

Ordered and Declared, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that all the said written Protections are null and void; and all other Protections, which shall be at any Time hereafter, given contrary to the said standing Order, shall be taken to be null and void; and that no Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Deputy-Sheriff, Secondary, or other Officer, whose Duty it is to issue any legal Process, or to execute the same, or cause the same to be executed, shall receive or allow, or have any Regard to, or make any Entry in his Office, of any written Protection, which is or shall be sign'd, or pretended to be sign'd by any Lord of this House; but that nothing herein contain'd, shall be understood in any Sort to derogate from the ancient Privilege of the Lords of Parliament, with Respect to their menial Servants, and those of their Family, as also those employ'd necessarily and properly about their Estates, as well as their Persons, or to expose to Arrests, those who are really Servants to them, as aforesaid.

And it being mov'd, that the same be made a standing Order; order'd, That on Saturday next, this House will take the said Motion into Consideration; and the Lords to be summon'd, and the several Officers who attended this Day, then again to attend.

Accordingly, on the 29th of *February*, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the abovemention'd Motion for making the foregoing Order and Declaration a standing Order; and the same being read, was order'd to be enter'd on the Roll of the standing Orders of this House, and to be forthwith printed and publish'd, and affix'd on the Doors belonging to this House, and *Westminster-Hall*, to the end all Persons might the better take Notice of the same.

On the 3d of *March*, there was laid before the Commons, from the Commissioners of the Customs, two Accounts relating to Whale Fins, imported for seven Years last past, and the Duties thereupon. Then the Lord *Morpeth* from the Committee appointed to consider the Petition of several of the Inhabitants of the City of *Westminster*, reported the Resolutions they had come to thereupon, which were agreed to, viz. That one of the Reasons of the Badness of the Pavement of the Streets, is the not observing a due Level. 2. That another Cause of the Badness of the Pavement of the Streets, is, that each Inhabitant is oblig'd to pave be-

fore his own House without being limited, either in Time Materials, or Method of doing it. 3. That whilst the Pavement is under the Direction of the respective Inhabitants, it will be always subject to the Inconveniences complain'd of. 4. That the Laws now in Being for paving and cleansing the Streets, are insufficient to remedy the said Inconveniences. 5. That the Inhabitants be exempted from the Charge of paving and cleansing before their respective Houses, and from the Penalties incurr'd by neglecting the same. 6. That for the future, the Expence of paving and cleansing the Streets, be defray'd by a Pound-Rate upon the Inhabitants. 7. That towards the Ease of the Inhabitants, and in Aid of the Pound-Rate, a Tax be laid on all Persons who keep Coaches, and on all Wheel-Carriages shod with Iron. 8. That a Commission be appointed with proper Authorities and Restrictions to execute such Powers as shall be judg'd proper for the better paving and cleansing the Streets. 9. That the several Laws now in Being, relating to the paving and cleansing the Streets, so far as they relate to the City of *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, be repeal'd: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. Then a Petition of several Merchants and other Traders in and about the City of *London*, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, ' That great Quantities of foreign ' Gold and *English* Broad Pieces are offer'd in Payment to ' the Petitioners in the common Course of Trade, and ' on Inland Bills of Exchange, which if they refuse ' to take, they are prevented receiving their just Debts; ' that when the Petitioners have receiv'd such Gold, ' they cannot pay away the same for Customs, Excise, ' or any other Taxes, which is a very great Difficulty ' and Hardship upon them, and a great Obstruction of ' Trade, and the due Circulation of Money, and therefore praying, that *English* Broad Pieces, and all foreign Gold may be prohibited passing in Payment, or else may be taken for Customs, Excise, and all other Branches of the publick Revenue, or that the House will afford them such other Relief as shall seem meet.

This Petition was back'd with the following Paper, which was deliver'd to the Members, viz.

Reasons

Reasons humbly offered, to prohibit English Broad Pieces, and all foreign Gold, from passing in Payment, unless they are taken in all the publick Revenues.

I. **M**ANY Persons that import foreign Gold, pick out the lightest Pieces to pass in Payment, and sell the heaviest by Weight; which are frequently coined into Guineas, and the light Pieces are impos'd upon the Manufacturers, and other Traders; and when they have been forc'd to take such Gold, the same again is impos'd upon others, and such as will not comply therewith, are kept out of their Money, which produceth many Difficulties and Quarrels amongst the People, and is a great Obstruction to Trade, and the due Circulation of Money.

II. Those who have Money to pay on any Part of the King's Revenue, and particularly on Bills of Exchange to the Excise-Office, or Custom-House, are put to very great Difficulties to procure Money to answer the Demands of the Government; for though they are oblig'd to receive such Gold, none of the publick Officers belonging to the Crown will receive it again; so that the Traders are not only under great Difficulties, but the Payments on the Revenues are daily postpon'd, which is a great Loss to the Publick.

III. Foreign Gold, and particularly Moldores, are easily counterfeited, and some are done so exactly, that few can distinguish the Bad from the Good, and English Broad Pieces are often Clipt. Such Gold passing in Payment, is a great Damage to the Nation.

IV. In order to prevent these great Inconveniences, 'tis humbly propos'd, That English Broad Pieces, and all foreign Gold whatsoever, may be prohibited passing in Payment, and then they will be quickly coin'd into Guineas, which will make such an Alteration in the Circulation of Money, that Trade in general will quickly feel the good Effects thereof.

V. The Objection that some Persons may make to the foregoing Proposals, is, that it will discourage the Importation of foreign Gold; but that is only a vulgar Error; for if the Balance of Trade is in our Favour, there will be no less Quantity of Gold imported, which as it comes in, will naturally go to the Mint to be coined which has always been the usual Chancel, 'till of late
Years,

Years they have found out this new Method of picking out the lightest Pieces, and imposing them upon the Subjects, and melting the heaviest, or selling them by Weight.

VI. But if 'tis thought that the foregoing Reasons are not sufficient, but that it is an Advantage to the Nation, that Broad Pieces and foreign Gold should pass in Payment, then 'tis humbly propos'd, that such Gold shall be taken for Customs, Excise, and all Payments whatsoever that are made to the Government: For it seems unreasonable, that any coined Money should pass in Payment between Subject and Subject, but what will be taken in all the publick Revenues.

And if it be suppos'd, that the Currency of foreign Gold in the Way of Trade, promotes the Importation thereof, the extending its Currency to all the publick Offices, must much more promote such Importation.

The said Petition was order'd to be taken into Consideration on that Day sev'nnight, after which, upon the Lord Gage's Motion, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for Relief of insolvent Debtors. It was also order'd, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Westbury* in *Wiltshire*, in the Room of the Honourable *James Berrie*, Esq; who being chose a Knight of the Shire for *Middlesex*, and also a Burgess for that Borough, had made his Election for the said County.*

The farther Proceedings of this Parliament shall be continu'd in the next *Register*.



S P A I N.

THE Catholick King *Philip V.* having taken a Resolution to make an absolute Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, in Favour of his eldest Son the Prince of *Asturias*, and to retire with the Queen his Consort, to *St. Ildefonso*, there to devote the Remainder of his Days wholly to the Service of God, and the Care of his Soul, the said Renunciation was made in the following Manner:

On the 15th of January, 1724, King Philip sent from *St. Ildefonso* the Marquess *de Grimaldo*, his Counsellor, and Principal Secretary of State, with a Packet for the Prince of *Asturias*, who had return'd the Day before, from *St. Ildefonso* to the *Escorial*. The Marquess being arriv'd there, and having acquainted the Prince with his Message, his Highness sent for the Infantes to come to his Apartment; and also order'd the following Persons to be sent for thither, to be Witnesses of what should pass, viz. the Count *de Altamira*, the Marquess *de Valero*, the Duke *de San Pedro*, the Count *de Salazar*, the Marquess *de Magny*, the Marquess of *Safateli*, and the Prior of *San Lorenzo*; who being all present, the Marquess deliver'd the Packet to the Prince, who return'd it to him open'd, that he might read what was in it, which was a Renunciation of the Crown by the King his Father, in Favour of his Highness, accompany'd with a Letter to him. King Philip sent likewise on the 15th, to the President of the Council of *Castille*, his said Renunciation in Form; which being read on the 16th in that Council, was order'd to be forthwith publish'd throughout the Kingdom. The said Renunciation and Letter, are as follow:

Form of King Philip the V's Renunciation of the Crown of Spain.

HAVING these four Years consider'd with due Reflection, and maturely, the Miseries of this Life, through the Infirmities, Wars, and Troubles, with which God has been pleas'd to visit me during the twenty-three Years of my Reign; and having likewise consider'd, that my eldest Son *Don Lewis*, Sworn Prince of *Spain*, is of sufficient Age, is marry'd, and has Capacity, Judgment, and the Qualities fit for ruling and governing justly and happily this Monarchy; I have determin'd, absolutely to quit the Possession and Administration of it, renouncing the same, with all its Dominions, Kingdoms, and Lordships, in Favour of the said Prince *Don Lewis*, my eldest Son; and to retire with the Queen, in whom I have found a ready Disposition and voluntary Inclination, to accompany me to this Place and Seat of *St. Ildefonso*, here to serve God, disengag'd from all other Cares, to meditate on Death, and to seek my Salvation. This I communicate to the Coun-

cil for their Information, to be notify'd to the proper Persons, that my Resolution may be made known to all.

At St. Ildefonso, this 15th of January, 1724.

Copy of the Letter written by King Philip V. to his Son King Lewis, from St. Ildefonso, the 14th of January, 1724.

IT having pleas'd the Divine Majesty through infinite Mercy, my well beloved Son, to make me sensible for some Years past of the Nothingness of this World, and the Vanity of its Grandeurs, and at the same Time to raise in me an ardent Desire of eternal good Things; which, without any Comparison, ought to be prefer'd to those of this Earth, which God gave us only to be consider'd in that View: I have judg'd, that I could not make a better Return to the Favours of so good a Father, who calls me to serve him, and who has bestow'd on me through my whole Life, so many Marks of a visible Protection, by which he has deliver'd me as well from the Infirmities that he has been pleas'd to lay upon me, as from the difficult Occurrences of my Reign, during which he has protected me, and preserv'd the Crown against so many united Powers who attempted to wrest it from me; than by sacrificing to him, and laying at his Feet that Crown, to think only of serving him, to bewail my past Offences, and to render myself the less unworthy to appear in his Presence, when he shall be pleas'd to call me to his Tribunal, much more tremendous to Kings than to other Men. This Resolution I have taken with the greater Ardour and Joy, because, happily for me, I found, the Queen, whom God has given me for my Spouse, entertain at the same Time, the same Sentiments, and determin'd with me to trample under Foot the Nothingness of the Grandeurs, and perishing good Things of this Life. We have therefore some Years resolv'd, both of us with one Consent, by the Favour of the most Holy Virgin *Mary*, our Lady, to put this Design in Execution; and I now set about it the more cheerfully, because I leave the Crown to a Son whom I love with the greatest Tenderneß, who is worthy to wear it, and whose Qualities give me certain Hopes that he will discharge all the Duties of a Dignity, much more terrible than I am able to describe it. Yes,
my

my beloved Son, make yourself sensible of all the Weight of that Dignity, study to perform all that it requires of you, rather than suffer your Eyes to be dazled with the flattering Splendor of what surrounds you. Think that you are not a King on any other Condition, than to see that God is serv'd, and that your People are happy: That you have above you a Lord, who is your Creator and Redeemer, who has heap'd Benefits on you, to whom you owe all that you have, and to whom you owe even yourself. Employ your Vigilance therefore for his Glory, and exert your Authority in whatever may tend to promote it. Protect and defend the Church, and the Holy Religion, with all your Might, even with the Hazard, if need be, of your Crown, and of your Life: Spare nothing that may serve to extend it even to the most remote Countries; deeming it a Felicity incomparably greater, to have them under your Command for propagating the Knowledge and Service of God in them, than for the Extent to which they may enlarge your Dominions. Prevent, as much as possible, Offences against God in all your Kingdoms; and use all your Power that he may be serv'd, honour'd, and rever'd by all that shall be subject to your Dominion. Preserve ever a great Devotion to the most Holy Virgin, and put yourself, as well as your Kingdoms, under her Protection, seeing you cannot by any other Means, better obtain what may be needful for you, and for them. Be always, as you ought, obedient to the Holy See, and to the Pope, as the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Protect and defend ever the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition, which may be call'd the Bulwark of the Faith, and to which it owes its Preservation in all its Purity in the Dominions of Spain; so that the Heresies which have afflicted the other Parts of *Christendom*, and produc'd such horrid and deplorable Ravages in them, could never be able to get Footing here. Bear Respect always to the Queen, and consider her as your own Mother, not only as long as God shall continue my Life, but after my Death, if it be his Will to take me first out of this World; answering, as becomes you, the affectionate Friendship she has constantly shewn you. Be careful to support her, that she may not want any thing, and that she may be respected as she ought, by all your Subjects. Love your Brothers, looking on yourself as their Father, since I substitute you in my Room, and give them such Education as is worthy of Christian Princes. Do

Justice equally to all your Subjects, high and low, without Exception of Persons. Defend the low against the Violences and Exactions that may be set on Foot against them. Redress the Vexations the *Indians* suffer. Ease your People as much as you can; and in so doing, supply what the turbulent Times of my Reign would not permit me to do, and which I most sincerely wish I had done, in Return to the Zeal and Affection which they have always shewn for me, which I shall always keep impress'd on my Heart, and which you ought to bear in Mind. To conclude, have continually before your Eyes two holy Kings, who are the Glory of *Spain*, and of *France*, *St. Ferdinand*, and *St. Lewis*: These I propose to you for your Example, and they ought to move you the more, because you are illustrious by their Blood: As they were great Kings, and at the same Time great Saints, imitate them in each of those Glories, but may their Example lead you chiefly in the last, for that is the essential one. I beseech God with my whole Heart, my well beloved Son, to grant you his Grace, and to endue you with those Gifts which shall be necessary to you in your Administration; that I may have the Consolation to hear it said in my Retirement, that you are a great King, and a great Saint. This will rejoyce a Father who loves, and will ever love you tenderly, and hopes you will ever preserve those Sentiments towards him, which he has hitherto found by Experience to be in you.

I the King.

The above Renunciation having been read in the Council of *Castille*, the said Council declar'd, that King *Lewis* might immediately take the Government upon him, without assembling the *Cortes*, as having been already sworn to and acknowledg'd Prince of *Spain*.

A Circular Letter was likewise sent by his Majesty's Direction, to the Persons whom before his Renunciation, he thought fit to establish in the chief Offices of the Court and Government; which Letter is as follows:

THE King having resolv'd to retire, and to withdraw himself absolutely from the Government of this Monarchy, by renouncing the Crown, with all its Dominions, Kingdoms, and Lordships, in Favour of his eldest Son Don *Lewis*, Sworn Prince of *Spain*, his Majesty commands me to acquaint you, that his Will is,
you

you continue to serve the said Prince in the Employment you now possess.

Grimaldo.

Employments and Promotions which the King left settled at the Time of his renouncing the Crown.

The King's Household.

Steward, the Duke of *Escalona*.

Master of the Horse, the Duke of *Arco*, and the Reversion to the Count *de Santistevan del Puerto*, on whom the Presidentship of the Orders was conferr'd.

Butler, the Count *de Altamira*.

Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, the same who were so before.

Captains of the Life-Guards, the same who were so before.

Captain of the Company of Halbardiers, the Prince of *Masera*.

The Queen's Household.

Steward, the Marquess *de Santa Cruz*, and the Reversion to the Marquess *de Valero*, on whom the Presidentship of the *Indias* was conferr'd.

Master of the Horse, the Duke of *Jovenazo*, Prince of *Chelamar*.

All the other Employments, of both Households, were confirm'd to those who serv'd before.

The Cabinet Council.

The Archbishop of *Toledo*.

The Bishop of *Pampelona*, Inquisitor-General.

The President of *Castille*, the Marquess *de Miraval*.

The Marquess *de Valero*.

Don Miguel Francisco Guerra.

The Marquess *de Lede*.

The Count *de Santistevan del Puerto*.

Secretaries.

Of the Dispatches of State and Foreign Affairs, Don John Baptist *Orendain*.

Of the Dispatches relating to the *Indies*, and the Marine, Don Antonio *Sopenna*.

The rest confirm'd in their Employments.

New Knights of the Golden Fleece.

The Duke of *Mirandola*.
 The Duke of *Medina Celi*.
 The Duke of *Medina Sidonia*.
 The Duke of *Arco*.
 The Marquess *de Santa Cruz*.
 The Marquess *de Grimaldo*.
 The Marquess *de Valouse*.
 The Marquess *Scotti*.
 Don *Antonio de Arduino*.

The abovemention'd Cabinet-Council consisting of seven Persons, all *Spaniards*, except the Marquess *de Lede*, who was a Native of *Flanders*, were entrusted with the chief Direction of Affairs, under the new King; who sent to desire Leave of his Father to pay his Duty to him, and kiss his Hand; but this was not granted for the present; nor was the Offer made at the same Time, accepted, to let the Life-Guards continue to attend their Majesties at *St. Ildephonso*: However, the new King order'd, that a Guard of twelve Men, with an Officer, and a Cadet, should keep at the Castle of *Balsain*, to be at Hand in Case of any unforeseen Accident, that Castle being but a small Way distant from *St. Ildefonso*; where King *Philip* remain'd attended only by the Marquess *de Grimaldo*, and the Marquess *de Valouse*; and the Queen, by Donna *Laura*, who had been her Nurse, and by two Ladies of her Bedchamber. The Pension which their Catholick Majesties reserv'd to themselves, was 600,000 Crowns a Year, making somewhat more than 100,000 Pistoles; and they likewise reserv'd 150,000 Crowns for each of the Infantes.

King *Philip*, a few Days before his Abdication, publish'd an Edict, the Preamble whereof being very remarkable, deserves a Place in this Collection. The said Preamble is as follows:

HAVING consider'd what was represented to me by the Council in their Report of the 19th of *October* last hereto annex'd, and having likewise consider'd all that was represented to me at the same Time, by the Council of the Treasury, upon the different Points referr'd to them; particularly the putting into a Method on proper

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Conditions, the Farms of the Royal Revenues, so far as the Remedies propos'd for relieving the Poverty and Misery which the People now labour under, may be attain'd : And having consider'd all with the greatest Attention, and with the sincerest Desire to procure the Relief which the miserable Condition the whole Kingdom is in, and with which I am most sensibly affected, does indispensably require ; well understanding that the Means of such Relief must be effectual as they are absolutely necessary : I have resolv'd, in order to prevent for the future the Grievances and heavy Damage which the People have suffer'd by the Farmers and Collectors of the Royal Revenues, that the Contracts for the Farms shall henceforward be reduc'd and restrain'd by the general Laws, &c.

Soon after King *Philip's* Abdication, the Jesuit *Bermudas*, Confessor to that Prince, wrote the following Letter to the Rector of the Imperial College at *Madrid*.

I Do not at all wonder that your Reverence should be struck with so great Admiration at the heroick Action which the King has newly perform'd. Doubtless, *Philip V.* is become more glorious by resigning the Kingdom of *Spain*, than his Grandfather *Lewis the Great*, could make himself by his Conquests, and the Splendor of his Victories. An Action so beautiful and so great, cannot be sufficiently priz'd. But what would more surprize the whole World, is that Tranquillity, that Joy, with which he blesses God. He appears more contented with having renounc'd a Crown for God, than he could be, had he made himself Master of all the Kingdoms of the Earth. You can have no Notion of this without seeing him. Much Discourse will be rais'd among Men ; some will blame, some will approve, some will be astonish'd at, perhaps some will ridicule, this Resolution. All this he is very sensible of, but he seeks not the Applause of Men, he fears not their Censures, he even laughs at their Raillery. I never thought to have seen any thing like this ; but God, for edifying his Church, for confounding Libertines, and for encouraging the Pious, has been pleas'd to give us so great an Example.

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The Letter which King *Lewis* wrote in Answer to that of his Father, inserted above, is as follows :

S I R,

AFTER having with all *Spain*, admir'd that Heroick Action at which the whole World, is astonish'd, and that Magnanimity with which you determin'd yourself to trample the Grandeur of this World under your Feet, and to renounce Ambition with all its Splendour and Charms ; I know not, when I come to reflect on the Reasons which engag'd you to it, whether I have most Cause for Joy or Fear. I am not ignorant, that nothing is more glorious than to reign over an infinite Number of People ; neither am I unacquainted with the Obligations which that supreme Rank, to which so many indispensable Duties are attached, lays me under. As often as I think on the pious Motives which induc'd you to throw down the heavy Burden of Royalty, I tremble to see myself expos'd on a Sea so tempestuous as that on which I am now embark'd, at an Age so tender and unexperienc'd.

Far from suffering my Eyes to be dazzled with the gaudy Lustre of a Crown, I feel the Weight of it, and know all its Duties. I am very sensible, that when God places us over other Men, he puts the Supreme Power into our Hands, not so much to command, as to protect and defend them in all Times of Danger. We are as much their Fathers, as we are their Sovereigns : We ought to treat them more like our Children, than our Subjects ; and that our Reign over them may be such, as that their Obedience may be the Effect rather of Love than of Fear ; because the true Glory of Kings consists in being belov'd by their Subjects ; and that Princes cannot raise more magnificent Trophies any where, than in the Hearts of their People.

I shall therefore now take all the Care that I can to tread in your August Steps, and to imitate you as far as lies in my Power, not only in Matters relating to the Government of those vast Dominions which you have left to my Direction, but also in Things which have a Respect to that supreme Majesty, for whose Sake you have left all Things ; that Being, who alone deserves to be the Object of all our Attention and Application.

I shall

I shall do my utmost to render myself worthy of the Title I bear, and not to contradict those pious Sentiments with which you ever inspir'd me. I know that the first and greatest Duties of a King, is his Religion, which he ought not only to profess openly, but also to protect and propagate as much as lies in his Power. I shall continually keep before my Eyes the Examples of those Great Kings our Ancestors, of whom you so often spoke to me: Their Conduct shall always be the Rule of my Actions; I will conform myself as much as possible to those illustrious Models; and their Zeal for our holy Religion, shall serve me as a Looking-Glass, to which I shall always study to conform.

Being perswaded that Kings are answerable before God for the Crimes which their Subjects commit by the ill Examples which they gave them; and that as they are rais'd higher than other Men, they have more Accounts to render to his Divine Majesty; I have need even of all your Wisdom to be my Guide in a Tract so difficult. I am not so blinded with Self-Conceit, as to think myself sure not to stumble in a Path so crabbed, that the most consummate Experience is scarce sufficient to carry one through it. I expect all my Glory from the Prudence of your Counsels, and of those of that illustrious Princess; who after having shar'd with you in the Burden of the Crown, was willing to be your Companion also in your Retreat. I have respected her all my Life long as if she had been my own Mother, and shall have the same Veneration for her, as if she had given me Birth.

I shall have the same Regard for the Princes my Brothers; being sensible how far the Ties of Honour and Nature bind me. If your Goodness and my Birthright have made any Difference between them and me, the Tenderneſs I have always had for them, will make me treat them as their Brother, rather than as their King; and the same Union which has been between us hitherto, shall last for ever.

If after all your Kindness for me, and the shining Proofs which you have given me of it, there remain any Vows for me to put up for the Happiness of my Subjects, and for my own Satisfaction, 'tis to have the Comfort of enjoying you a long Time, and of hearing you declare one Day, *That you never repented of having yielded the Scepter to a Son, whom your own Care has render'd worthy to hold it.* What Joy can be greater than

this to a Son, who, next to God, loves none so well as you; who saw you without Envy, wear a Crown, which he wish'd might flourish on your Head for many Ages, and who desir'd nothing so much in this World, as more and more to deserve that Tendernefs, of which you have given him the most glorious Demonstrations.

God grant, that after I have trod a while in your Steps, I may have the same true Notion that you have of the vain Greatness of this World; and being sensibly affected with its Nothingness, I may imitate you likewise in your Retreat, and prefer great and solid Happiness to Honours that are transitory and perishing.

LOUIS.

Dated at the Palace of Ildefonso, Feb. 22, 1724.

Upon King *Philip's* Renunciation, it may not be improper to give a brief Account of the Genealogy of the late and present Kings of *Spain*, and of the Countries subject to the *Spanish* Monarchy.

PHILIP V. late King of *Spain*, second Son of *Lewis*, late Dauphin of *France*, and of *Mary-Anne* of *Bavaria*, his Wife, was born Dec. 19, N. S. 1683, and styl'd Duke of *Anjou*, bearing the Arms of *France*, with a Border Gules; 'till upon the Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain*, which happen'd Nov. 1. 1700, that Crown devolv'd by Right of Blood upon his Father the Dauphin, as being the only Son of *Mary Teresa*, Daughter of *Philip IV.* Sister to *Charles II.* (both of *Spain*) and Wife of *Lewis XIV.* of *France*. But *Charles II.* to prevent the Union of the two Crowns, as he gave out, did by his last Will appoint the said Duke of *Anjou*, Universal Heir to the *Spanish* Monarchy; which Will being accepted at the Court of *France*, that young Prince, being then but seventeen Years of Age, was accordingly proclaim'd King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Philip V.* in all the Countries depending upon that Monarchy; and setting out from *Verfailles*, Dec. 4. 1700, he arriv'd at *Madrid*, Feb. 18 following.

His former Wife was *Mary-Louise-Gabrielle*, Daughter of *Victor-Amedeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, now King of *Sardinia*, and of *Anne* Daughter of *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, by the Princess *Henrietta*, Daughter to King *Charles I.* of *England*.

England. This Queen was born Sept. 17, 1688, marry'd Nov. 3, 1701, and dy'd Feb. 14, 1714, leaving Issue,

1. *Lewis*, Prince of the *Austria's*, now King of *Spain*, born at *Madrid*, Aug. 25, 1707, made Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost, March 18, 1717, and marry'd Nov. 11, 1721, to *Mademoiselle de Montpensier*, a Daughter of the late Duke of *Orleans*, born Dec. 11, 1709.

2. *Don Philip*, Infante of *Spain*, born at *Madrid*, June 7, 1714. And

3. *Don Ferdinand*, Infante of *Spain*, born at *Madrid*, Sept. 23, 1713.

Before the Year 1714 was concluded, King *Philip* marry'd his present Queen, *Elizabeth Farnese*, only Daughter of *Odoad Farnese*, Hereditary Prince of *Parma*; which Princess was born Oct. 25, 1692, and has had Issue,

1. *Don Carlos*, Infanta of *Spain*, born Jan. 10, 1716, and marry'd (Nov. 26, 1722) to *Philippe-Elizabeth Mademoiselle de Beaujouis*, another Daughter of the late Duke of *Orleans*, born Dec. 18, 1714.

2. *Don Francisco*, Infante of *Spain*, born March 21, 1717, and dy'd at *Madrid* a Month after.

3. *N. Infanta* of *Spain*, born March 31, 1718, and marry'd (Nov. 25, 1721) to *Lewis XV.* the present French King, who was born Feb. 15, 1710.

King *Charles II.* was born at *Madrid*, Oct. 26, 1661; began his Reign, Nov. 19, 1665; and dy'd Nov. 1, 1700, as is above remark'd.

Philip IV. Father of *Charles II.* was born April 8, 1605; and dy'd Sept. 17, 1665. He was the Son of *Philip III.* by his Queen, *Margaret*, Daughter of Archduke *Charles*, who resided at *Gratz* in *Stiria*; and was the Son of *Philip II.* by his fourth Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to the Emperor *Maximilian II.*

Mary-Anne, Mother of *Charles II.* was born Dec. 22, 1632; marry'd Nov. 8, 1649, and dy'd at *Madrid*, May 16, 1696. She was Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* by his first Wife, *Mary*, Daughter of *Philip III.* King of *Spain*, by *Margaret*, Daughter of the Archduke *Charles II.*

Mary-Louise de Bourbon, first Wife of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, was Daughter to *Philip*, Duke of *Orleans*, by his first Wife, *Henrietta*, Daughter to *Charles I.* King of *England*, who lay in of her, March 17, 1662. She was marry'd Nov. 17, 1679; and dy'd Feb. 12, 1689.

Mary-Anne, second Wife of *Charles II.* was Daughter of *Philip-William*, Elector *Palatine*, by *Elizabeth-Anne*.

Daughter to *George II.* Landgräve of *Hesse Darmstadt*. This Queen was born Oct. 28, 1667; marry'd May 4, 1690; and is now Dowager of *Spain*, keeping her Court at *Bayonne* in *France*.

Mary-Teresa, Sister to King *Charles II.* was Daughter of *Philip IV.* by his first Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry IV.* of *France*, by *Mary de Medicis*, Daughter to *Francis* Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Margaret-Teresa, Sister of *Charles II.* was Daughter to *Philip IV.* by his second Wife. She was born July 12, 1651; marry'd Dec. 12, 1666, to *Leopold*, Emperor of *Germany*, and dy'd March 12, 1673.

Don John of *Austria* was a Natural Son of *Philip IV.* by *Mary Calderona*, a Comedian. He was born April 7, 1629, own'd by the King his Father, 1642; and in 1647, subdu'd the City of *Naples*, which had revolted: In 1664, he lost the Battle of *Evora*, wherein the Army of *Castille* was entirely defeated by the *Portuguese*. He dy'd at *Madrid*, Sept. 17, 1687. By a Mistress, who after his Death, retir'd into a Convent of *Carmelites* at *Madrid*, he left two Daughters, Nuns, one at *Madrid*, the other at *Ghent*.

Alphonso-Henriquez, another Natural Son of *Philip IV.* dy'd Bishop of *Malaga*, and Great Inquisitor of *Spain*, July 30, 1692.

Ferdinand-Gonzales de Valdez, also a Natural Son of *Philip IV.* dy'd Governor of *Novara*, and Master of the Ordinance for the Dutchy of *Milan*, Feb. 6, 1702.

Beside whom, there was also *Don Carlos* of *Austria*, a fourth Natural Son of *Philip IV.*

The Countries left in his Catholick Majesty's Possession by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, are these which follow:

1. All *Spain*, which formerly compris'd fourteen Kingdoms.

2. Upon the Coasts of *Africa*, the Fortresses of *Ceuta*, *Larache*, and *Melilla*. That of *Oran* in the Kingdom of *Algier*, was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1509; and retaken by the *Moors* in 1708.

3. The *Canary Islands*.

4. The *Philippine Islands*.

5. In *America*, *New Spain*, or *New Mexico*. In *Florida*, the Forts of *St. Matthew* and *St. Augustine*. All the *Terra Firma*; *Peru*, *Calli*, *Tucuman*, *Chica*, *La Plata*, the *Island*

Island of *Hispaniola*; and among the *Antilles*, *Sottovento*, *La Trinidad*, and *Marguaria*.

6. *Las Islas de los Ladrones*.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, *Sicily* was yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, who afterwards exchange'd it with the Emperor for *Sardinia*; beside which, his Imperial Majesty had the *Netherlands*, and the States of *Italy*. And *England* had the Island of *Minorca*, and the Town of *Gibraltar*.

The King of *Spain* lays Claim to,

1. The Dutchy of *Burgundy*, on Account of the Marriage of *Mary*, Daughter and sole Heir to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, with the Emperor *Maximilian* of *Austria*, from whom *Philip I.* of *Spain* descended.

2. *Roussillon*, as a Dependency on *Catalonia*, which *Peter* King of *Aragon*, mortgaged to *Lewis XI.* of *France*, in 1467, for the Sum of 300,000 Crowns in Gold. *Charles VII.* afterward engaging in War to recover the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, yielded that Country to *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, and quitted him of the 300,000 Crowns, upon Condition that he should not disturb him in his Conquests; but the *Spaniard* not abiding by that Article of the Treaty, the said County reverted to *France*.

3. *Portugal*, grounded upon the Conquest of that Kingdom by *Alphonso*, King of *Aragon*, conducted by *Henry*, a Bastard of the House of *Lorraine*, to whom he had given one of his Natural Daughters in Marriage, and in that Consideration, made him King of *Portugal*. *Henry's* Posterity being at an End in King *Sebastian*, who dy'd without Issue, his Brother, a Cardinal Priest, gave the Kingdom of *Portugal* to *Philip II.* of *Spain*, who enjoy'd it accordingly, as well as his Son *Philip III.* But in the Reign of *Philip IV.* Anno 1641, the Duke of *Braganza*, as next Heir to *Sebastian*, got himself declar'd King, and brought about an entire Revolution.

4 The Kingdom of *Jerusalem*. The Emperor *Frederick II.* by his Marriage with *Jolanda*, Daughter of *John* King of *Jerusalem*, had a Right to this Kingdom as his Wife's Dowry; and accordingly, having driven away the *Saracens*, and taken Possession, he was crown'd King of *Jerusalem* in 1229.

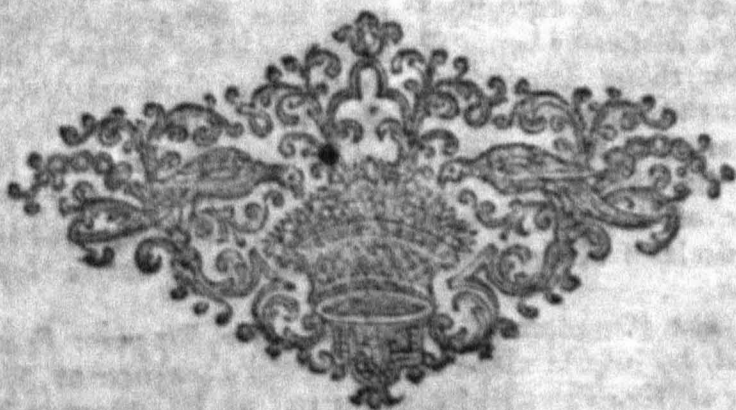
5. The Kingdom of *England*; grounded on the Marriage of *Philip II.* with *Mary*, Daughter to *Henry VII.*

King of England; whereby a mutual Contract was made, that the Survivor should inherit the other's Dominions.

6. *Tuscany*, by the Emperor *Charles V.* who advanc'd *Laurence de Medicis* to the Dignity of Duke and Prince of *Tuscany*, and prevail'd with him to marry one of his Natural Daughters.

7. The Isle of *Malta*, which the same *Charles V.* gave to the Knights, as a Fief, upon Condition that they should maintain the Streight between *Sicily* and *Africa*, pay a yearly Tribute to the King of *Spain*, and render him Homage and Fealty.

F I N I S.



THE *Historical Register.*

NUMBER XXXV.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proceedings of the Second Session of the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain, continu'd from Page 161 of the preceding Register.



IN the 4th of March, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of the Supply, and came to to a Resolution, which being on Thursday the 5th, reported by Mr. Farrer, was agreed to, as follows, *viz.* That his Majesty be enabled to grant such Relief as his Majesty in his great Goodness shall think fit, to Robert Dalziel, late Earl of Carnarvon, out of the Moneys arisen or to arise by Sale of the Estate by him forfeited for the Use of the Publick, for the Payment of his Debts, and for the Support and Maintenance of himself and Family; subject to a proportionable Part of the Demands of such Creditors, whose Claims have been allow'd upon, and do affect the said Estate in the same Manner as if the said Sum had been paid into the Exchequer of Scotland. Hereupon a Motion was made, that this House would not receive any further Petitions from any Person whatsoever, touching the Estates forfeited in the late Rebellion, and granted by his Majesty to the Publick; but the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative. The same Day, an ingross'd Bill for punishing Mutiny and De-
fection,

sertion, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On the 6th, Mr. *Farrer* reported to the House the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the Malt-Bill, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee of the whole House, about the Bill to explain and amend the Swearing Act: And a Clause being offer'd to be added to the Bill, relating to Papists registering Leases of their Estates, a Debate arose thereupon, which was adjourn'd to the next Morning.

Accordingly, on Saturday the 7th, the House resum'd the said Debate, and the said Clause being read a second Time, was order'd to be made Part of the Bill, which, with other Amendments made thereto, was order'd to be ingross'd.

On Monday the 9th, an ingross'd Bill *for continuing the Duties on Malt*, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd and sent up to the Lords: After which, several Accounts from the Commissioners of the Customs were presented to the House.

March 10. Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House a Bill, relating to the Duties on Coffee, Tea, Cocoa-Nuts, &c. which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. Then Mr. *Plomer* reported the Amendments made in a Committee, to the Bill *for the better viewing, searching, and examining of all Drugs*, &c. which, with other Amendments were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

On the 11th, the ingross'd Bill for explaining and amending the Swearing Act of the last Session of Parliament, was read the third Time, (and with an Amendment made thereto) pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 12. Mr. *Eudor*, from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in Scotland, presented to the Commons several Accounts of the gross and neat Produce of the Customs and Excise there; and after the dispatching of some private Business, the Call of the House was further adjourn'd to the Tuesday sev'nnight, the 24th of that Month.

On Friday the 13th, the ingross'd Bill *for the better viewing, searching, and examining of all Drugs*, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: after which, the Bill about the Duties on Coffee, Tea,

Cocoa-

Cocoa-Nuts, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The next Day (March 14) Mr. Conyers reported from the Committee appointed to inspect what Laws are expir'd or near expiring, and to report their Opinion which of them are fit to be reviv'd, or continu'd, That they had inspected the Laws accordingly; and had come to several Resolutions, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were read and agreed unto by the House, and are as follows,

1. That an Act pass'd in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, *An Act for continuing the Acts therein mention'd, for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England*, is near expiring, and ought to be continu'd for the further Term of 11 Years.

2. That an Act made in the Third Year of his Majesty's Reign (intituled, *An Act for the better regulating of Pilots for the conducting of Ships and Vessels from Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet, up the Rivers of Thames and Medway*) together with a Clause for further Explanation thereof, in an Act pass'd in the Seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign (entitled, *An Act for the further preventing his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the East-Indies under foreign Commissions; and for encouraging and further securing the lawful Trade thereto; and for the further regulating the Pilots of Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet*) which is near expir'd, be further continu'd from the Time of the Expiration thereof, for the Space of seven Years, and from thence to the End of the then Session of Parliament.

3. That an Act pass'd in the Fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign (entitled, *An Act for continuing the Act made in the Eighth Year of the late Queen Anne, to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread; and for continuing the Act made in the Twelfth Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, for the better Encouragement of the making of Sail-cloth in Great Britain*) which is near expiring, be further continu'd from the Expiration thereof for seven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. Then the ingross'd Bill for rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in the City of London, as also the ingross'd Bill for complementing and rebuilding

rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Martin's in the Fields were read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. After which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to explain and amend an Act made in the 6th Year of his Majesty's Reign, for ascertaining the Breadth, and preventing Frauds and Abuses in manufacturing Serges, Pladings, and Fingrums, &c.* And a Bill for Relief of insolvent Debtors was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

Hitherto, the House of Lords had been employ'd in hearing Causes upon Appeals from Decrees in Chancery, and other private Business: But on Monday the 16th of March, their Lordships being in a Grand Committee, on the Bill for *punishing Mutiny and Desertion*, there arose a very warm Debate, upon a Motion made by the Lord Trevor, for leaving out of the Number of the Land-Forces to be continu'd, the four thousand additional Men rais'd the Year before. His Lordship represented, ' That the ' Conspiracy mention'd in his Majesty's Speech at the ' opening the last Session of Parliament, which was the ' Occasion of this Augmentation of the Land-Forces, being now happily extinguish'd, and thereby the Cause ' of raising that additional Number being perfectly remov'd, there was not the least Reason or Pretence for ' continuing that Number. That the keeping on foot a ' greater Army in Time of Peace, than was absolutely ' necessary for the Security of the King's Person and Government, was very dangerous to our happy Constitution: And considering the great Tranquillity we enjoy'd both at Home and abroad, he could not but apprehend, the Number of regular Forces, allow'd by ' this Bill, to be much greater than was necessary for ' that End. That if so great an Army was allow'd to ' be continu'd, in our present happy Circumstances, a ' Standing Army would thereby become an essential Part ' of our Constitution, since the Reasons for keeping it ' up in Perpetuity would grow stronger every Year, ' and in every succeeding Reign: For on the one ' Hand, it cannot, with any Probability, be foreseen ' or expected, that in any future Time, there will be ' less Reason to be given than at present, for justifying the Necessity of keeping up so great an Army, ' there being now as little Danger to our present happy ' Establishment, to be fear'd either from Insurrections ' at Home, or by any Disturbance or Invasions from abroad,

‘ broad, as the Nature and Instability of Humane Affairs
‘ will allow of. And on the other hand, if so numerous
‘ an Army be at present allow’d of in Parliament, no
‘ Argument can hereafter be urg’d for the reducing the
‘ Number in any future Reign, but what will seem to
‘ carry with it too great a Distrust of the Prince then
‘ on the Throne, and will be construed to imply, that
‘ the same Confidence is not to be repos’d in him,
‘ as in his Predecessors.’ His Lordship added, ‘ ’Twas
‘ not out of any Distrust he entertain’d either of his Ma-
‘ jesty or his Ministers, that he was for reducing Part
‘ of the Army: That on the contrary, he was fully con-
‘ vinc’d, his Majesty will never make an ill Use of his
‘ Power, of which they had a sure Earnest in the E-
‘ quity and Moderation, with which his Majesty had go-
‘ vern’d hitherto; but as they could not promise them-
‘ selves and expect, that so good and so just a King should
‘ always fill the Throne, it was Prudence early to pre-
‘ vent the Inconveniencies and Dangers to which our
‘ excellent Constitution and Liberties would be expos’d,
‘ in Case, in any succeeding Reign, an ambitious Prince,
‘ and ill Ministers, should have so great a Number of
‘ Troops at their Disposal. That it was notorious, that
‘ all the States of *Europe*, that have lost their Liberties,
‘ have been enslav’d by their own Armies, whose Officers
‘ and Commanders growing every Day in Power, do, at
‘ last, turn it against those from whom they had at first
‘ their Commissions; of which we had a fatal Example,
‘ in *England*, still fresh in our Memories, in the Person of
‘ *Oliver Cromwell*. That besides the four thousand ad-
‘ ditional Men, the regular Forces were double the Num-
‘ ber of those kept on foot, after the Peace of *Ryswick*,
‘ in the Reign of King *William* of glorious Memory;
‘ and more numerous, by one Third, than in the late
‘ Queen’s Reign, after the Peace of *Utrecht*; that there-
‘ fore they are more than sufficient to secure the Govern-
‘ ment against any sudden intestine Commotion; which
‘ is the less to be apprehended, by Reason of the general
‘ Affection which the People had lately shewn in taking
‘ the Oaths, tho’ many of them that took them, were
‘ not requir’d to do it, by the Act pass’d the last Session;
‘ and, he was confident, that except a few Persons of de-
‘ sperate Principles and Fortunes, who might hope to
‘ fish in troubled Waters, there was no Body in *England*,
‘ that had any thing to lose, that wish’d for a Revolu-
‘ tion. That if we look’d abroad, it appear’d, that by
‘ the

' the happy Influence of his Majesty's wife Counfels,
 ' and the good Alliances that had been enter'd into and
 ' cemented, all *Europe* enjoy'd a profound Peace, which,
 ' in all Probability, would be lasting: But that in Case
 ' of a Rupture with any neighbouring Prince, our Fleet,
 ' which was certainly the most numerous, and the best
 ' in all *Christendom*, would defend us against any fore-
 ' Invasion or Insult. That the Pay of the four thousand
 ' additional Men, amounted to a good Sum of Money.
 ' That indeed, at another Juncture, that Expence might
 ' easily be born; but that in the present Circumstances,
 ' when the Nation is involv'd in so great a Debt, and
 ' groans under the Load of heavy Taxes, this additional
 ' Charge is very considerable. That his Majesty, in his
 ' gracious Speech at the opening of this Session of Par-
 ' liament, having in a particular Manner, recommended
 ' to the House of Commons the putting the National
 ' Debt in a Method of being gradually reduc'd and paid;
 ' 'twas with the greatest Satisfaction he took Notice,
 ' that some Progress had already been made in that great
 ' and important Undertaking; and that, in order to im-
 ' prove that good Beginning, not only the Pay of these
 ' additional Forces, but also all other needless Expences,
 ' ought, in his Opinion, to be apply'd to the Increase
 ' of the Sinking Fund.' His Lordship concluded as he
 ' had begun, with the most earnest Professions of his sin-
 ' cere and entire Affection for his Majesty's Sacred Per-
 ' son and Government, and for his Royal Family, on
 ' whose Prosperity, under God, absolutely depend both
 ' our present Felicity, and the Preservation of our Laws,
 ' Liberties, Properties, and holy Religion.

The Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Principal Secretary of
 State, answer'd the Lord *Treuer*, and, among other
 Things, said, ' That he agreed with that noble Lord, in
 ' some Parts of his Speech, but was sorry he differ'd
 ' from him in others. That he was thoroughly per-
 ' swaded of his entire Affection to his Majesty's Person,
 ' and the present happy Settlement, nor did he in the
 ' least doubt, but he saw with Pleasure, the Progress
 ' that had been already made towards reducing the Na-
 ' tional Debt: But that, at the same Time, they ought
 ' to consider, that as the happy Tranquillity we at pre-
 ' sent enjoy, is in some Measure owing to the Strength
 ' of the Government, so it was Prudence not to weaken
 ' that Strength, because the same might affect publick
 ' Credit;

Credit, which being founded on the Security of the Government, if that Security was render'd precarious, they would soon see the Funds and Stocks fall 10 or 12 per Cent. which would render the Reduction of the National Debt altogether impracticable, since it was impossible to reduce that Debt, otherwise than by public Credit. That it was notorious, that before the late Augmentation of regular Forces, the Government could not form and march a Body of three or four thousand Men, against any sudden Attempt, either at Home, or from abroad, without leaving the King's Person, the Royal Family, the Capital of the Kingdom, and the fortify'd Places expos'd; and therefore the said Augmentation was become absolutely necessary to prevent these Dangers and Inconveniencies. That the Number of the Troops now on foot was not so great as to afford any just Ground of Jealousy, since the present Forces are much inferior to those the Crown had formerly. That by the ancient and Gothick Constitution of the Government, the King had at his Disposall the Militia of the Realm, which chiefly consisted in Archers, who were kept in constant Discipline and Exercise, the Memory of which is still preserv'd, there being almost in every Village a Place call'd *But-Lane*. That the Invention of Fire-Arms had made a great Alteration in the ancient Constitution, and, instead of Archers, the Crown rais'd as many regular Troops as were thought necessary upon any Emergency. That Queen *Elizabeth*, who had many Enemies both at Home and abroad, constantly kept a considerable Body of Troops in the *Netherlands*, without any Contradiction from her Parliaments, and thereby maintain'd herself on the Throne, and overcame all her Enemies. That if King *Charles I.* had steer'd the same Course, he might in all Probability, have preserv'd both his Crown and his Life, since he lost both, only for want of a sufficient Force to suppress Faction, which was the principal Source of all the Calamities and Enormities, in which the Nation was afterwards involv'd. That upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* they who at that Time had the Management of Affairs, did not think it proper to keep up a great Number of regular Troops, and therefore chose to restore to the Crown its ancient Power over the Militia of the Kingdom; but that there was a Secret in that. That King *James II.* not trusting to the Militia, had an Army

" Army of 20000 Men, which would have secur'd him
 " the Crown, had he not given a General Disgust to
 " his People, by violating the fundamental Laws, and
 " endeavouring to subvert the Constitution in Church
 " and State. That in the Reign of King *William* of glo-
 " rious Memory, when some leading Men in the Parlia-
 " ment thought fit to disband the Army, after the Peace
 " of *Ryswick*, they fell upon a Project to secure the Go-
 " vernment, which was to raise and discipline the Mi-
 " litia; but that they soon after perceiv'd the unprofita-
 " bleness of that Scheme, the Militia proving a great Bur-
 " den to the People, and of no Service to the Government.
 " That the Reduction of the Army had then a double ill
 " Effect; for on the one Hand, it oblig'd King *William* and
 " his Ministers to enter into a Treaty of Partition, and on
 " the other Hand, it very probably encourag'd *France* to
 " break that Treaty, which occasion'd a second War, and
 " was the Source of two Thirds of that heavy Debt,
 " under which the Nation labours at this Day. That the
 " disbanding of the Army had almost the same ill Effect
 " in the Reign of the late Queen, having encourag'd
 " *Lewis XIV.* to furnish the Pretender with a Land-
 " Force and a Fleet to invade these Kingdoms. That if
 " at present they weaken'd the Hands of the Govern-
 " ment, we should be expos'd to the like Insults and
 " Attempts. That if our Enemies may be credited in
 " an Affair, in which it is their Interest to speak Truth,
 " they seem'd confidently assur'd of Success, in their De-
 " sign of overturning the Government, provided they
 " had only an Assistance of three or four thousand Men
 " from abroad; and that considering the Method now pra-
 " ctis'd in Imbarkations, how good and how strong soever
 " our Fleet may be, it was impossible to hinder a foreign
 " Prince, who should have a Mind to undertake it, to
 " throw such a Number of Men upon *England*. Conclu-
 " ding, that the constant Tenor of his Majesty's Admini-
 " stration since his happy Accession to the Throne, ought
 " to convince every Body, that by the continuing the
 " Number of regular Forces now on foot, his Majesty
 " and Ministers have nothing in View but the publick
 " Safety and Security, and thereby to give the People
 " an Opportunity to improve Trade, and encourage In-
 " dustry, as the only Means to retrieve their former
 " Losses.

The Duke of *Warton*, who reply'd to the Lord *Town-
 shend*, said in Substance, ' That though he was sensible
 whatever

' whatever he could offer, would have but little Weight,
 ' nevertheless, as the Matter under Debate, was of the
 ' last Importance, and highly concern'd the Fundamen-
 ' tal Constitution, he thought it incumbent upon him,
 ' as a Member of that August Assembly, to deliver his
 ' Opinion; hoping, that any Mistake he should com-
 ' mit, would be excus'd upon Account of his Want of
 ' Experience. That he wonder'd the noble Peer who
 ' spoke last, should suggest, that without the additional
 ' Troops rais'd last Year, a Body of 3000 Men could not
 ' be drawn together; that he might easily be contradict-
 ' ed, since, before the raising of those Troops, we had
 ' seen near the Capital of the Kingdom, a Camp of be-
 ' tween three and four thousand Men, consisting only of
 ' the King's Guards, which was sufficient to secure the
 ' Government against any sudden Attempt. That he
 ' thought it no less strange, that in an Affair of so great
 ' Importance, and in the supreme Council of the Realm,
 ' any Mention should be made of the Opinion of En-
 ' mies; that by this, he suppos'd, were meant the Ab-
 ' stracts of some intercepted Letters, and anonymous
 ' Intelligence, that were printed last Year; on which
 ' he thought no Stress ought to be laid, but rather be
 ' look'd upon as the empty Imaginations of disaffected
 ' Persons, who, through the natural Propensity of all
 ' Men to believe what they wish for, easily deceive them-
 ' selves, and fondly entertain with vain Hopes, those
 ' they endeavour to engage in their Cause. That con-
 ' sidering the present great Tranquillity at Home, and
 ' the happy Situation of Affairs abroad, there seem'd to
 ' be no Occasion for keeping up so great a Number of
 ' Forces. That by his Majesty's Counsels, and power-
 ' ful Influence, a general Peace was establish'd in *Europe*,
 ' which, in all Appearance, would last many Years. That
 ' some Accidents, which 'twas fear'd, might have dis-
 ' turb'd it, had had contrary Effects: That the Death
 ' of the Regent had made no Alteration in *France*, for
 ' Things did run there in the same Chancel, and the
 ' Duke of *Bourbon*, who had succeeded the late Duke
 ' of *Orleans* in the Administration of Affairs, seem'd re-
 ' solv'd to cultivate the Friendship and good Intelligence
 ' his Predecessor had establish'd between the two Crowns.
 ' That in Relation to *Spain*, King *Philip's* Abdication
 ' would prove advantageous to the Peace of *Europe*, be-
 ' cause the *Italian* Faction and Ministry, which espoused
 ' the Pretender's Cause, were thereby laid aside. And

'as for the Emperor, he hop'd they had nothing to fear
 'from him, unless he would quarrel with us, for our
 'Kindness and Good-Nature to him, in suffering his
 'establishing an *East-India* Company at *Ostend*, to the
 'Prejudice of our own Company. But nevertheless, he
 'hop'd, a good Correspondence would still be maintain'd
 'between the two Courts. That thus there was nothing
 'to be fear'd from abroad, and yet much less at Home.
 'That the noble Lord who spoke before him, had run
 'over a great Part of our *English* History, and had en-
 'deavour'd to shew the Difference between the ancient
 'Gothick Government, and our modern Constitution;
 'that he would not follow him close through his long
 'Account of Bows, Archers, and Fire-Arms; but would
 'content himself with taking Notice, that according
 'to that noble Peer, the Power of the Militia was an-
 'ciently, and still remain'd in the Crown; but that it
 'was observable, that in some former Reigns, regular
 'Troops supply'd the Place of the Militia; and in o-
 'thers, Funds were provided to discipline the Militia,
 'and render them useful, in order to supply the Want
 'of regular Troops: But that at this Time, when the
 'Crown is possess'd of as much Power over the Militia
 'as ever, if so great a Number of regular Forces be al-
 'low'd to be kept up, the Fundamental Constitution
 'will be entirely chang'd and overturn'd, since thereby
 'an additional Strength is given to the Crown, without
 'any Equivalent to secure the Rights and Liberties of
 'the Subjects. That our Ancestors having ever judg'd
 'the Militia sufficient to secure the Government, we
 'ought not to deviate from that wise Institution, with-
 'out evident Necessity: That whatever might be sug-
 'gested, the Militia are not so useless, nor so much to be
 'despis'd, as some would pretend, since they did notable
 'Service during the last Rebellion, even in some Coun-
 'ties the most disaffected to the present Settlement; and if
 'Care was taken to discipline them well, he did not doubt
 'but the Militia might be made more useful. That the
 'Expence of raising and exercising the Militia might in-
 'deed, be greater than the maintaining regular Forces; but
 'that as the Danger to our Liberties, would be much less
 'from the Militia, so would the Grievance of that Ex-
 'pence be more easily born by the People. That in Ju-
 'stice to the Commanders and Officers of the Army, he
 'would readily acknowledge, that many of them had ap-
 'pear'd zealous Defenders of the Liberties of their
 Country,

Country, and had laid the Foundation of our present Happiness, by refusing to concur in the Designs of the late King *James II.* but that he had heard wise Men say, that if that Prince had turn'd out the old Officers he could not trust, and made new ones from among the common Soldiers, King *William* of glorious Memory, would not easily have brought about his Enterprize, at least, there would have been more Bloodshed: That after all, Standing Armies are inconsistent with a Free Government: And, as in future Generations, an ambitious Prince, and ill-designing Ministers might make Use of them to invade our Liberties, so it was Prudence to prevent that Danger betimes. That the single Instance of *Oliver Cromwell*, who came to the House of Commons, and turn'd out with open Force the very Men from whom he had his Authority, was a dreadful Example, which they ought ever to have before their Eyes. That he was thoroughly perswaded, they had nothing of that Nature to fear under his Majesty's auspicious Reign, or from the illustrious Princes of his Royal Family: But that it cannot be expected, that the Throne shall ever be fill'd by so good and so wise Princes. That besides, we are not so happy, as to have always the King amongst us; that at least once every two Years, his Majesty crosses the Sea to go over to his Dominions abroad; that for his Part, he was so far from finding Fault with it, that he rather thought it to be for our Advantage, because he could from thence have a nearer Prospect of the Affairs of *Europe*, and watch for our Security: But that, on the other Hand, if it should happen, that during his Majesty's Absence, the absolute Command of the Army should be delegated to one single Person, in such a Case, our Liberties and Properties might be in very great Danger, because such a Person would thereby be vested with an Authority equal to that of a *Stadt-Holder* in *Holland*. That he was both surpriz'd and sorry to see that a Lord, who had so great a Share in the Administration, should in so solemn and important a Debate, fetch Arguments from *Exchange-Alley*, and thereby put our excellent Constitution, and most essential Concerns in Competition with those of a few Stock-Jobbers. That on the other Hand, nothing, in his Opinion, could more effectually keep up and advance publick Credit, than the Confidence his Majesty and his Ministers would seem to repose in the Affections of the People,

by disbanding Part of the Army; and that the same would have the like good Effect with foreign Princes: Whereas if the Court seem'd to think so great a Number of Troops, necessary in Time of Peace, it visibly imply'd a Distrust of the Affections of the People, which on the one Hand, might increase the Disaffection at Home, and lessen his Majesty's Credit and Interest abroad.

The Lord Bathurst spoke next on the same Side, and, in particular, endeavour'd to shew the Weakness of the Arguments urg'd for keeping up the additional Forces, drawn from the Opinion of the Enemies of the Government, and the publick Funds. He added, That what distinguishes most a good and just Prince from a Tyrant, is, that the latter never thinks himself safe, without a great Number of Guards and Troops, whereas the first entirely confides in the Affections of his Subjects. That this was the Course which that wise Princess, Queen Elizabeth steer'd; for tho' she had many Enemies, both at Home and abroad, yet she never kept Standing Forces in England, but defeated all the Attempts made against her Person and Government with her Militia, and her Fleet, as her Predecessors had done before her. That upon King Charles the Second's Restoration, that Prince had a very plausible Pretence to have an Army; but his chief Ministers, the Earls of Southampton and Clarendon, who were at the same Time, great Patriots, as well as great Politicians, considering the Calamities an Army had brought upon the Nation under Cromwell, wisely judg'd, that Standing Forces are inconsistent with the Liberties of England; and that the Power of the Militia, with the Addition of Horse and Foot Guards, were sufficient to secure the King's Person and Government. That indeed, they had been told by a noble Lord of the other Side, that there was a Secret in it. That for his own Part, he could not guess what that Secret might be; but wish'd there may be no Secret at present, in the keeping up so great a Number of Forces. That it appear'd from an eminent Historian, who has given us the Detail and Circumstances of the late Revolution, that it was miraculously brought about, considering the great Number of Forces King James II. had on Foot; but as Miracles do not happen every Day, neither is it Prudence to expect them, but rather to endeavour by a wise Forecast, to prevent such like Dangers, as would infallibly have

‘ have come to pass, had not Providence visibly inter-
 ‘ pos’d. That he had a very good Opinion of many
 ‘ Officers in the Army, and had an Esteem for them, not
 ‘ only as brave and gallant Soldiers, but also as good
 ‘ *Englishmen* that would not enslave their Country: But
 ‘ yet, he would not trust his Liberty and Property in
 ‘ the Hands of Men that might take them away, if they
 ‘ pleas’d; for he knew no great Difference between a
 ‘ Man’s being Slave, and being in the Power of them
 ‘ that can make him one. That of all Men, Soldiers are
 ‘ known to be ambitious of advancing and exercising
 ‘ their Authority; and that the Example of *Cromwell’s*
 ‘ Army, who turn’d out the Parliament that rais’d
 ‘ them, ought to be a constant Warning against regular
 ‘ Troops.

The Lord *Cartaret*, one of his Majesty’s Principal
 Secretaries of State, who spoke after the Lord *Bathurst*,
 made it his Business to confute the Argument urg’d by
 the Lord *Trevor* and the Duke of *Wharton*, for the dis-
 banding the additional Troops, viz. the publick Tran-
 quillity: He said, ‘ This Tranquillity mainly proceed-
 ‘ ed from the Security of the Government, and as this
 ‘ Security was in some Measure, owing to the additional
 ‘ Forces, the latter were, in a Manner become necessary
 ‘ to preserve that happy Tranquillity. His Lordship,
 ‘ afterwards, shew’d the great Benefits and Advantages
 ‘ that flow from the Security of the Government; such
 ‘ as the Regard of the foreign Princes and States for
 ‘ the Crown of *Great Britain*; the Weight of his Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s Counsels in Negotiations abroad, which had pro-
 ‘ cur’d, and establish’d a general Peace in *Europe*; and
 ‘ in the last Place, the Restoration of Credit at Home,
 ‘ which had furnish’d the Means of putting the publick
 ‘ Debts in a Method of being gradually reduc’d; but
 ‘ if that Security was remov’d, it would immediately
 ‘ affect publick Credit, and thereby the Opportunity
 ‘ would be lost of easing the Nation of that immense
 ‘ Load of Debts it labours under. That he did not de-
 ‘ ny what a noble Peer had advanc’d, that before the
 ‘ last additional Forces were rais’d, there had been a
 ‘ Camp of three or four thousand Men in *Hyde-Park*;
 ‘ but that these were Troops necessary for the King’s
 ‘ Guard, and the Defence of the City of *London*, and
 ‘ therefore could not be spar’d to march either against
 ‘ an Enemy that should invade us; or to suppress any
 ‘ sudden Insurrection at Home, without exposing his Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s

' Majesty's Person, the Royal Family, and the Capital of
 ' the Kingdom. The present happy Situation of Affairs
 ' in *Europe* seem'd, indeed, to promise a lasting Peace:
 ' But that human Things are subject to so unexpected
 ' Vicissitudes, that the greatest Calms are often disturb'd
 ' on a sudden by violent Storms. That in case of a Rup-
 ' ture, it would be an easy Matter for an Enemy to throw
 ' in a Body of Troops upon us, in order to raise a new
 ' Rebellion in Favour of the Pretender, whose Friends
 ' and Adherents, it's to be fear'd, are still but too nume-
 ' rous; and tho' quiet at present, by Reason of their
 ' late Disappointments, yet are ever ready to throw off
 ' the Mask, as soon as they shall see themselves support-
 ' ed by a foreign Prince. That whatever Force we may
 ' be suppos'd to have at Sea, it is hardly possible to
 ' prevent a sudden Invasion; of which his Lordship
 ' gave three Instances, still fresh in our Memories: 1st,
 ' Tho' King *James II.* had a numerous Fleet at the Mouth
 ' of the *Thames*, yet the Prince of *Orange* (afterwards
 ' King *William* of glorious Memory) pass'd by undi-
 ' sturb'd, and then landed his Army at *Torbay*. 2^{dly},
 ' When in the Year 1708, *Lewis XIV.* undertook to set
 ' the Pretender on the *British* Throne, his Fleet, notwith-
 ' standing all the Efforts we could make, carry'd their
 ' main Design, which was to reach *Scotland*, where they
 ' might have landed, and all that our Fleet could do,
 ' was only to take a straggling Ship. And 3^{dly}, when
 ' Cardinal *Alberoni*, in the Year 1719, form'd the Pro-
 ' ject of an Invasion upon *Great Britain*, he landed some
 ' of his Men without Opposition, in *Scotland*; and had
 ' it not been for the contrary Winds that detain'd his
 ' main Fleet on the Coasts of *Spain*, he would, in all
 ' Probability, have landed a much greater Force in *Eng-*
 ' *land*. His Lordship own'd, that the additional Troops
 ' were not, indeed, sufficient to oppose any considerable
 ' Force that should be sent against us by a powerful
 ' Neighbour; but that, however, they were sufficient to
 ' defeat any unavow'd Attempt, and to make a Stand
 ' against any sudden Invasion or Insurrection, and there-
 ' by give Time for reinforcing the Army. He urg'd,
 ' That as the continuing these additional Troops, would
 ' shew the Confidence the Nation repos'd in his Majesty,
 ' and the good Opinion the People had of the present
 ' Government, so the disbanding of them would have
 ' the contrary Effect. And therefore, since our Tranquil-

lity, Security, and Happiness depended in a great Measure upon them, he was for keeping them up.

The Earl of *Strafford* answer'd the Lord *Cartaret*, and in Substance, said, 'They were oblig'd to that noble Peer for delivering his Meaning so plainly and so fully, that 'twas impossible to mistake it. That according to him, the present Number of Forces was essential to our Security, and therefore might be said to be essential to our Constitution.' Hereupon, the Lord *Cartaret* having explain'd himself, and said, 'That in our present Circumstances, he thought the Number of 18000 Men absolutely necessary.' The Lord *Strafford* resuming his Argument, said, 'That the being absolutely necessary, was much the same with being essential: That since the Forces now on foot were made the Cause of our Tranquillity, and it was inferr'd from that Position, that they were absolutely necessary to secure the present Tranquillity, it is plain, they are thereby made an essential Part of our Constitution: For as 'twas own'd by the other Side, that we had nothing to fear at present, either at Home or from abroad, his Lordship could not foresee, that at any Time hereafter, any Argument could be urg'd for reducing the present Number of Forces; but it was rather to be apprehended, that plausible Pretences might be found for increasing their Number, upon the least Appearance of real or feign'd Danger. He urg'd, that in Case either of an Insurrection at Home, or of an Invasion from abroad, the Army might easily be augmented, as was done in 1715, with wonderful Expedition and Success: And that, to the Praise of a Minister, who is now with his Father, (meaning the late Earl of *Sunderland*) it must be own'd, that as soon as the Occasion, for which those additional Troops were rais'd, was over, he caus'd them to be disbanded. That in that Rebellion the Militia perform'd notable Service, even in a County which was thought to be generally disaffected. And upon the whole Matter, that by disbanded the additional Troops that occasion'd this Debate, and thereby easing the Nation of Part of the heavy Burden it labours under, the King would gain the Hearts and Affections of all his People, which would be a greater Security to the Government at Home, and procure his Majesty more Regard abroad, than the inconsiderable Reinforcement of 4000 Men, the continuing of which would be a shrewd Indication

‘ of the Unsettledness of the Government, and at least,
 ‘ of a Jealousy of the People’s Disaffection.

The Duke of *Argyle* reply’d to the Earl of *Strafford*,
 and among other Things, said, ‘ That this Debate ha-
 ‘ ving taken up much of their Lordships Time, he would
 ‘ contract within a narrow Compass what he had to say
 ‘ upon this Subject. ‘ That the cheif Argument to sup-
 ‘ port the Motion for disbanding the additional Troops,
 ‘ was the Danger of a Standing Army to a free Govern-
 ‘ ment. That he did allow there was indeed some
 ‘ Danger, but not so great as to over-balance the Good,
 ‘ which this small Number of Troops may do in the
 ‘ present Situation of Affairs. That there is a vast Diffe-
 ‘ rence between an Army establish’d in Perpetuity, and a
 ‘ Temporary Army. That if the present Number of
 ‘ Standing Troops were voted to be perpetual, there
 ‘ might indeed, be great Danger to our happy Constituti-
 ‘ tion; but as they are only continu’d from Year to Year
 ‘ by the Parliament, there’s little or nothing to be appre-
 ‘ hended. That it is not many Years since we have seen an
 ‘ *English Army* refuse to concur in the Overthrow of the
 ‘ fundamental Laws of their Country, and it is to be hop’d
 ‘ they never will. That however, it requires some Time
 ‘ to model an Army, and to gain the Officers: And if, in
 ‘ that Interval, it should be perceiv’d, that sinister Designs
 ‘ were carrying on against Liberty and Property by Means
 ‘ of the Army, the Parliament may, in such a Case,
 ‘ apply a speedy Remedy by reducing it; and then he
 ‘ would be the first Man that should give his Vote for it.
 ‘ That the Expence of maintaining the additional For-
 ‘ ces, which was urg’d as a Reason for reducing them,
 ‘ was inconsiderable, and much less than the Charge
 ‘ would be, in Case of Necessity of sending for Troops
 ‘ either from *Holland* or *Ireland*. That foreign Auxi-
 ‘ liaries are always not only more expensive, but like-
 ‘ wise more dangerous or grievous to the People, because
 ‘ they cannot be kept in so strict Discipline, as in their
 ‘ own Country. That the disbanding so great a Num-
 ‘ ber of Troops after the Peace of *Utrecht*, and the not
 ‘ having a sufficient Force to secure the Government,
 ‘ upon his Majesty’s happy Accession, had been the Prin-
 ‘ cipal Cause of the Rebellion in the Year 1715, the
 ‘ Friends of the Pretender having been thereby encourag’d
 ‘ to shew themselves. That if he saw the Nation unani-
 ‘ mous in Opinion, that our Laws, Liberties, Properties,
 ‘ and holy Religion, entirely depend on the present
 ‘ happy

happy Settlement, and on the Protestant Succession in his Majesty's Royal Family, he would readily give his Vote for reducing the Army: But he was very much afraid, some People so strenuously insisted on the disbanding of the additional Troops, with no other Design than to weaken the Government, and thereby have an Opportunity of involving their Native Country in new Troubles: And therefore, those noble Lords who had spoke for the Reduction of the Army, would do well, when they went down into their several Countries, to assure the People, with whom, no doubt, their Reasons would not fail of having great Weight, that their Liberties and Properties were entirely safe under his Majesty's auspicious Government.

The Earl of *Sarafford*, who thought himself glanc'd at, hereupon declar'd, 'That he utterly abhorr'd and detested the very Thought of a Civil War, which, let it end which Way it will, is always fatal to one's Country in general, and to all private Persons.' After this, the Lord *Trevor's* Motion being carry'd in the Negative, the Bill was read the third Time, and the Question being put, Whether this Bill should pass? It was resolv'd in the Affirmative: Whereupon several Lords enter'd the following Protest:

Die Luna 16 Martii, 1723.

Hodie tertia vice lecta est Billia, Entitul'd, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall pass?
It was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Content 77.

Not Content 22.

Dissentient

I. **B**ECAUSE the keeping on foot a greater Army, in Time of Peace, tho' by Consent of Parliament, than is absolutely necessary for the Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, is, we think, very dangerous to our happy Constitution; and we cannot but apprehend, the Number of Men allow'd by this Bill, to be much greater than is necessary for that End.

II. BECAUSE the Conspiracy mention'd in his Majesty's Speech, at the opening the last Session of Parliament, which was the Occasion of an Addition of about 4000

Men, is now at an End, and therefore the Cause of raising that additional Number, being perfectly remov'd, there does not appear to us the least Colour of Reason for continuing that Number.

III. Because, as we conceive the continuing too great a Number of Men this Year, will be Precedent of too great a Weight, for continuing the same Number of Troops in Perpetuity; for we cannot with any Probability, foresee or expect, that in any future Time, there will be less Reason to be given than at present, for justifying the Necessity of keeping up so great an Army. There being at this Time, in our Opinion, as little Danger to our present happy Establishment, to be fear'd, either from Insurrections at Home, or by any Disturbance or Invasions from abroad, as the Nature and Instability of human Affairs will well allow of.

IV. And we cannot think the Fears of remote and imaginary Dangers, a sufficient Argument for so great a present Mischief as such an Army must bring upon the Kingdom, not only from the great Charge and Expence of maintaining them, when we are involv'd in so great a Debt, but also from the Jealousies which may from thence arise in the Minds of many of his Majesty's good Subjects, of their Liberties being thereby in Danger: And we cannot but be apprehensive, that if so numerous an Army be agreed to in Parliament for some Time longer, no Argument can hereafter be urg'd for reducing the Number in any future Reign, but what will seem to carry with it too great a Distrust of the Prince then in Possession of the Throne, and will be thought to imply, that the same Trust and Confidence is not to be repos'd in him as in his Predecessors. And this may discourage some Persons hereafter from giving their Advice to the Crown, upon this most important Subject, with that perfect Freedom, which ought ever to be maintained and exert itself in the Debates and Resolutions of this Great Council.

W. Ebor.
F. Cestrien
Scarfdale,
Trevor,
Bristol.
Guilford,

Litchfield,
Gower,
North and Grey,
Montjoy.
Wharton,
Bathurst,

Boyle (Earl of
Orrery)
Weston.
Uxbridge,
Aylesford,
Eingly.

We return now to the Proceedings of the Commons.

The same Day (March 16) Mr. Conyers presented to the House, a Bill for continuing several Laws therein mentioned, which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading.

March 17. Mr. Gybbon, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported the Matter as it appear'd to them, touching the Election for the Borough of Dunhived, alias Launceston in Cornwall, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon; which being twice read, were agreed to by the House as follow, viz.

1. That the Right of Election of Burgesses for the said Borough, is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Freemen, being Inhabitants at the Time when they were made free, and not receiving Pay of the Parish.

2. That Alexander Pendarves, Esq; and John Willes, Esq; are duly elected, and that John Friend, Esq; M. D. is not duly elected for the said Borough: Upon which Dr. Friend made a smart Speech, and went out of the House.

On Wednesday the 18th, the Bill, for continuing several Laws therein mention'd, was read a second Time, and committed; as was also the Bill to explain and amend an Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in manufacturing Serges, &c.

On Thursday the 19th of March, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the following publick and private Bills, viz.

1. An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, to raise Money by Way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1724; and touching lost Bills, Tickets, Certificates, or Orders; and for giving further Time for Payment of the Duties on Money given with Apprentices; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

2. An Act for redeeming certain Annuities after the Rate of five Pounds per Cent. per Annum; and for Payment of the Principal and Interest on the standing Orders for the Blank Tickets in the Lottery granted for the Service of the Year 1714; and for making good the Loss which happen'd in the Treasure of his Majesty's Exchequer, by the Reduction of Guineas; and for granting Relief to Catharine Collingwood, Widow,

3. *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army, and their Quarters.*

4. *An Act for explaining and amending an Act of the last Session of Parliament, (Intituled, An Act to oblige all Persons being Papists in that Part of Great Britain, call'd Scotland, and all Persons in Great Britain, refusing or neglecting to take the Oaths appointed for the Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, by several Acts herein mention'd, to register their Names and real Estates) and for enlarging the Time for taking the said Oaths, and making such Registries; and for allowing further Time for the Enrolment of Deeds or Wills made by Papists, which have been omitted to be enroll'd, pursuant to an Act of the Third Year of his Majesty's Reign; and also for giving Relief to Protestant Lessees.*

5. *An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, (Intituled, An Act for compleating the Repairs of the Harbour of Dover in the County of Kent; and for restoring the Harbour of Rye in the County of Sussex, to its ancient Goodness) so far as the same relates to the Harbour of Rye.*

6. *An Act for repairing and amending the Highways from the North Part of Harlow-Bush Common in the Parish of Harlow, to Woodford in the County of Essex.*

7. *An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act pass'd in the Third Year of his Majesty's Reign, (Intituled, An Act for repairing the Highways from that Part of Counter's-Bridge, which lies in the Parish of Kensington in the County of Middlesex, to the Powder Mills in the Road to Staines, and to Cranford-Bridge in the said County, in the Road to Colnebrook) and for making the said Act more effectual.*

8. *An Act for reviving an Act pass'd in the Tenth Year of her late Majesty's Reign (Intituled, An Act to make a Causeway over the Denes, from Great Yarmouth to Caister in the County of Norfolk) and for making the said Act more effectual.*

9. *An Act for compleating the rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Martin's in the Fields.*

10. *An Act for the rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, in the City of London, at the Charge of the Inhabitants of the said Parish.*

11. *An Act to enclose the Common Fields and Commons of Sunningwell cum Bayworth in the County of Berks.*

12. *An Act for draining, improving, and enclosing the Common, call'd Oxburgh-Common in the Parish of Oxburgh in the County of Norfolk, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

13. *An Act to enable Thomas Duke of Norfolk to make Leases for sixty Years, of the Houses and Ground in Arundel-Street, Norfolk-Street, Howard-Street, Surrey-Street, and other his Tenements and Estate in the Parish of St. Clement's-Danes in the County of Middlesex.*

14. *An Act to vest in Trustees the Mannors of Battlefden and Pottesgrave, and divers Lands and Hereditaments in the County of Bedford, the Estate of Benjamin Bathurst, Esq; to the Intent that the same may be sold, in order to compleat a Purchase by him made of Lands in the County of Gloucester, to be settled to the same Uses.*

15. *An Act for Sale of the Estate late of Humphrey Whadcock, decens'd, for discharging a Debt due to the Crown, and for Payment of such other his Debts as his personal Estate will not pay, and for settling the Residue of his Lands conformable to his last Will.*

16. *An Act for enabling Pelsant Reeves, Gent. to sell certain Lease-hold Lands in Suffolk, settled upon his Marriage, and to purchase other Lands to be settled to the same Uses.*

17. *An Act for naturalizing Henry Voght, and Sebastianus Van Weenigem de Vyver.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, a Bill for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, was read the second Time, and committed.

The next Day, (March 20) Mr. Yonge presented to the House a Bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests, which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time: After which, Sir John Eyles presented to the House a Report of the Trustees for raising Money on the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors. But before we proceed, it will be necessary to supply in this Place an Omission in the Register N^o XXX. pag. 114; where, in the Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament, on the 25th of January, 1722, Mention was made of a Report deliver'd to the House of Commons from the Trustees for the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors; which Report is in Substance as follows:

The Report from the Trustees of the South-Sea Company presented to the Honourable House of Commons, on the 25th of January, 1722.

THE Trustees represent to this Honourable House, that since the Report they made on the 6th Inst. of February last, of the Effects of their Proceedings to that Time, in Execution of the Trusts repos'd in them; that this Honourable House having signify'd, by an Order, dated Feb. 10, 1721. That a further Examination of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accountant of the South-Sea Company, should be had, touching any Concealment, Omission, or Falsity in their Particulars or Inventories, deliver'd to the Lord Chief Baron, or one other of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, did apply to the Lord Chief Baron, and other Barons of the Court of his Majesty's said Court of Exchequer, to the Intent such further Examination should be made; and the said Lord Chief Baron and other the said Barons of the said Court, or two of them, have from Time to Time, as they were apply'd to in that Behalf, summon'd before them as many of the late Directors as the Trustees have been hitherto prepar'd to require such Examination of, who have respectively been examin'd, touching any Concealment, Omission, or Falsity, in the respective Inventories or Particulars, so by them deliver'd as aforesaid.

And the said Trustees do further humbly report, that *John Aislabie*, Esq; in the said Act named, having deliver'd to the said Trustees such Particulars or Inventories of his Estates, as are mention'd in the said Trustees former Report, they the said Trustees did carefully peruse and examine the said Inventories and Particulars, in order to compute, according to the best of their Skill, the clear Value of the said Estates, and to make their Report thereupon to the Court of Directors, as by the said Act they were directed; but they were not able within the short Time limited by the said Act, to compute the clear Values of the Estates which belong'd to the said *John Aislabie* on the first Day of June, 1710, and on the first Day of October, 1718, respectively anywise to their Satisfaction: The said *John Aislabie* thereupon, in Pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, made his Complaint to the Lord Chief Justices,

and