

9. That the said Allowance upon the said Stuffs made of Silk and Grogram Yarn, be after the Rate of 8*d.* per Pound Weight.

10. That an Allowance be made upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk mix'd with Inkle or Cotton.

11. That the said Allowance for Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk mix'd with Inkle or Cotton, be after the Rate of 1*s.* per Pound Weight.

12. That an Allowance be made upon the Exportation of all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk and Worsted.

13. That the said Allowance upon all Stuffs made in *Great Britain*, of Silk and Worsted, be after the Rate of 6*d.* per Pound Weight.

14. That the said Allowances do continue for the Space of three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

15. That the Duties payable upon the Exportation of the *British* Manufactures herein after mention'd, that is to say, Apothecary and Confectionary Wares, Aqua Vita, Ale, Beer, or Mum, Baggs, Books, Maps, and Pictures, Brass and Copper wrought, Bridles, Buttons of all Sorts, Bricks, Coaches and Chariots, Cordage, Earthen-Ware, Glass for Windows, Drinking-Glasses, and Bottles of all Sorts, Gloves, plain Leather, Gunpowder, Haberdashery-Ware, Hair-Cloth, Harness for Coaches, Holsters, Blowing-Horns small, Lanthorn-Leaves, Powder-Horns, Horse-Litters, and Sedans, Horse-Collars, Hoops for Barrells, Iron wrought, and Clock-Work, Iron Ordnance, Lace of Gold and Silver, Leather wrought, Lime, Nails, Oaker, Parchment, Pastboards, Pewter, Rape Cakes, Saddles great and small, Saddle Trees, Scabbards for Swords, Snovels shod and unshod, Soap, hard Soap, Starch, Sugar refin'd, Silk wrought, Tobacco, Pipes, Virginals, Watches, Wax, Zees, and Sealing, white Woollen Cloths, Yarn, Grogram, Upholders-Ware, and Perriwigs, be taken off.

16. That the Duties payable on the Importation of the several Materials used in dying hereafter mention'd, that is to say, Agarick, Allom, Annetto, Antimonium crudum, Aqua Fortis, Argol, Arsnick, Bay Berries, Brazil Wood, Braziletto Wood, Cochineal, Copperas of all Sorts, Crema Tartar, Fustick, Gauls, Grm Arabick, or Seneca, Indico

Indico of all Sorts, Ifing-glass, Litmus, Logwood, Mad-
der of all Sorts, Madder Roots, Niagara Wood, Orchall,
Orchelia, Pomegranate Peels, Redwood, Sal Flower, Sal
Armoniack, Sal Gem, Salt Petre, Sapan Wood, Saunders,
Red Shumack, Sticklack, Tornall, Valonia, and Verde-
grease, be taken off.

17. That such of the said Materials used in Dying, as
shall hereafter be imported free of Duty, and shall after-
wards be exported, be charg'd with a Duty, equal to the
Difference between the present Duty and the present
Drawback.

18. That 10 d. Part of the Duty payable for each Beaver
Skin imported, be taken off.

19. That upon the Exportations of Beaver Skins, a
Drawback of 3 d. per Skin be allow'd, and no more.

20. That the Duties payable upon Pepper imported, and
enter'd for Home Consumption, be reduc'd to 4 d. per
Pound Weight, over and above the half Subsidy.

21. That the Duties payable upon the Importation of
Hemp into Great Britain, from the British Plantation in
America, be taken off.

22. That the Duties payable upon the Importation of
all Timber, Wood, and Lumber, (excepting Mafts, Oak,
Ash, Beach, and Elm) imported into Great Britain from
the British Plantations in America, be taken off.

The first 14 of the said Resolutions being severally
read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally
put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. The 15th,
16th, and 17th Resolution, being severally read a second
Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon,
order'd to be recommitted. The 18th, 19th, 20th, and
21st Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were,
upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto
by the House. The last of the said Resolutions being read
a second Time, was, upon the Question put thereupon,
order'd to be recommitted. It was also order'd, That it
be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House
to whom the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the
Importation of naval Stores was committed, that they do
receive a Clause pursuant to the last Resolution agreed
unto by the House; and that a Bill or Bills be brought in
upon the Residue of the said Resolutions agreed unto by
the House.

The same Day a Petition of the People call'd Quakers, in
Behalf of such of their Friends, who scruple the Form of so-
lemn Affirmation, (viz. the Words, in the Presence of
Almighty

Almighty God) was presented to the House, and read, praying, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for granting the said People such Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove those Difficulties which many of them lie under; or such other Relief as to the House should seem meet: This Petition was spoke to by Sir John Ward, and Mr. Helysham, two of the City Members, who were back'd by the Lord William Pawlet, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Horatio Walpole, and Sir Wilfred Lawson, whereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, according to the Prayer of the said Petition. It is observable, that the Quakers were deny'd that Favour about ten Years before; and it was reported, that they obtain'd it now upon a Promise, that their Brotherhood would, in the ensuing Election for a new Parliament, favour such Gentlemen as should be recommended to them.

Dec. 15. A Petition of divers Gentlemen, and other Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster, and Parts adjacent; as also a Petition of divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Southampton, praying, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for Building a Bridge over the River Thames, at or near Vaux-Hall, were presented to the Commons, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. After this, the Bill in Favour of the Quakers was read the first Time, and a Bill order'd to be brought in, For the more effectual preventing the clandestine running of Goods, and for preventing the bringing in the Contagion thereby, and the Bill for a Tax on Malt, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Dec. 16. Upon a Complaint made to the Commons, that altho' the Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Minehead in Somersetshire, in the Room of James Milner, Esq; deceas'd, issu'd long before, yet the same was not deliver'd to the Sheriff of the said County; Mr. Briscoe, the Messenger attending the Great Seal, was order'd to attend the House the Monday following, when Mr. Briscoe was examin'd, as was also Mr. Parker, to whom, he said, he had deliver'd the said Writ; and then the farther Hearing of that Complaint was adjourn'd to Thursday the 21st. But in the mean time a Bill was order'd to be brought in, For the better securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

The same Day, the Commons rejected a Petition of *John Fuller, Esq;* setting forth, That he having paid for *Ann. Annuities*, the *South-Sea Company* had clandestinely possess'd themselves of the same; and that he had exhibited his Bill in the Court of *Exchequer*, against the said Company and others, for recovering the said *Annuities*; but by the Act of the last Session of Parliament for making Provisions to restore publick Credit, he was prevented from proceeding in his Cause, notwithstanding his Bill was filed above four Months before the said Session; and praying, that his Case might be taken into Consideration, and that he might be at Liberty to proceed in the said Court. The same Day also, a new Writ was order'd to be issu'd out, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Orford* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Sir Edward Turnour, Kt.* deceas'd; and then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day (*Dec. 19*) reported and agreed to, as follow, viz.

1. That the taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of White-Herrings in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, and instead thereof laying a proportionable Duty upon all White-Herrings consum'd in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, will be of Service to the Makers and Curers of White-Herrings in *England*, and no Prejudice to the Revenue.
2. That a Duty be laid upon all White-Herrings consum'd in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*.
3. That the said Duty be 3s. 4d. on each Barrel containing thirty two Gallons, and so in Proportion on every Cask containing a greater or lesser Quantity.
4. That the said Duty upon White-Herrings be continu'd as long as the Duties upon Salt have Continuance, by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in Force.
5. That the several Subsidies or Duties now payable on Goods and Merchandises, of the Product or Manufacture of *Great Britain* exported, (except Allom, Lead, Lead-Ore, Tin, Leather tann'd, Copperas, Coals, Wool, Cards, white woollen Cloths, Lapis Calaminaris, Skins of all Sorts, Glue, Coney Hair, or Wool, Hares Wool, Hair of all Sorts, Horses, and Licharge of Lead) be taken off.
6. That the Duties payable on the Importation of the several Materials used in Dying hereafter mention'd, that is to say, *Agarick, Annatto, Antimonium Crudum, Aqua Fossis, Argol, Arsenick, Bay Berrets, Brazil Wood, Brasilletto Wood, Cochineal, Peachia, Crema Tartar, Fullick,*

Gaul,

Gauls, Gum Arabick, or Seneca, Indico of all Sorts, Ilongolass, Licmus, Logwood, Madder of all Sorts, Mad-der-Roots, Nicaragua Wood, Orchall, Ochelia, Pomegrate Peels, Red Wood, Sal Flower, Sal Armoniack, Sal Gem, Sapan Wood, Saunders, Red Shumack, Sticklack, Tornfall, Valonia, and Verdegrose, be taken off.

7. That such of the said Materials used in Dying, as shall hereafter be imported free of Duty, and shall afterwards be exported, be charg'd with a Duty, equal to the Difference between the present Duty and the present Drawback.

8. That the Duties upon Mace imported be reduc'd to 3 s. per Pound Weight.

9. That the Duties upon Cloves imported be reduc'd to 2 s. per Pound Weight.

10. That the Duties upon Nutmegs imported be reduc'd to 1 s. 6 d. per Pound Weight.

11. That the Duties payable upon the Importation of all Timber, Wood, and Lumber (excepting Masts, Yards, and Boltspits, for which Premiums are already allow'd) imported into Great Britain from the British Plantations in America, be taken off.

After which it was order'd, 1st, That a Bill be brought in upon the four first of the said Resolutions.

2^{dly}, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of naval Stores is committed, that they do receive a Clause pursuant to the last of the said Resolutions.

3^{dly}, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are to prepare and bring in a Bill or Bills, upon the Resolutions agreed to by the House upon Thursday last, that they do prepare and insert Clauses in the said Bill, or Bills, pursuant to the Residue of the said Resolutions this Day agreed to by the House.

The same Day the Commons read a second Time, and committed the Bill in Favour of the Quakers, and order'd their House to be call'd over on Tuesday the 9th of January next: And it was order'd, That such of the Members of this House as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House; but a Motion being made, and the Question put, that Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters, for summoning the Members to attend the Service of the House upon the 9th of January next, it pass'd in the Negative.

Dec. 20.

Dec. 20. The Commons agreed to the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce (for the Space of one Year) with any Country that is, or shall be infected with the Plague.* After which, some Persons from the Custom-House laid before the Commons several Accounts that had been call'd for.

Dec. 21. The Commons put off till the 11th of January next, the farther Consideration of the Complaint, touching the Mis carriage of a Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Minehead; and then, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Bill for giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores.

Dec. 22. The Quakers Bill was order'd to be engross'd, and a Bill to prevent the clandestine Fawning of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby, was read the first Time: After which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Bill for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores was gone through; and then the Commons adjourn'd themselves to Monday the 8th of January.

Dec. 19. The House of Peers went again upon the King's Speech at the Opening of this Session, and took into Consideration that Part of it relating to the Treaty with Spain, which occasion'd a very long and warm Debate. It was begun by the Earl of Strafford, who, among other Particulars, suggested, 'That as the War with Spain was undertaken without Necessity, or a just Provocation, so the Peace was concluded without any Benefit or Advantage. That, contrary to the Law of Nations, the Spanish Fleet was fallen upon without any Declaration of War, and even while a British Minister, and a Secretary of State, were amicably treating at Madrid; so that the Spaniards might think themselves secure from any Hostilities. And as the Manner of beginning the War did not appear justifiable, neither could the War itself hardly be reconcil'd with sound Politics, since it was an Interruption to one of the most valuable Branches of our Trade, and at a Time when the Nation groan'd under the Pressure of heavy Debts, occasion'd by a former long expensive War: Concluding, with a Motion for an Address to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to cause the Instructions that were given to Sir George Byng (now Lord Torrington) to be laid before the House.' He was seconded by the Lord North and Grey, and back'd by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Earls of Aylesford and Cooper, the Lords Guildford, Trevor, Balmesley

Bushnell, and several others; but they were answer'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Duke of *Wharton*, the Lord *Carteret*, and several other Courtiers; and the Question being put upon the Motion for an Address, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 67 Voices against 24. Then the Duke of *Wharton* took Notice, that the Debates on the King's Speech had already taken up much of their Time to little Purpose; and therefore his Grace mov'd, that an End might be put to that Matter; which, after some Opposition, was agreed to without dividing. However, the Lord *North* and *Grey* mov'd, that the House would enquire what was become of the Ships that were taken from the *Spaniards* in the late War? But it being late, the Consideration of that Affair was put off till Thursday the 21st of *December*, when the Lord *North* and *Grey* mov'd, That an Address be made to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to order an Account to be laid before the House, how the Ships taken from the *Spaniards* were dispos'd of? He was seconded by the Earl of *Aylesford*; and the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd without any Division. After which, the Lords adjourn'd to Tuesday the 9th of *January* following.



I R E L A N D.

IN the last Register an Account was given of the Opening of the Parliament of this Kingdom, by inserting the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses, and their Addresses to the King and his Grace, together with his Majesty's and his Grace's Answers; we will now take Notice only of the most material Transactions of that Parliament.

On the 28th of *September*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address of Thanks, for his Majesty's most gracious Answer to their former Address.

Sept. 29. Sir *Thomas Taylor* reported from the Committee of the whole House, appointed to take into Consideration, that Part of the Lord Lieutenant's Speech, which relates to the receiving voluntary Subscriptions, in order to establish a Bank in this Kingdom, that they had come to a Resolution in the Matter to them referr'd, which he read, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was again read, and is as followeth, *viz.*

Resolv'd,

Resolv'd, That, it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the establishing a publick Bank, upon a solid and good Foundation, under proper Regulations and Restrictions, will greatly contribute to the restoring of Credit, and Support of the Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

To which Resolution the Question being put, the House did agree, and Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in thereupon.

On the 30th of September, the Commons, with their Speaker, waited on the Lord Lieutenant with their Address of Thanks, which was to the Effect following.

To the King's most excellent Majesty:

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, do, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, receive your Majesty's most gracious Answer to our Address, and we humbly beseech your Majesty, to accept our most sincere and hearty Thanks for this fresh Instance of your Royal Goodness.

The Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most glorious and auspicious Reign, make it our Interest, as well as it is our Duty, to wish it may be long and prosperous.

The Assurance your Majesty is pleas'd to give us, that you will omit nothing that may contribute to the Welfare of this Kingdom, affords us the greatest Comfort imaginable; and must always excite in us a Zeal to distinguish ourselves, by supporting that Government, on which alone depend our Safety, the Protestant Religion, and every other Thing which is most valuable to us; and we hope in this Session of Parliament, to give early and evident Proofs to your Majesty of this our most dutiful Disposition.

Thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I will by the first Opportunity, transmit this your dutiful Address to be laid before his Majesty.

Oct. 2. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Heads of a Bill for the Relief of his Majesty's Subjects, in their paying of Quit-Rents, Cown-Rents, and Composition-Rents. The next Day, Mr. Rose reported the said Heads of a Bill, which were read, agreed to, and order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be transmitted into Great Britain.

Oct. 4. The Commons agreed to two Resolutions from the Committee, appointed to inspect the State of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures, and order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in thereupon.

Oct. 5. The Commons went through Heads of a Bill to prevent Frauds and Abuses committed in the making of Malt.

Oct. 6. A Petition of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College near Dublin, acknowledging the Favours of this House, and setting forth, That the Sums already granted for finishing the College-Library, though expended with the utmost Care and Frugality, are found insufficient for that Purpose; and giving firm Assurances of their inviolable Attachment to the late happy Revolution, and the present Establishment under his Majesty King George, and that they will always continue utterly to discountenance and exterminate, as far as in them lies, all Principles of a contrary Tendency, was presented to the House and read. Hereupon it was resolv'd, That this House do address his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will lay before his Majesty the humble Desire of this House, that his Majesty will be pleas'd, out of his Royal Bounty, to give to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College near Dublin, such Sum or Sums not exceeding 5000*l.* as shall from Time to Time be judg'd necessary to be expended for finishing the Library of the said College. And the said Address was order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, by such Members of the House as were of the Privy Council. After this, it was also order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in, To prevent Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts, as likewise Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts to prevent the farther Growth of Popery.

Oct. 7. Sir Thomas Taylor presented to the House Heads of a Bill for establishing a Bank in Ireland, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House that Day seve'nnight, and nothing to intervene. And it was order'd, That his Majesty's Letter to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for a Commission and Charter to erect a Bank

a Bank, and the several Papers relating to the establishing a Bank, which were laid before this House, be refer'd to the said Committee.

Oct. 9. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee, appointed to attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the Address of this House in Favour of Trinity College near Dublin, that they had attended his Grace accordingly, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I Will take Care to lay before his Majesty the Address of the House of Commons in Favour of the College, and as I am perswaded of their Duty and Zeal for his Majesty's Person and Government, there is Reason to hope they may receive this farther Mark of his Royal Goodness.

Oct. 10. Mr. Norman reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill to prevent Frauds and Abuses committed in the making of Malt were committed, that they had gone through the same Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table. Then a Clause to prevent the ingrossing and regrating of Corn, being offer'd to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was also read, and agreed unto by the House with Amendments. Another Clause for appointing Kilkenny Coal, and all other Stone Coal, to be sold by Weight, being offer'd to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was also read, and agreed unto by the House with an Amendment. After which it was order'd, that Mr. Norman do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same might be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Oct. 11. Mr. Harrison reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts of the Nation, that they had met and sub-divided themselves into several Sub-Committees, and had examin'd into the said Accounts, a general State whereof was contain'd in the Report, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table, together with several Abstracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees, where the same were read: And then it was order'd, That the said Report, as also the said Abstracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees do lie on the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House.

The same Day Mr. Maxwell, reported from the Grand Committee, Heads of a Bill for the Encouragement of Tillage, which were agreed to, and resolv'd, That Mr. Speaker, with the House, do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same might be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Oct. 12. A Petition of Dean Charles Northcott, setting forth, That this House was pleas'd, in two former Sessions of Parliament, to recommend him to the then Government for some Ecclesiastical Preferment, as well for his Sufferings in the late War in this Kingdom, he having with other Gentlemen lain under Sentence of Death at Gallway, as for his constant Zeal and Fidelity to his present Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House; but that the Petitioner hath not receiv'd the effectual Benefit of the said Recommendations, and praying, this House will renew the same to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, was presented to the House and read. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* that the Petitioner Dean Charles Northcott be recommended to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in the most effectual Manner for some Ecclesiastical Dignity and Preferment, as well for his Sufferings in the late War in this Kingdom, as for his constant Zeal and Fidelity to his present Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House. And it was order'd, That the said Recommendation be laid before his Grace by such Members of this House, as were of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Oct. 13. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Sum of 772611. 6s. 7d. $\frac{1}{4}$ is the Debt of this Nation at Christmas 1721.

2. That a Supply be granted to his Majesty for Payment of the said Debt, and towards supporting the necessary Branches of the Establishment for two Years, from Christmas 1721, to Christmas 1723.

3. That a Sum, not exceeding 1500*l.* be given to the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, in order to build a proper Ware-house, as a Repository for Linen Manufactures expos'd to Sale.

4. That a farther Sum of 1060*l.* be paid to the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, to discharge a Debt contracted by them for the Use of the Publick, occasion'd by the

the De-ficiency of the Funds formerly granted for the Support and Encouragement of the Linen Manufacture.

5. That the Supply granted to his Majesty, be a Sum not exceeding 331880*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

6. That the House be mov'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the humble Address of this House, that one Penny *per Diem*, clear of all Deductions, be added to the Pay of each of the effective private Soldiers of the several Regiments of Foot in this Kingdom, except to the Regiments of Foot which shall be on Duty in *Dublin*.

Oct. 14. These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House. And it was order'd, That such Members as were of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, should attend the Lord Lieutenant, and desire he would be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the humble Address of this House, that one Penny *per Diem*, clear of all Deductions, be added to the Pay of each of the effective private Soldiers of the several Regiments of Foot in this Kingdom, except to the Regiments of Foot which shall be on Duty in *Dublin*. Then the House, according to Order, resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill, for establishing a Bank in *Ireland*; and after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair; and *Sir Thomas Taylor* reported from the Committee, that they had made some Progress in the Matter to them refer'd, and that he was directed to move the House for Leave to sit again. Hereupon the Question being put, that this House do, this Day two Months, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the said Heads of a Bill into farther Consideration, it was carry'd in the Affirmative: But it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for reducing the Interest of Money.

Oct. 16. Mr. Parnell reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Records of this Kingdom, and to see in what Order and Method they are kept, that they had come to a Resolution in the Matter to them refer'd, which he read in his Place, and deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was again read, and agreed to by the House, and is as followeth, resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the House be mov'd for Leave to bring in Heads of a Bill for the more effectual preserving the Records of Outlawries

ties of High Treason in this Kingdom. And then it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill pursuant to the said Resolution.

Then Mr. Joshua Allen presented to the House, Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Oct. 17. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported, as follow, viz.

Resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, 1. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional Rates, Duties, and Impositions upon Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, granted and continu'd from the 21st Day of November 1719, until the 25th Day of December 1721, by an Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament in this Kingdom, entitl'd, *An Act for continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes*; and also on all Sorts of Wines, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, &c. be farther granted, continu'd, rais'd, collected, levy'd, and paid unto his Majesty, from the 25th Day of December 1721, until the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

2. That the several and respective, and other additional Rates, Duties, and Impositions for and upon all Sorts of Wines, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made and distill'd of Wine, that shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted and continu'd to his Majesty last Session of Parliament by the said Act, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

3. That the farther additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, granted and continu'd to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, by the said Act be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

4. That the farther additional Duty upon all Aqua Vitz, Strong Waters, or Spirits made or distill'd within this Kingdom for Sale, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament by the said Act, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

5. That

5. That the farther additional Duty upon every Gallon of Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament by the said Act, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

6. That the Clause or Clauses in the said Act, for preventing the mixing of small Worts with strong Ale, or Beer, after the Gauges hath taken the Gauge thereof, be continu'd, and be in Force from the 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

7. That the Clause or Clauses in the said Act, empowering Gaugers to take an Account of all Wash and Low-Wines in Distillers Hands, the better thereby to ascertain the Quantity of Aqua Vitæ, Strong Waters, and Spirits by them distill'd, be continu'd and in Force from the said 25th Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

8. That the Sum of 6d. per Pound, and all other Fees, which shall or may be payable out of the Aids granted this present Session of Parliament, be apply'd towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty.

9. That a Tax be laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions, upon the Civil and Military Establishments, payable to Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor and Governors of this Kingdom for the Time being, and also such as by their Offices and Employments are oblig'd to an immediate Attendance upon the Persons of his sacred Majesty, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, or their Issue, during their Continuance in such their Offices and Employments, and also the Officers of the Army, and Half-Pay Officers upon this Establishment.

10. That the said Tax laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions be 4s. per Pound.

11. That the said Tax of 4s. per Pound upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions, do commence the 25th Day of December 1721, and continue to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

12. That the additional Duty on all Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted by the said Act the last Session of Parliament, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the 25th Day

Day of December 1721, to the 25th Day of December 1723 inclusive.

13. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, who shall travel with Wares or Merchandizes for Sale in any Part of this Kingdom.

14. That the said Duty be the annual Sum of 5 s. to be paid by each Pedlar, Hawker, and petty Chapman, travelling without a Horse, and the Sum of 20 s. by each Pedlar, Hawker, or petty Chapman, travelling with one Horse, Ass, or Mule, or other Beast of Burthen, and for each other Horse, Ass, Mule, or Beast of Burthen, he or she shall so travel with, 10 s.

15. That the said Duty do commence the 25th Day of December 1721, and continue to the 25th Day of December 1723.

To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree with an Amendment: And it was order'd, 1. That Leave be given to bring in Heads of one or more Bill or Bills upon the said Resolutions.

2. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill, or Bills, to secure the Payment of the principal Sum of 50,000 l. advanc'd to the Government, pursuant to a former Vote of this House, together with Interest for the same, during the Time it shall continue unpaid.

3. That it be also an Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill, or Bills, for applying the Duties laid on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, and upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, for the Use and Encouragement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Then Mr. Giotworthy Upon reported from the Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of Randal Earl of Antrim, that they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them refer'd, which were read and agreed to by the House, and are as follow:

1. Resolv'd, That the Petitioner hath fully prov'd the Allegations of his Petition.

2. That

2. That the House be mov'd for Leave to bring in Heads of a Bill, pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition: Which was order'd accordingly.

Oct. 19. Mr. Secretary Hopkins reported from the Committee appointed to attend the Lord Lieutenant with the Address of this House, in Favour of the private Foot-Soldiers of his Majesty's Army in this Kingdom, that they had attended his Grace accordingly, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following:

I Will, by the very first Opportunity, lay this Address before his Majesty, which, I doubt not, will be very acceptable, as it is a farther Instance of the Duty and Loyalty of the House of Commons, and will greatly tend to the Support of his Majesty's Government.

After this, Mr. Waring reported from the Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of Daniel Aisworth and Thomas Turner, proposing to make Paper for writing and printing, that they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them refer'd, which were read, and agreed to by the House as follow:

1. Resolv'd, That the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition.

2. That the Specimen of Paper laid before them by the Petitioners, is much whiter and better than any heretofore made in this Kingdom.

3. That it appears to this Committee, that the Petitioners have expended considerable Sums of Money in erecting a Paper-Mill, and other Materials necessary for the making of Paper.

4. That if the Petitioners were encourag'd, the Art of making Paper might be brought to a much greater Perfection than now it is.

After this, it was also resolv'd to address the Lord Lieutenant, for a List of all the General and Field Officers now upon the Establishment of this Kingdom, distinguishing which of them are out of the Kingdom, and how long they have been so, respectively.

Then the Commons adjourn'd to Saturday the 21st of October, when Mr. Parry reported from the Committee appointed to attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, with the Recommendation of this House in Favour of Mr. Dean Northcote, that they had attended his Grace accord-

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ingly, and that thereupon His Grace was pleas'd to Return the Answer following :

I Can't but have a very great Regard to the Merit of any Person recommended by the House of Commons; and I hope in due Time to have an Opportunity to provide better for the Reverend Mr. Dean Northgate.

After this, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House Heads of a Bill for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, &c. which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 23^d, the Names of such Members as made Default to appear on the Call of the House the 25th of September last, were order'd to be call'd over on the last Day of October.

Oct. 24. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through Heads of a Bill for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, &c. which, on the 25th, were reported, agreed to, and order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Oct. 26. The Heads of a Bill for reducing the Interest of Money, were read, and committed to a grand Committee.

Oct. 27. The Commons agreed to the Resolution of the Committee, who had consider'd the Petition of Peter Verduen and many Thousands of Manufacturers of Raw Silk and Mohair, viz. That the Petitioners had fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition. 2^dly, That Heads of a Bill be brought in, To prohibit the making of Buttons and Button-Hole of Cloth, Serge, Drugget, Camblet, Ratteen and Frize, or any other Stuff, and for the making of Buttons of Thread, Worsted, and Hair; which were order'd to be brought in accordingly. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons took into Consideration Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts to prevent the farther Growth of Popery: After which it was order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in, For the farther Security of the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom.

Oct. 31. It was unanimously resolv'd, that such Members of the House as were of the Privy Council, should attend the Lord Lieutenant with an Address, that his Grace

Grace would be pleas'd to confer some Ecclesiastical Preferment on the Reverend Dean Gore, Chaplain to this House, as well as in Consideration of his diligent Attendance upon the Service of this House for these six Years past, for which he had not yet receiv'd any Mark of his Majesty's Favour, as for his Piety, Abilities, and constant Zeal for the Protestant Succession. And then, in a grand Committee, several Amendments were made to Heads of a Bill for the better securing the Payment of Bankers Notes, or Bills.

Nov. 1. The Commons went through Heads of a Bill for reducing the Interest of Money; and the Amendments made to the same being the next Day reported and agreed to, the said Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain.

Nov. 2. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through Heads of a Bill for the more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons and others.

Nov. 3. Mr. Parnel reported from the said Committee, that they had also gone through Heads of a Bill for the better securing the Payment of Bankers Notes or Bills, and made several Amendments thereto, which being reported, and agreed to, the said Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted into Great Britain.

The Commons adjourn'd themselves to Monday the 6th of November, when the Amendments made in the grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for the more effectual quieting and securing Possessions, and preventing vexatious Suits at Law; as also to Heads of a Bill for the more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons and others, being reported, and agreed to, the said Heads of Bills were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant. Then Mr. Secretary Hopkins reported to the House, that their Address to his Grace, representing the great Necessity there is, during the present Infection abroad, for the immediate Attendance of all Military Officers upon the Establishment, who are now out of the Kingdom, had been presented to his Grace, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I Have so much at Heart the subject Matter of this Address, that I shall take all proper Measures, that there may be a strict Observance of what is desir'd by the House of Commons.

Nov. 7. Mr. Secretary Hopkins reported also to the House, that their Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in Favour of the Reverend Mr. Dean Gore, their Chaplain, had been presented to his Grace, and that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following :

I Shall be very glad to have an Opportunity to confer some Ecclesiastical Preferment on the Reverend Dean Gore, as well in regard to the Recommendation of the House of Commons, as in Consideration of his diligent Attendance upon the Service of the House.

After this, it was resolv'd, that the Thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Esq; late Lords Justices of this Kingdom, for their Report to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for establishing a Bank in this Kingdom, and that Mr. Agmondisham Vesey, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. James Macartney, do acquaint them therewith. Then a Question being propos'd, That the Commissioners in taking Subscriptions pursuant to his Majesty's Commission, in order to erect a Bank, have therein acted according to Law, and pursuant to the Trust repos'd in them. The previous Question being put, that that Question be now put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative : After which it was also resolv'd, That the Commissioners in taking Subscriptions, pursuant to his Majesty's Commission, in order to erect a Bank, have therein acted according to Law, and pursuant to the Trust repos'd in them.

Nov. 8. Mr. Solicitor General presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the farther Encouragement of planting and preserving Timber Trees, and Woods, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After which, Mr. Agmondisham Vesey reported from the Committee, appointed to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and William Conolly, Esq; late Lords Justices of this Kingdom, with the Vote of Thanks of this House, for their Report to the Lord Lieutenant, for establishing a Bank in this Kingdom, that they had acquainted them therewith, and that the Lord Chancellor was pleas'd to return the Answer following :

IT is a great Pleasure to me to receive this Mark of Esteem from the House of Commons, which I look on as an Instance of their Readiness to acknowledge every Thing they apprehended to be Praise-worthy; but it would appear too assuming in me, to think the Part I had, as one of the late Lords Justices, in making a Report to the Lord Lieutenant, in relation to the erecting or establishing a Bank, so earnestly apply'd for and solicited by some Lords and others of this Kingdom, to be Matter of Merit. •

And that Mr. Conolly had been pleas'd to return the Answer following:

I Shall always have the greatest Regard for the Sense of the House of Commons, and look upon all Expressions of their Esteem as the highest Honour done to me: 'Tis with the utmost Satisfaction that I receive their Approbation of my Conduct, in the Share I had in common with my Lord Chancellor, in the Report for establishing a Bank in this Kingdom, and shall always, and in all Stations, endeavour to act with a steady Zeal for the Good and Service of my Country. •

Nov. 9. The Amendments made in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending two several Acts, in relation to the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, having been reported and agreed to, the said Heads were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant; after which, the House was order'd to be call'd over upon the first Monday after the Meeting of the House, after the Recess.

Nov. 10. The Heads of a Bill for continuing and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for the better regulating the Parish Watches, &c.* were also order'd to be transmitted into Great Britain; and then Mr. Parry reported the Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Address of this House, in Favour of William Moleworth, Esq; Surveyor-General, importing, That his Grace would, in a proper Manner, lay this Address before his Majesty.

After this, the Amendments made by the Grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for the farther Amendment of the Law, and for continuing and amending several Acts near expiring, were agreed to, and the said Heads order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant; and then the several Resolutions of the Committee, appointed to inspect the Execution of the Ballast-Office, and to consider, whether

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the Harbour of *Dublin* might be made more safe and commodious, being reported and agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Nov. 11. Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* reported the Lord Lieutenant's Answer, to the Address of the Commons in Favour of Mr. *Steven Costiloe*, viz. 'That his Grace would lay the Resolutions of this House, in Favour of Mr. *Steven Costiloe*, before his Majesty in the most proper and effectual Manner.' And after the Dispatch of other Affairs of small Importance, the Commons, at the Desire of the Lord Lieutenant, adjourn'd themselves to Wednesday the 6th of *December*.

Notwithstanding the Averseness which the Commons had already express'd to the Project of a Bank in that Kingdom, when they met again on the 9th of *December*, they went into a grand Committee, to take into farther Consideration Heads of a Bill for establishing a Bank in Ireland; but after a short Debate, the Committee disagreed to the first enacting Paragraph of the said Heads; which being immediately reported to the House by Sir *Thomas Taylor*, the House agreed with the Committee, and resolv'd, that the said Heads of a Bill be rejected. Then a Question being propos'd and put, that this House, after long and mature Deliberation, cannot find any safe Foundation for establishing a publick Bank, so as to render it beneficial to this Kingdom, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, and resolv'd,

1st, That the erecting or establishing a publick Bank in this Kingdom, will be of the most dangerous and fatal Consequence to his Majesty's Service, and the Trade and Liberties of this Nation.

2^{dly}, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning his Majesty the most sincere Thanks of this House for his great Goodness and Condescension, in leaving the Consideration of establishing a Bank in this Kingdom to the Wisdom of Parliament; assuring his Majesty, that this House, after a long and mature Deliberation, cannot find any safe Foundation for establishing the same, so as to be beneficial to this Nation; and representing the humble Opinion of this House, that the erecting a Bank, will be of dangerous and evil Consequence to his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare and Liberty of this Kingdom; and humbly to beseech his Majesty, out of his tender Concern for the Good of all his Subjects, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give such

Directions

Directions to prevent the erecting any Bank, as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom and Goodness, shall think proper.

Order'd, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution to be presented to his Majesty; and a Committee was appointed accordingly. It was also resolv'd, That on humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, returning him the hearty Thanks of this House for his wise and prudent Administration during this Session, and while the establishing a Bank was under the Consideration of Parliament; and to represent to his Grace, that having duly consider'd the same, this House is of Opinion, that the erecting thereof will be highly prejudicial to this Kingdom; and to assure his Grace, that this House will, upon all Occasions, shew their utmost Zeal to render his Administration easy and honourable. And order'd, That the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to be presented to his Majesty, do also draw up an Address upon the said Resolution, to be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant. It was likewise resolv'd, That if any Member of this House, or Commoner of Ireland, shall presume to solicit, or endeavour to procure any Grant, or to get the Great Seal put to any Charter for erecting a publick Bank in this Kingdom, contrary to the declar'd Sense and Resolutions of this House, he shall incur their highest Displeasure, and be deem'd to act in Contempt of the Authority of this House, and an Enemy to his Country.

Dec. 11. The two Addresses drawn up by the Committee were reported, and agreed to by the House: And then the House being inform'd, that a printed Paper had been publish'd by John Harding, entitled, *The last Speech and dying Words of the Bank of Ireland, which was executed at College Green on Saturday the 9th Instant*; containing great Reflections on the Proceedings of this House; which Paper being produc'd, and read at the Table, it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That the said printed Paper is a false, scandalous, and malicious Libel, highly reflecting on the Justice and Honour of this House; and order'd, That the said John Harding be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. As also order'd, That a Committee be appointed to enquire who was the Author of the said printed Paper; and a Committee was appointed accordingly, and they have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Dec. 12.

Dec. 12. The Commons, with their Speaker, waited upon his Grace, the Lord Lieutenant with their Address to his Majesty, which was as follows :

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes
in Parliament aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, are truly sensible of the many Instances of your Majesty's Favour shewn to them during the whole Course of your Reign ; and beg Leave, at this Time particularly, to return their most humble and sincere Thanks to your Majesty, for your great Condescension, in leaving the Consideration of establishing a Bank in this Kingdom to the Wisdom of Parliament.

As this was a Matter of universal and national Concern, your dutiful Commons took the same into their most serious Consideration, and not finding any solid or good Foundation for establishing a publick Bank, so as to be beneficial to the Nation, or even consistent with the Welfare and Liberties of it, think themselves oblig'd in Duty to your Majesty, and Justice to themselves, and those whom they represent, to offer their humble Opinion to your Majesty, that the establishing any publick Bank in this Kingdom, will be greatly prejudicial to your Majesty's Service, and of dangerous and pernicious Consequence to the Welfare and Liberty of this Nation ; your faithful Commons do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty, out of your tender Concern for the Good of all your Subjects, to deliver them from the Apprehensions they lie under of the Power and Influence of a publick Bank, if once erected, by giving such Directions as your Majesty shall think proper, to prevent the establishing the same in this Kingdom.

Hereupon the Lord Lieutenant return'd the Answer following.

I Will transmit this Address with all convenient Speed, in order to be laid before his Majesty.

Then

Then the Commons presented the following Address to his Grace, viz.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

WE his Maſteſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, do, with Hearts full of the utmoſt Gratitude and Affection, beg Leave to return your Grace our moſt humble and hearty Thanks for your wiſe and prudent Adminiſtration this Seſſion of Parliament.

The Unanimity and Chearfulneſs with which we have proceeded to ſupport the preſent Eſta bliſhment, were greatly encourag'd by our juſt Confidence in your Grace, to promote whatever may be for his Maſteſty's Service, and the Welfare of this Kingdom.

We cannot ſufficiently admire your Grace's Wiſdom and candid Behaviour, while the erecting and eſta bliſhing a Bank was under the Conſideration of this Houſe, which, upon mature and ſerious Deliberation, we conceive would be of the moſt evil Conſequence, both to our Conſtitution, and the Inter eſt and Benefit of this Nation.

We therefore hope, and humbly pray your Grace's Favour and Aſſiſtance to diſcourage and diſappoint all Endeavours and Attempts whatſoever, if any ſhould be contrary to the Senſe of this Houſe, towards erecting and eſta bliſhing any Bank amongſt us; and we faithfully promiſe a ſtedfaſt Zeal to promote all Things which may be for his Maſteſty's Service, and which may render your Grace's Adminiſtration eaſy and honourable.

And thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following.

I Am very glad that my Conduct has been acceptable to the Houſe of Commons; I ſhall always endeavour, to the utmoſt of my Power, to promote the true Inter eſt of this Kingdom.

Dec. 13. Mr. Secretary Hopkins inform'd the Houſe, that he was commanded by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the Houſe, That their Address of the

11th of *October* last to his Grace, that he would be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the humble Address of this House, that One Penny *per Diem* (clear of all Deductions) be added to the Pay of each of the effective private Soldiers of the several Regiments of Foot which should be on Duty in *Dublin*, had been laid before his Majesty; and that his Majesty had been pleas'd to declare his gracious Approbation of the same, and to express the great Satisfaction his Majesty receives from this Mark of Zeal shewn by this House towards his Government, and of their Concern for the Security of this Kingdom.

Dec. 16. The Commons appointed a Committee to compare the engross'd Bills with the Transmisses from *Great Britain*; and on the 21st, the Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Grace gave the Royal Assent to the Bills following, viz.

1. *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine; and also for granting and continuing the farther additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua Vite, and Strong Waters, brew'd and made in this Kingdom; and upon Brandy or Spirits above Proof; and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions therein mention'd; and for securing the Repayment of 50,000*l.* Sterling, formerly advanc'd to his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof.*

2. *An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act to explain and amend an Act, entitled, An Act for the more effectual preventing Frauds committed by Tenants.*

Upon presenting the Money Bill, the Speaker of the House of Commons made the following Speech to the Lord Lieutenant, viz.

May it please your Grace,

THE Commons having consider'd that Part of your Grace's Speech, which related to a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, have pass'd a Bill for that Purpose, with a Cheerfulness becoming dutiful Subjects towards a most gracious Sovereign.

This

This Bill has been usually reserv'd to the Conclusion of a Session; but as a peculiar Mark of the Confidence which the Commons repose in your Grace, they come now to present it before the rest of the Bills are transmitted from Great Britain.

They are well assur'd, from the continu'd Experience of his Majesty's Goodness, that all Aids granted by them, will be duly apply'd for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and the Defence of his faithful Subjects of this Kingdom; and they could not fail in this Instance of their Duty, without being ungrateful to their King, and unfaithful to their Country.

It is with Pleasure they find their great Readiness in augmenting the Pay of the private Soldiers, for their better Subsistence, and for preventing their Desertion, has been accepted as a new Proof of their having much at Heart the Interest of his Majesty.

As your Grace was pleas'd, at the Opening of the Session, to exhort us to Unanimity, in order to defeat the Hopes which any disaffected Persons might conceive, from unhappy Divisions among us, the Commons have the Satisfaction to believe they have therein answer'd your Grace's Expectations; since no Diversity of Sentiments and Opinions upon other Subjects, has, in the least, obstructed their unanimous Concurrence in the Support of his Majesty's Establishment.

We should be most unjust to your Grace, if we did not acknowledge, that, next to the Regards due to our Sovereign, this Unanimity has been influenc'd by the Wisdom of your Grace's Administration, and that Benignity of Temper with which you have attach'd all Distinctions of Men among us to your Person. It is natural for us, when we find ourselves thus happy in a Chief Governor, to wish for a long Continuance of that Blessing to our Country. This, my Lord, is the Sense of the Commons, and the Voice of the Nation.

Since the Troubles of the North are at last happily compos'd, and Peace is given to all Europe, by the wise Negotiations, and powerful Influences of his Majesty; and he is now directing his Views to the restoring of Credit, and establishing of Trade in his Dominions, we have good Reason to hope, that his Subjects of Ireland may enjoy some Share of the common Benefit; and that your Grace will so represent the Affections of the Commons to his Majesty, as to engage him to look with Favour on this exhausted Country. Notwithstanding our

Poverty, through the Failure of Trade, and Scarcity of Money, yet our Zeal and Inclination to his Majesty, are not inferior to the richest of his Subjects. And as we have shewn this upon all Occasions, so we now give a farther Proof of it in this Bill from the Commons, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, &c.*

Jan. 16. The House of Lords presented the following Address to the Lord Lieutenant.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, gratefully reflecting on the many good Offices your Grace has done for us and this Kingdom, since your Accession to the chief Government of it, crave Leave to return our hearty Thanks for the Care you have employ'd and always us'd for the publick Advantage of his Majesty's Subjects; by which you have farther convinc'd the World, that you are every Way qualify'd to dispense his Majesty's Royal Goodness to us.

As we had Reason earnestly to wish for your Grace's return to the Administration of his Majesty's Affairs in this Country, so from our late Experience of your equal and just Conduct, we cannot but desire a Continuance of those happy Influences we have enjoy'd, during the Time both of this and your former Government among us.

We think it a Justice to ourselves to tell your Grace, that you have, on all Occasions, shew'd a noble and publick Spirit, free from any sinister or private Views, having nothing in your Wish, either derogatory from his Majesty's Prerogative and Crown, or hurtful to the Interests, or encroaching on the Liberties of his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom.

His Majesty having been thus gracious to us, in chusing one to represent his Royal Person, adorn'd in so great a Degree with his own innate and princely Virtues; his
Prerogative

his Prerogative is not only safe in the Wisdom and Loyalty of your Grace, but his People too in the Steadiness of a Patriot, from whom both his Majesty and they are to expect every Thing that is good, every Thing that is desirable.

The two great Interests of his Majesty's Crown and People being thus secur'd, we have nothing more to wish, but for a long Continuance of these Blessings, under his Majesty's most glorious and auspicious Reign, and your Grace's happy and wise Administration.

To which Address his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was pleas'd to give the following Answer.

My Lords,

IT is a very great Satisfaction to me, to find that my Conduct has been acceptable to your Lordships, which you express in so obliging a Manner in your Address. I have very much at Heart the Continuance of your Esteem; and, I assure you, I shall make a very just Report to his Majesty of your dutiful Behaviour this Session of Parliament.

Jan. 17. Mr. Secretary Hopkins reported, that his Grace the Lord Lieutenant having been waited upon, humbly to know his Pleasure, when he will be attended by this House with the Address of Thanks of this House to his Majesty, that he hath been pleas'd to appoint this Afternoon at three a-Clock at the Castle.

Jan. 18. Mr. Speaker reported, that this House did Yesterday attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, with the Address of Thanks of this House to his Majesty; which Address is as followeth.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes
in Parliament aſſembled.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, do, with Hearts full of Gratitude, beg Leave to return our most sincere Thanks to your Majesty, for the Assurance you have been graciously pleas'd to give us, that your Majesty will comply with the Address of this House, by giving such Directions to prevent the establishing

ing a publick Bank in this Kingdom, as our Duty to your Majesty, and real Concern for the Welfare of our Country, did oblige us in the most earnest and humble Manner to desire.

We are truly sensible of the many Instances we have receiv'd of your Majesty's tender Regard for the Prosperity of this Kingdom; and have such a deep Sense of the inestimable Blessings we have enjoy'd during the Course of your Reign, as must enflame our Hearts with the most ardent Affection and Zeal for your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and will ever engage us to exert the utmost of our Power to promote your Majesty's Service, by doing all that in us lies to preserve our present happy Establishment in Church and State.

Your faithful Commons beg Leave to lay hold of this Opportunity, to repeat our most humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for appointing his Grace the Duke of Grafton to preside over us as your Lieutenant, whose equal Administration, and prudent Conduct, have given universal Satisfaction to your Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom.

And that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

I Will by the first Opportunity lay this dutiful Address before his Majesty.

Order'd, That his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Answer be enter'd in the Journal of this House.

Mr. Speaker also reported, that he had at the same Time presented the Address of Thanks to his Grace; which Address is as followeth:

To his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to express, in the most publick Manner, our Gratitude to your Grace, for your sincere Concern, and unweary'd Endeavours to promote the *due Interest of this*

this Kingdom, and our entire Satisfaction in your Grace's just and prudent Administration.

This we think ourselves oblig'd to do before the Conclusion of this Session, as a Part of that Duty we owe to our Country.

Such has been the Effect of the wise Measures taken by your Grace, and such the Influence of your great Candour, and universal Benevolence, that you have united the Affections of all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, and we have now no longer any Division or Contest among us, but who shall with most Zeal express his Duty to his Majesty, and most applaud your Grace's Conduct.

The speedy Return of the Bills transmitted to England, and the whole Course of your Grace's Administration, have fully convinc'd us, that whatever Confidence is repos'd in your Grace, is not misplac'd, and that the Kingdom can never be more happy than under your Government.

This long Session now concluding so much to your Grace's Honour, and the Advantage and Satisfaction of the Publick, we rest assur'd, that upon your near approach to his sacred Majesty, our Actions will be represented in such a Light, as may deserve the Continuance of his Royal Favour and Protection, and that your Grace will lay hold of all Opportunities to advance the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

And that thereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following :

THE kind Expressions of Affection contain'd in this Address, are extremely acceptable to me, as they give me Reason to believe, that my Actions, through the Course of this Session of Parliament, have been agreeable to the House of Commons. I shall constantly use my best Endeavours to promote the Interest and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Jan. 18. This Day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went to the Parliament, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills :

An Act to oblige Ships coming from infected Places, more effectually to perform their Quarantine, and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts into this Kingdom.

An Act for the more effectual quieting and securing Possessions, and preventing vexatious Suits at Law.

An Act to oblige Proprietors and Tenants of neighbouring Lands, to make Fences between their several Lands and Holdings.

An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws, and for continuing and amending several Acts near expiring.

An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws, in relation to Butter, and Tallow-Casks, Hides, and other Commodities of this Kingdom, and for preventing the Destruction of Salmon.

An Act for repealing Part of an Act pass'd in the 10th Year of King William III. entitled, An Act for planting and preserving Timber-Trees, and Woods; and also for giving further Encouragement to plant and preserve Timber-Trees and Woods.

An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act for the better and more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons, and others, and for continuing and amending several Laws made in this Kingdom for suppressing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees; and also to prevent the lifting of his Majesty's Subjects, to serve as Soldiers in foreign Service without his Majesty's License.

An Act for continuing and amending an Act, entitled, An Act for the better regulating the Parish Watches, and amending the Highways in this Kingdom, and for preventing the Misapplication of publick Money.

An Act for the supplying a Defect in an Act pass'd in the 2d Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for the Exchange of Glebes belonging to the Churches in this Kingdom.

An Act for the better enabling of the Clergy having the Cure of Souls, to reside upon their respective Benefices, and for the Encouragement of Protestant Schools within this Kingdom of Ireland.

An Act for reducing the Interest of Money to Seven per Cent.

An Act for the better securing the Payment of Bankers Notes.

An Act for explaining and amending two several Acts, in relation to the publick registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills.

An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act for erecting and continuing Lights in the City of Dublin, and the several Liberties adjoining, and also in the Cities of Cork and Limerick, and Liberties thereof.

His Grace made afterwards the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction imaginable, that at the Conclusion of this Session of Parliament, I am to assure you, that his Majesty is very sensible, that you have, in the most dutiful Manner, comply'd with every Thing, which I had in Command to recommend to you at the Opening of it. And that your Zeal for his Majesty's Government, and the Interest of your Country, has manifestly appear'd, in the many excellent Laws you have offer'd for the Royal Assent. You cannot but observe, with what uncommon Dispatch the Bills transmitted to Great Britain, have been return'd back again to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am commanded by his Majesty to return you Thanks for the Supplies you have voted and given with so remarkable a Chearfulness and Unanimity; a Conduct so full of Loyalty and Affection most justly demands, that they should be apply'd with the utmost Frugality to the Purposes for which they were granted. The Augmentation of Pay to so considerable a Part of the Army, will be a memorable Instance, both of the Duty and Wisdom becoming this House of Commons, as it will very much tend to the Defence of the Crown, and the Security of the Subject. I shall not be wanting on my Part, by all proper Methods and Regulations, to make it effectually answer those great and desirable Ends.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I perswade myself, that the same Principles which have influenc'd your Actions in Parliament, will excite you to put the Laws in Execution, when you return to your several Countries. I think it incumbent upon me particularly to recommend to you, to keep a watchful Eye over the Papists, since I have Reason to believe, that the Number of Popish Priests is daily increasing in this Kingdom, and already far exceeds what by the Indulgence of the Law is allow'd.

I should not discharge myself of the Duty I owe to his Majesty, if I did not make a faithful Representation to him of all your Proceedings; by which, at the same Time, I shall do the greatest Justice to your Behaviour. And I can never fail of seeking Occasions to serve a Na-

tion to the utmost of my Power, to which I have so many and so great Obligations.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu'd the Parliament to Tuesday the 13th Day of February.



A D D E N D A.

THE foregoing Sheets having been printed before the following material Pieces came to Hand, 'tis thought fit to insert them here by Way of Supplement to this Register.

In the Debates in the House of Lords on the 13th of November, concerning the Causes of contracting so large a Navy Debt, and the best Methods of preventing the like for the future, a Question being stated thereupon, it was propos'd to leave out these Words, *viz. And the best Methods of preventing the like Debt for the future.* Then the Question being put, Whether the said Words shall stand Part of the Question, it was resolv'd in the Negative. Content 22. Not Content 64.

Dissentient.

I. Because the principal Ends of all Parliamentary Inquiries into Mismanagements, being to prevent the like for the future, we thought it more agreeable to the Candour and Honour of the House, to express it plainly in the Question itself, than to leave it to be imply'd only; and the rather, because it seem'd to us, the Words left out clearly import'd, that nothing personal was in View, but the publick Good only, which, we thought, would rather have given Satisfaction to the Mind of every noble Lord, than the contrary.

II. When the Words now order'd to be left out, were, for the Reason, so properly and naturally (as we conceive) made a Part of the Question, we could not but apprehend, that the laying them aside, on a Debate, might create a Suspicion, tho' unjust, that this House did not intend to prevent, if possible, the contracting a large and inconvenient Navy Debt for the future.

III. His Majesty having in his Speech from the Throne, observ'd the ill Consequences that arise from such a large Debt remaining unprovided for, we thought it very proper,

per, if not necessary, in the Resolution taken, to enter into the Consideration of that Debt, to express a Desire of preventing the like Inconvenient Debt being contracted for the future; and that the doing so, did not prejudice the Causes of contracting the present great Navy Debt; for, however necessarily, or justifiably, an inconvenient Thing may have once happen'd, yet we think it ought, if it can, to be prevented from happening so again.

IV. His Majesty having likewise observ'd in his Speech from the Throne, that this Part of the National Debt, is, of all others, the most heavy and burthensome; and having set forth the Mischiefs arising from the high Discount on the Navy and Victualling Bills, we thought ourselves sufficiently warranted to express a Desire to consider of the best Methods of preventing the like most heavy and burthensome Debt, whatever the Causes of contracting the present Debt shall, on Enquiry, appear to be: And this the rather, because the like Navy Debt can bring no Manner of Benefit, either to the Publick, or to any private Person; but to such, as by foreseeing when it is either to be discharg'd, or provided for, may make an excessive Advantage to themselves, by buying up the said Bills, while under a very high Discount.

W. Ebor.

F. Roffen.

Strafford,

Aberdeen,

Bristol,

Asburnham,

Wharton,

Scarsdale,

Aylsford,

Bathurst,

Bingley,

Trevor.

Salisbury,

Comper,

Guildford,

North and Grey,

Boyle,

On the 15th of November the House of Lords, according to Order, proceeded to take into farther Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and after Debate, the Question was put, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give Orders, that the Instructions given by his Majesty to the Lord Carteret, as Minister, or Plenipotentiary to the Crown of Sweden, or any other of the Northern Crowns, may be laid before this House, it was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient.

I. **B**ECAUSE we apprehend this to be the first Instance found in our Journals, where Lords have mov'd for a Sight of Instructions, of any Kind, and have not been supported in that Action; and tho' we wish it may be the last, yet have we just Reason to fear, that such a Precedent, once made, will not fail of being follow'd in succeeding Times.

II. Because we do not apprehend how the calling for Instructions, after the Conclusion of the Treaty to which they relate, and the Intervention of a General Act of Pardon, can be hurtful, either to the Publick, or even to the Ministers transacting such Treaties; but the refusing to call for those Instructions, may, in our Opinion, be a Matter of dangerous Consequence, inasmuch as it tends to discourage Enquiries of this Kind for the future, and, by that Means, to embolden, and screen guilty Ministers hereafter.

III. Because, tho' we acknowledge the Right of Peace and War to be in the Crown, yet we must be of Opinion, that this House hath always a Right to enquire into the Transactions of Ministers employ'd under the Crown, and to censure their Conduct, when Justice requires it; which cannot well be done, unless it be first known what Sort of Instructions they receiv'd, and how far they have, or ought to have comply'd with them; and this seems to us more particularly necessary, since the Act of Succession has declar'd, that the Kingdom shall not be engag'd in a War on Account of any of the King's foreign Dominions: All Treaties therefore with Princes in the North, should, above all others, be made in the plainest, and most unexceptionable Terms; or if the Way of wording such Treaties shall occasion any Doubt, no Method of clearing it should be neglected, or avoided; that so this House, and the whole Kingdom, may be satisfy'd, that nothing has pass'd derogatory to the Act, which is the Basis on which our present happy Establishment is founded.

W. Ebor.

Guildford,

Boyle,

Scarsdale,

Aberdeen,

Wharton,

Comper,

Bingley,

Aylesford,

Bathurst,

North and Grey,

Uxbridge,

Strafford,

Bristol,

F. Rossen.

On the 20th of November the House of Lords, according to Order, proceeded to take into farther Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech, and after Debate, a Motion being made, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire, that his Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to give Orders, that the Treaty of Commerce, whereby the former Treaties of Commerce are renew'd with Spain, may be laid before this House, and the Question being put, it was resolv'd in the Negative. Content 22. Not Content 59.

Dissentient.

BEcause, as we believe, the refusing to address for a Treaty, which has been concluded and ratify'd so long since, is altogether unprecedented; and we conceive, this, of all others, ought not to have been made a Precedent, where the Treaty desir'd to be call'd for hath been twice mention'd from the Throne, to both Houses of Parliament; and the last Time, in his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this Session, expressly (as we cannot but apprehend) recommended to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament.

W. Ebor.
Wharton,
Aylesford,
North and Grey,
Bingley,
Bathurst.

Fra. Roffen,
Strafford,
Bristol,
Guilford,
St. John,

Fran. Cestriens,
Aberdeen,
Comper,
Boyle,
Bletsoe,

Dec. 5. A Motion was made in the House of Lords, that the employing great Numbers of Sea-men for several Years last past, more than were provided for by Parliament, was one great Cause of contracting so large a Navy-Debt, and of increasing the same, from the Sum of 764088*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* which was the neat Debt of the Navy, from the 31st of December, 1717. to the Sum of 1641937*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ which was the neat Debt of the Navy on the 31st of September last. And a Question being stated thereupon, the previous Question was put, whether the said Question shall be now put? It was resolv'd in the Negative: Content 22. Not Content 48.

Dissentient.

BEcause the main Question being so true in every Particular, that as we could observe, the Truth thereof was not deny'd by any Lord in the Debates, but seems

Ans, to be admitted, by the proposing and carrying the previous Question; we think it highly expedient, that the main Question should have been put and voted in the Affirmative; to the End we might have express'd our Disapprobation, at least, of the Practice of employing greater Numbers of Seamen in the Fleet, for several Years last past, than were provided for by Parliament (when the Occasion for employing them, could not, in our Opinion, but be foreseen) and by such our Disapprobation might have discourag'd, in some Measure, that Practice for the future, and prevented the increasing the Navy Debt again, by the like Proceedings.

Strafford,	Cowper,	Guilford,
Trevor,	Bathurst,	Foley,
Litchfield,	Aylesford,	Bristol,
F. Rossen.	St. John de Eltesfoe,	North and Grey.
Gower,		

Dec. 19. The Order of the Day being read for taking into farther Consideration his Majesties most gracious Speech from the Throne, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire, that his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to give Order to the proper Officers, that the Instructions given to Sir George Byng, now Lord Viscount Torrington, in Relation to the Action against the Spanish Fleet in the Mediterranean, may be laid before the House? And a Question being stated thereupon, it was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause not finding any Instance, on Search of the Journals, we believe there is none wherein a Motion for Admiral's Instructions to be laid before the House has been deny'd, but on the contrary, there are many Precedents of Instructions of a like Nature, and stronger Cases, as we conceive, address'd for by the House, and several in point for Instructions given to Admirals, particularly, to Sir George Rooke, and Sir Cloudesly Shovel; nor does it seem to us at all material, whether the Conduct of such Admirals had, or had not, been blam'd before such Instructions were ask'd for, since the Sight of Instructions may be previously and absolutely necessary to inform the House, whether their Conduct be blameable, or not.

II. Because, we think it highly reasonable that those Instructions should be laid before this House, upon which the Action of the *British* against the *Spanish* Fleet in the *Mediterranean* was founded, without any previous Declaration of War, and, even whilst a *British* Minister, a Secretary of State, was amicably treating at *Madrid*; which Court might justly conclude itself secure from any Hostile Attack, during the Continuance of such Negotiations.

III. Because 'till we have a Sight of those Instructions, and are able to judge of the Reasons, on which they are founded, the War with *Spain*, in which that Action of our Fleet involv'd us, does not appear to us, so justifiable as we could wish; and yet it was plainly prejudicial to the Nation in sundry Respects, for it occasion'd an intire Interruption of our most valuable Commerce with *Spain*, at a Time, when *Great Britain* needed all the Advantages of Peace, to extricate itself from that heavy national Debt it lay under, and as it depriv'd us of the Friendship of *Spain*, not easily to be retriev'd, so it gave our Rivals in Trade, an Opportunity to insinuate themselves into their Affections, and we conceive, that to that War alone, is owing the strict Union there is at present, between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, which it was the Interest of *Great Britain* to have kept always divided, an Union, which, in its Consequences, may prove fatal to these Kingdoms; nor does it appear that *Great Britain* has had any Fruits from this War, beyond being restor'd to the same Trade we had with *Spain*, before we began it.

W. Ebor.

Strafford,

North and Grey,

Aberdeen,

Bristol,

Bathurst,

Aylesford,

Foley,

F. Cestriens.

Comper,

Trevor,

Guilford,

Boyle,

Uxbridge,

Scamdale,

Western,

Gower,

St. John de Elsee,

Compton.

Dec. 21. The Bill entitl'd, *An Act for the punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army, and their Quarters*, being read the third Time, the Question was put whether this Bill with the Amendments shall pass? and it was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient,

I. **B**Ecause we have heard no Arguments to convince that there is any Necessity for a greater Number of Troops being kept on Foot at this Time, than there was after the Peace of *Reswick*, or the Peace of *Utrecht*; for to the Argument urg'd from the present Disaffection of the People, we are fully perswaded, that the keeping of so great an Army, is much more likely to encrease, than lessen such Disaffection.

II. Because this Precedent is likely to be follow'd in all subsequent Times, there being no probability that such a Conjunction can happen, when there will be less apparent Reason for keeping up a great Number of Forces than at this Time of general Tranquillity.

III. Because we conceive there are several Clauses in this Bill, which tend to overthrow the civil Power in this Kingdom, and turn it into a military Government; and we apprehend it to be our Duty, to take Care that so dangerous a Precedent may not be made for any future Time, without an evident Necessity; and it is plain there is no such Necessity for erecting this military Power within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, because the Army was well govern'd without it, in the two former Reigns.

IV. That allowing such a Number of Troops were necessary, yet there is no Reason can be alledg'd, as we apprehend, that they should be constituted in this expensive Manner, which raises the Charge upon this Nation to about double what it was (in Time of Peace) in the two former Reigns; and we must, with great Concern assert, that the Publick is much less able to bear such an Excess at the present Time, than at any former Time.

*W. Ebor.
Erisfol,
F. Roffen.
Scarsdale,
Trevor,*

*Aberdeen,
Strafford,
F. Cestriens.
Barhurst,
Uxbridge.*

*North and Grey,
Guildford,
Foley,
Tadcaster.*

F^o I N I S.

W. G. 1717

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XXVI.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*The Proceeding of the Parliament of Great Britain, continu'd from
Page 48 of the preceding Register to the End of this Parliament.*



THE House of Commons being met again on the 8th of *January*, some Persons from the Commissioners of the Customs, laid before the House an Account of the Duties payable on Battery and Meral prepar'd; as also an Account of Rhubarb and Seammony imported. And then several Petitions were read, and some Orders made about the Election for the Borough of *Minehead* in *Somersetshire*.

Jan. 9. A Bill for building an Exchange at Bristol, was read the first Time; the Bill to prevent the clandestine running of Goods, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee; and the Bill for granting the People call'd Quakers, such Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the Call of the House being farther adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight, the Commons took into Consideration the Election for the Borough of *Minehead*, and resolv'd, That *John Vicary* and *Joseph Sherry* having presum'd to act as the returning Officer at the Election for the said Borough, in Defiance of the Resolution of this House, (of the 13th of *June* 1717) were guilty of a Crime and Misdemeanor; and order'd, That for the said Offence they be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at

Arms. After this, the farther Consideration of that Affair was put off 'till that Day Fortnight; when *Henry Strode*, Esq; late High-Sheriff of *Somersetshire*, was order'd to attend, with *Mr. Day* the Under-Sheriff. In the mean time, *Mr. Mansel* was allow'd to be the sitting Member; but it was order'd, that *Sir Richard Lane*, Kt. be at Liberty to petition the House, in relation to the said Election, within fourteen Days if he thought fit.

Jan. 10. The Commons consider'd, and agreed to the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. and sent it back to the Lords; after which, they order'd, That it should be an Instruction to the Committee, who were to prepare and bring in the Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, that they do prepare a Clause or Clauses for explaining, amending, and making more effectual, the Act of the 5th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to the following Resolution, viz. That the Duties chargeable upon the Importation and Exportation of several Goods and Merchandizes, pursuant to the Resolutions of this House of the 14th and 19th of December last, be appropriated and applicable to the same Uses, and in such Proportion, (as near as may be) as the Duties to be taken off, by the same Resolutions are appropriated and applicable. This Resolution was the next Day agreed to; and it was thereupon order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, who were appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill, or Bills, pursuant to the Resolutions of this House of the 14th and 19th of December last, that they do prepare and bring into the said Bill or Bills, a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolution. The same Day a Bill for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the curing and making of White Herrings, and instead thereof laying a proportionable Duty upon all White Herrings consum'd at Home only, was read the first Time. Then *Mr. Poulteney* reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent, in behalf of themselves and others the Inhabitants of the said Places, and of the Publick; and also the Petition of divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of
Kent,

Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Southampton, as well in behalf of themselves, and many others of the said Counties, as in behalf of the Publick, in relation to the Building a Bridge over the River of *Thames*, were referr'd; and to whom the Petition of *John Pond*, Lessee of the Toll or Wheelage of *London-Bridge*, was likewise referr'd; the Matter as it appear'd to them, and which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Report in at the Table, where the same was read. Then Mr. *Molineux*, Secretary to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, acquainted the House, that he had, at the Instance of the Committee, desir'd his Royal Highness's Leave, that one End of the Bridge intended to be erected, might be set upon a Piece of waste Ground which is Part of his Royal Highness's Possessions, as being Parcel of his Dutchy of *Cornwall*; and that he had receiv'd his Royal Highness's Commands to acquaint this House, that his Royal Highness had no Objection to the erecting a Bridge in the Place where it is desir'd. And a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that the said Report be recommitted, it pass'd in the Negative; and it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, from a Place call'd the *Princes-Wash*, in the Parish of *Lambeth*, in the County of *Surrey*, to the opposite Shore next *Peterborough-House*, in the Parish of *St. Margarets, Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Jan. 12. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply, and resolv'd to grant the Sum of 111,532*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for making good the Deficiency of the general Fund of 724,849*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per Annum, for the Year ended at *Michaëlas* 1721; which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House. The same Day Mr. *Walpole* presented to the House, a Bill for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for taking off several Duties on Merchandizes exported, and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported, and the same was receiv'd and read the first Time. Then Mr. *Sandys* reported the Amendment made to the Bill for making more effectual an Act 11 and 12 Will. III. entitled, *An Act for the more effectual employing the Poor, &c.* which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

The Lords being met again on the 9th of *January*, their Lordships read the first Time the *Quakers Bill*; but a Motion being made, that the said Bill be read a second

Time, the same was oppos'd by the Lord *North and Grey*. He was seconded by the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who, among other Things, ſaid, ' He did not know why ſuch a diſtinguiſhing Indulgence, as was intended by this Bill, ſhould be allow'd to a Set of People who were hardly Chriſtians.' To this a *North Britiſh* Earl answer'd, ' He wonder'd that Reverend Prelate ſhould call in queſtion, whether the Quakers were Chriſtians, ſince they were ſo, at leaſt, by Act of Parliament, being included in the Toleration Act, under the general Denomination of *Proteſtant Diſſenters*.' The Biſhop ſincerely reply'd, ' It was againſt the ſtanding Orders of that Auguſt Aſſembly to make any perſonal Reflections; and he thought it a much greater Indecency to make a Jeſt of any Thing that was ſacred; and that the calling the Quakers Chriſtians by Act of Parliament, was a Sort of Side-Wind Reflection upon Chriſtianity itſelf; however, he would let that paſs, and reſerve to another Opportunity what he had to offer againſt the Bill.' On the other Hand, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Lords *Carteret* and *Bathurſt*, having ſpoke for a ſecond Reading, the ſame was order'd for the Monday following.

Jan. 11. Purſuant to an Order made beſore *Chriſtmas* laſt, the Lords reſum'd the Debate about the Building of Ships for Foreigners, which was open'd by Earl *Coningsby*, who was ſeconded by the Lord *North and Grey*, and Earl *Comper*. Their Lordſhips ſuggeſted, ' That the Practice of building Ships for Foreigners, may be attended with very ill and dangerous Conſequences; for as ſuch Foreigners, tho' at preſent in Amity with us, may yet, one Time or other, become our Enemies, they will, in ſuch a Caſe, make Uſe of thoſe very Ships to fight againſt ourſelves: And that beſides this general Conſideration, the preſent great Scarcity of Timber in *England*, made ſuch a Practice ſo much the more unjuſtifiable, eſpecially if it was conſider'd what a great Number of Ships had lately been built for the *French*, ſome of which were ſixty or ſeventy Guns Ships.' To this the Lords *Carteret* and *Townſend* answer'd in general, ' That they knew of no Law in Being to hinder any Ship-Carpenter from working for any one that would employ him: That the *French*, tho' now in Amity, may, indeed, be one Day our Enemies; but yet, if they built not here ſuch Ships as they have occaſion for, they might get them built in *Holland*, or at *Hamburgh*: and they were