

SEP 19 1714  
THE  
Historical Register,

CONTAINING

An Impartial RELATION of all  
TRANSACTIONS, both Civil and Mi-  
litary, Foreign and Domestick.

— WITH A

*Chronological Diary*

OF

The most Remarkable EVENTS and  
Publick OCCURRENCES.

VIZ.

Affairs of the several Nations of EUROPE,  
Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals, Promotions,  
&c. that happen'd from the last Day of July  
1714, to the first Day of January, 1716; being  
the first Seventeen Months of the Reign of King  
GEORGE.

Together with

The Characters and Parentage of Persons of  
eminent Rank, who departed this Life, during that  
Time.

In Two VOLUMES.

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THE  
Historical Register,

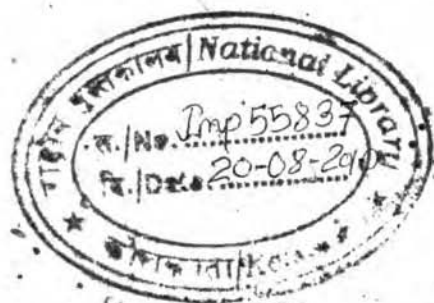
CONTAINING  
An Impartial RELATION of all  
TRANSACTIONS, both Civil and Military,  
Foreign and Domestick, that hap-  
pen'd during the first Seventeen Months  
of the Reign of King GEORGE.

VOLUME I.

Wherein is contain'd,

- I. The Introduction, giving an Account of the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown in the most Antient House of *Hanover*; and of Queen *Anne's* Sickness and Death.
- II. Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of *Great Britain*; being the last of Queen *Anne's* Reign.
- III. The Proclaiming of King *George*; his Journey from *Hanover*, Arrival in *England*, Entry into *London*, Coronation, &c.
- IV. Memorials, &c. relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the Canal and Port which the *French* King intended to make at *Mardyke*.
- V. Proceedings of the Fifth Parliament of *Great Britain* (being the First of King *George's* Reign) till *January 9, 1716*, where the Quarterly *Historical Registers* began.
- VI. Abstract of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy.
- VII. Articles of Impeachment against *Robert Earl of Oxford*, and *Earl Mortimer*.

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# PREFACE.

**T**HE following Sheets are intended as an Addition to the *Historical Registers* already publish'd.; and to render that Work a compleat Narrative of all the remarkable Occurrences that have happen'd during the whole Reign of his present Majesty King GEORGE, to this Time. For that Undertaking not having been attempted till the Beginning of the Year 1716, the remarkable Events of the first Seventeen Months of the King, computing from the Death of Queen ANNE, remain unaccounted for in our former

## *The Preface.*

mer Collections : To supply therefore that Defect, these Volumes are offer'd to the Publick ; in the perusing whereof, the Reader will find the same Method has been follow'd as in the compiling of the former *Registers*, and the same Impartiality likewise observ'd in the Narrative Part thereof, by barely relating Matters of Fact, without making any Descant thereon, either of Commendation or Repréhension. The Actions are related, the Actors only mention'd, and the Reader left to judge, whether worthy of Blame or Praise.

To convince the Publick of this Truth, it will suffice to inform them, that these Volumes have been collected and compiled by the same Person as the thirty-three *Registers* already publish'd ; and it would be unreasonable to suspect him of swerving

## *The Preface.*

swerving from a Method, which a Nine Years Experience had taught him was acceptable to the Publick.

That the Reader may not be surpriz'd, at not finding in this Work some of the most memorable Events of the Year 1715, particularly, that there is little or no Mention made of the Rebellions that then broke out in *England* and *Scotland*, nor of the Death of *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, or the Consequences attending it in that Kingdom, and some other Affairs of less Moment; it will be necessary to apprise him beforehand, that he will find those Matters related in the *First*, and in some of the following *Registers*. For Part of those Transactions falling within the Time we then undertook to write of, we consider'd that our Relations would have been imperfect, had we not gone somewhat

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## *The Preface.*

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what back, and taken Notice of the Rise of those Affairs, whose Progress and Conclusion it was of necessity for us to mention. But tho' they are omitted in these Volumes, the Reader will, in their proper Places, find them refer'd to in the former *Registers*, of which these Volumes are to be deem'd a Part.



THE



T H E  
INTRODUCTION.

 Ntending to write the History of the Reign of his present Majesty King George, from the Time of his Accession to the Throne, to the Beginning of the Year 1716, at which Time the *Historical Register* N<sup>o</sup> I. begins that History, it will be requisite, for the more perfect Understanding of several Transactions we shall have Occasion to mention, to premise, not only some Occurrences that happen'd during the later End of the preceding Reign, but also to take Matters somewhat higher, and shew how the Succession to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms came to be settled in the illustrious House of *Hanover*: Which Transactions, not being properly Part of the Reign we are going to write, yet absolutely necessary to be known for the Reason above mention'd, shall, together with some others of the like Nature, be the Subject of this Introduction.

First then, it will be necessary to shew, how the Crown of these Realms came to devolve on his present Majesty King George. In the Year 1700, upon the Death of *William* Duke of *Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of the Body of the late Queen, then Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, King *William* III, having, in a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, recommended to them to settle the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, in Case of his own Death, and after the Decease of the Princess

A

Anne



*Anne of Denmark* without Issue of her Body, the Parliament did thereupon in the same Session draw up a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, which receiv'd the Royal Assent June 12, 1701; whereby it is declar'd and enacted,

**I.** THAT, the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress, and Dutches Dowager of *Hanover*, Daughter to the most excellent Princess *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, eldest Daughter of King *James I.* of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declar'd, to be the next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Crown of *England, France and Ireland*, after his Majesty, and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, and that for Default of Issue of the said Princess *Anne*, and of his Majesty respectively, the said Crown and Regal Government, &c. shall remain to the said Princess *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

**II.** Provided, that all Persons who may inherit the said Crown by Virtue of this Limitation, and are, or shall be reconcil'd to, or hold Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or profess the Popish Religion, or marry a Papist, shall be subject to the Incapacities of the Act, *Anno 1 W. & M. Sess. 2. cap. 2.* entitled, *An Act for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and for settling the Succession of the Crown*. And that every King and Queen of the Realm, who shall come to the Crown by Virtue of this Act, shall take the Coronation-Oath, made *1 W. & M. Sess. 1. cap. 6.* and make, subscribe, and repeat the Declaration in the before-mention'd Act, *1 W. & M. Sess. 2. cap. 2.*

**III.** And for farther securing our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, from and after the Death of his Majesty, and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, and in Default of Issue of the said Princess and his Majesty respectively, it is enacted,

1. That

1. That whosoever shall hereafter come to the Crown, shall join in Communion with the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd.

2. That in Case, the Crown shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of *England*, this Nation shall not be oblig'd to engage in any War, for Defence of any Dominions or Territories not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without the Consent of Parliament.

3. That no Person who shall hereafter come to the Crown, shall go out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, without Consent of Parliament. [Note, This Clause is repeal'd by 1 *Geo. cap. 51.* as shall be shewn hereafter]

4. That after the Limitation by this Act shall take Effect, all Things relating to the Well governing of this Kingdom, properly cognizable in the Privy Council, shall be transacted there; and all Resolutions shall be sign'd by such of the Privy Council as shall advise and assent to the same. [This Clause is likewise repeal'd by 4 & 5 *Anna, cap. 8.* entitled, *An Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.*]

5. That after the said Limitation shall take Effect, no Person born out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, (altho' Naturaliz'd, or made a Denizen) except such as were born of *English* Parents, shall be capable to be of the Privy Council, or Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands from the Crown, to himself, or to any others in Trust for him.

6. That no Persons who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or receives a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons. [This Clause is also repeal'd by the Union Act above-mention'd.]

IV. That after the said Limitation, &c. Judges Commissions be made, *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertain'd and establish'd; but

upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

V. That no Pardon under the Great Seal of *England*, be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

VI. And that all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the establish'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, shall be ratify'd and confirm'd.

After the passing of this Act, the King order'd it to be fairly engross'd, and seal'd with the Great Seal of *England*, and appointed *Charles Gerard*, Earl of *Macclesfield*, to carry it to the Court of *Manover*, and there present it to her Royal Highness, taking with him, at the same Time, the whole Habits and Ornaments of the Noble Order of the Garter, for *George-Lewis*, Elector, (now our most gracious Sovereign) who had been just before elected a Knight-Companion.

Soon after Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, she order'd the Princess *Sophia* to be pray'd for, in the Prayer for the Royal Family; and the more firmly to secure the Succession in the Protestant Line, did, in the Parliament holden in the 4th and 5th Years of her Reign, give the Royal Assent to two farther Acts, viz. *An Act for naturalizing the said Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body*; and the other, entitled, *An Act for the greater Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line*; and of this last Act, 'tis necessary to give the following Abstract.

**FOR** the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, &c. enacted, That if any Person after the 25th of *March 1706*, shall maliciously, advisedly, and directly, by writing, printing, &c. affirm, that our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that now is, is not lawful or rightful Queen of these Realms, or that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, &c. hath

hath any Right to the Crown, &c. or any Person, otherwise than according to the Acts of 1 W. & M. cap. 2. and 12 W. 3. cap. 2. declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession, &c. and for the farther Limitation of the Crown, &c. or that the Kings, or Queens of England, are not able, by Authority of Parliament, to make Laws, &c. of sufficient Force to bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Inheritance and Government thereof, such Person shall be guilty of High Treason, &c.

II. Any Person that shall, after the said 25th of March, maliciously and directly, by preaching, teaching, or advised speaking, maintain, that her said Majesty is not lawful or rightful Queen of these Realms, &c. or that the pretended Prince of Wales, or any other Person, &c. have any Right to the Crown, &c. otherwise than according to the aforesaid Acts, &c. or that the Kings and Queens of England, &c. with Authority of Parliament, are not able to make Laws of sufficient Force to limit the Crown, &c. such Persons convicted, shall incur the Penalty of *Premunire*, mention'd 16 R. 2.

III. No Person to be prosecuted on this Act for Words spoken, unless Information be given on Oath, &c. within three Days after the Words spoken; and such Offence to be prosecuted within three Months after Information; and no Conviction, but by the Oaths of two credible Witnesses.

IV. That this present Parliament, or any other to be call'd hereafter by her Majesty, her Heirs, &c. shall not be dissolv'd by the Demise of her Majesty, her Heirs, &c. but to continue, and impower'd, if sitting at the Time of such Demise, immediately to act notwithstanding, &c. for six Months, and no longer, unless prorogu'd or dissolv'd by the Person to whom the Crown comes, according to the Limitations aforesaid; and if prorogu'd, than to sit upon that Day, to which so prorogu'd, and continue for the Residue of the said six Months, unless sooner prorogu'd or dissolv'd, &c.

V. If a Parliament is in being at the Death of her Majesty, her Heirs, &c. but happens to be separated by Adjournment, &c. such Parliament to meet immediately, and act notwithstanding for six Months, and no longer, unless sooner prorog'd, or dissolv'd, as aforesaid.

VI. In case no Parliament is in being at the Time of such Demise, that has met and sat, then the last precessing Parliament to convene and continue as aforesaid, &c. but subject to be prorog'd, &c.

VII. Nothing in this Act to extend to alter or abridge the Queen's Power, her Heirs, &c. to prorogue or dissolve Parliaments, nor to repeal the Act made 6 & 7 W. 3. cap. 2. (for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments) but to be in Force in every Thing not inconsistent with the Direction of this Act.

VIII. The Privy Council at her Majesty's Demise, &c. not to be dissolv'd, but to act for six Months after, unless sooner determin'd by the next Successor, &c. nor the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, President, Privy Seal, High Admiral, or any the Great Officers of the Houshold, &c. nor any Civil or Military Employments within Great Britain or Ireland, &c. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, or Plantations, to be void, but continue for six Months after such Demise, &c.

IX. The Great Seal, Privy Seal, Privy Signet, and all other Seals, &c. at her Majesty's Demise, to be used as the respective Seals of the Successor, until contrary Orders.

X. The Privy Council, at the Time of her Majesty's Demise, &c. to cause the next Protestant Successor to be proclaim'd in Great Britain and Ireland, &c. and upon Neglect, or Refusal, such Members and Officers to be guilty of High Treason, &c.

XI. For continuing the Administration of the Government in the Name of such next Protestant Successor, (that may happen to be out of this Kingdom at the Time of her Majesty's Demise) until her or his Arrival, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor or Keeper, Lord High Treasurer,

surer, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Lord High Admiral, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, at that Time being, to be Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, and empower'd in the Name of such Successor to act as if present, &c.

XII. That the Person, who by the Limitations aforesaid, is next to succeed to the Crown, &c. is empower'd at any Time, during her Majesty's Life, by three Instruments under Hand and Seal, revocable at Pleasure, to nominate so many Persons, natural born Subjects of *England*, to be added to the aforesaid Lords Justices, to act as fully, as if herein particularly nam'd, the major Part assembled, not to be less than five, &c.

XIII. The said three Instruments shall be transmitted into *Great Britain* to the next Successor's Resident, whose Credentials are to be inroll'd in Chancery, and to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, &c. close seal'd up, and to be severally put into several Covers, to be severally seal'd up, with three several Seals of the said Resident, Archbishop, and Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, &c. each to have one lodg'd in their Hands; and if the said Nomination is to be revok'd, then the said Instruments to be deliver'd up by the Persons in whose Custody soever they happen to be; which, after her Majesty's Demise, &c. shall immediately be open'd and read before the Privy Council, and afterwards inroll'd, &c.

XIV. The Persons with whom the said Instruments are deposited, their Executors, &c. or any other in whose Custody they shall happen to be, opening the said Instruments, or neglecting to produce them before the Privy Council, incur a *Premunire*, as inflicted by the said Statute of *Premunire*.

XV. One of the said Instruments produc'd before the Privy-Council, shall be as effectual as all; and if there be no Nomination, then the Lords Justices aforesaid, or any five, are invested with the Power above-mention'd.

XVI. Any Nomination already made by the Successor, signify'd by such Instruments deposited as afore-

aforesaid, &c. shall be as effectual for constituting the Persons so nominated Lords Justices of *England*, to be Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, as if such Nomination were made pursuant to this Act.

XVII. The Lords Justices not to dissolve the Parliament order'd to sit, without express Direction from such succeeding Queen or King; nor to give the Royal Assent to any Bill, &c. for repealing or altering the Act made 13 & 14 Car. II. viz. *An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayer, &c.* nor Penalty of High Treason, &c.

XVIII. The Lords Justices, before they act, to take the Oaths express'd in 3 W. & M. cap. 8. and the Oath in this Act, before the Privy Council; and all the Members of both Houses of Parliament, Privy Council, &c. and all Officers and Persons in Places and Employments, &c. continu'd by this Act, are to take the last mention'd Oath.

XIX. The Persons that shall be Lords Justices by this Act, to be Persons deem'd as executing Offices of Trust, &c. and requir'd to do all Acts requisite by the Laws, &c. to qualify themselves.

XX. After the Demise of her Majesty without Issue of her Body, instead of the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act of the First of her Majesty's Reign, cap. 22. the Oath mention'd in this Act to be taken, &c.

XXI. The next succeeding Queen or King, affixing any Seal to any Writing, &c. before their Arrival in *Great Britain*, to execute any Regal Act, &c. the same to be as effectual, as if pass'd under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, &c.

XXII. If after her Majesty's Demise, before the Arrival of any succeeding Queen, or King, in *Great Britain*, the Lords Justices call a Parliament, by Writs Test'd in their Names, such Parliament not to be dissolv'd by such Arrival, but shall proceed after without new Summons.

XXIII. If any the aforesaid seven Officers, other than the Lord Treasurer, &c. in Commission at her Majesty's Demise, the first Commissioner to be



one of the Lords Justices of *Great Britain, &c.* if there be no Lord Treasurer, and the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer* shall be in Commission, then the First Commissioner to be one of the Lords Justices.

XXIV. That after the Dissolution of this present Parliament, no Persons who have any Office or Place, &c. whatsoever under the Crown, in their own Name, or in others in Trust, Commissioner, Secretary, Receiver of Prizes, &c. or Controller of Accounts of the Army, or Commissioner of Transports, or sick and wounded, Wine Licenses, nor Agent of any Plantation, or Commissioner of the Navy in any the Out-Parts, or any Pensions from the Crown during Pleasure, shall be Members in any Parliament hereafter.

XXV. Persons chosen Members after the Dissolution of this Parliament, accepting any Office of Profit from the Crown, during Continuance as Members, their Election to be void, and a new Writ issued, &c. yet capable of being elected again.

XXVI. To prevent, for the future, too great a Number of Commissioners for executing Offices, no greater Number shall be constituted, than have been employ'd at some Time before the 1st Day of this present Session.

XXVII. This Act not to extend to any Member being an Officer in the Navy, or Army, who shall receive any new or other Commission, &c.

XXVIII. Persons hereby declar'd incapable to vote in any Parliament hereafter, and afterwards return'd as Members, &c. such Election to be void; and if they presume to sit or vote, to forfeit 500*l.*

All the former Acts for settling the Succession to the Crown of *England* in the Protestant Line, were confirm'd, and thereby extended to *Scotland*, by the second Article of the Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; which receiv'd the Royal Assent in the fifth Year of her late



late Majesty's Reign. The said second Article is as follows:

II. That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after her most Sacred Majesty, and in Default of Issue of her Majesty, be, remain, and continue to the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress, and Dutches Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of *England* is settled, by an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William III.* entitled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* And that all Papists, and Persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof: And in every such Case, the Crown and Government shall from Time to Time, descend to, and be enjoy'd by such Person, being a Protestant, as should have inherited and enjoy'd the same, in Case such Papists, or Person marrying a Papist, was naturally dead, according to the Provision for the Descent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the first Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.*

These Extracts are a sufficient Proof of his Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, and therefore 'twas necessary to give them. The Princess *Sophia*, indeed, must have succeeded the late Queen, had not Death prevented her but few Days before, viz. on the 8th of *June*, on the Evening of which Day, as she was taking the Air in the Garden of the Palace of *Herenhausen*, she was seiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, and dy'd in the

the Aims of the Electoral Princess, (now Princess of *Wales*) and the Countess of *Pickbourg*, who were walking with her, before any other Person could come up to her Assistance. She was the 5th and youngest Daughter of *Frederick V.* Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth* of *England*, only Daughter of *James I.* and born at the *Hague*, *October 3, 1630*, so that she was 83 Years, 8 Months, and 5 Days old, when she expired.

Some short Time before her Death, Baron *Schutz*, Envoy from the Elector of *Brunswick*, deliver'd a Memorial to the Ministry here, demanding, that the then Duke of *Cambridge*, now Prince of *Wales*, might have his Writ of Summons to Parliament; a plain Proof of the Duke's Intention to come over into *England*, which the Court here highly resented, as appears by the following Letters which the Queen wrote to the Princess *Sophia*, and that Duke, which are as follows.

*The Queen's Letter to the Princess Sophia.*

*Madam, Sister, Aunt,*

SINCE the Right of Succession to my Kingdoms has been declar'd to belong to you, and your Family, there have always been disaffected Persons, who, by particular Views of their own Interest, have enter'd into Measures to fix a Prince of your Blood in my Dominions, even whilst I am yet living. I never thought, till now, that this Project would have gone so far, as to have made the least Impression on your Mind; but as I have lately perceiv'd, by publick Rumours which are industriously spread, that your Electoral Highness is come into this Sentiment, it is of Importance, with respect to the Succession of your Family, that I should tell you, such a Proceeding will infallibly draw along with it, some Consequences that will be dangerous to the Succession itself, which is not secure any other Ways, than as the Prince who actually wears the Crown, maintains her Authority and Prerogative. There are here (such is our Misfortune)

a great many People that are seditiously dispos'd ; so I leave you to judge what Tumults they may be able to raise, if they should have a Pretext to begin a Commotion. I perswade myself therefore, you will never consent that the least Thing should be done, that may disturb the Repose of me or my Subjects.

Open your self to me with the same Freedom I do to you, and propose whatever you think may contribute to the Security of the Successor; I will come into it with Zeal, provided that it do not derogate from my Dignity, which I am resolv'd to maintain. I am, with a great deal of Affection,

*St. James's,  
May 19, 1714.*

Supercrib'd,  
To my Sister and Aunt, Electress  
Dowager of Brunswick and  
Lünenburgh.

*The Queen's Letter to the (then) Duke of Cambridge,  
was to this Effect.*

*Cousin,*

**A**N Accident which has happen'd in my Lord *Fagel's* Family, having hinder'd him from setting forward so soon as he thought to have done, I cannot defer any longer letting you know my Thoughts, with Respect to the Design you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As the Opening of this Matter ought to have been first to me, so I expected you would not have given Ear to it, without knowing my Thoughts about it: However, this is what I owe to my own Dignity, the Friendship I have for you, and the Electoral House to which you belong, and the true Desire I have that it may succeed to my Kingdoms; and this requires of me, that I should tell you, that nothing can be more dangerous to the Tranquillity of my Dominions, and the Right of Succession in your Line, and consequently more disagreeable to me,

me, than such a Proceeding at this Juncture. I am,  
with a great deal of Friendship,

St. James's,  
May 19, 1714.

Your very affectionate Cousin,

ANNE R.

Superfcrib'd,  
To the Duke of Cambridge.

At this same Time the Lord High Treasurer wrote  
the following Letter to the (then) Elector of Brunswick.

May it please your Royal Highness,

**T**HOUGH I expect Mr. Harley every Moment in  
return from your Court, and thereby shall  
have another Opportunity of doing myself the  
Honour to present your Royal Highness with my  
most humble Duty, and the Assurance of my utmost  
Service; yet I cannot slip this Occasion of the  
Queen's Messenger attending your Royal Highness  
with her Majesty's Letter, to lay myself at your  
Feet. I have no Enemy that knows me, who is  
not just enough to allow me to be inviolably de-  
voted to your Succession, nothing coming into  
Competition with that, because I know I please  
the Queen, when I am zealous for the Service of  
your Serene House. I hope therefore I shall find  
Credit with your Royal Highness, when I humbly  
lay my sincere Opinion before you. The Queen  
is most heartily for your Succession. If there be  
any Thing which may render it more secure, which  
is consistent with her Majesty's Safety, it will be  
accomplish'd. It is not the eager Desires of some,  
nor what flows from the Advice of others, whose  
Discontents, perhaps, animate their Zeal, can ba-  
lance the Security you have in the Queen's Friend-  
ship, and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful  
Subjects; for as I am sure your Royal Highness's  
great Wisdom would not chuse to rule by a Party,  
so you will not let their narrow Measures be the  
Standard of your Government. I doubt not but  
the Accident that happen'd about the Writ, may  
be

be improv'd to encrease the most perfect Friendship between the Queen and your most serene Family. I will study to do every Thing to demonstrate the profound Veneration and Respect wherewith I am,

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

*Your Royal Highness's,*

*Most dutiful, most humble*

*and most obedient Servant,*

OXFORD.

There was a fourth Letter on the same Subject, viz. from the Queen to the Elector of *Brunswick*, which, for Reasons unknown to us, it was never thought fit to publish.

Upon the News of the Death of the Princess *Sophia*, an Order was made at the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*, for altering in the Book of Common Prayer these Words, *The Princess Sophia*, into the Words, *The Elector of Brunswick*.

The Queen herself surviv'd not the Princess *Sophia* many Days; for on the 29th of *July*, 1714, she found herself indispos'd with a dozing Heaviness, and a shooting Pain in her Head, upon which her Domestick Physician, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, having consulted with four others of her Majesty's Physicians in ordinary, viz. Dr. *Thomas Lawrence*, Sir *David Hamilton*, Dr. *Shadwell*, and Dr. *Sloane*, it was judg'd proper that her Majesty should be let Blood by cupping; accordingly Mr. *Ayme*, Surgeon, being immediately sent for, perform'd his Office, between Twelve and One in the Afternoon, in the Presence of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, Serjeant-Surgeon *Dickens*, and the Lady *Masbam*, took about eight Ounces and a Half of Blood, which he observ'd was very thick; and took Notice, at the same Time, that the Queen's Eyes were dim and glassy. Her Majesty found herself somewhat better; went to Bed at the usual Hour; rested pretty well till three a-Clock in the Morning, being *July 30*, when she wak'd,

wak'd, and finding something lie heavy on her Stomach, and reaching to vomit, she brought up some Matter, and then compos'd herself to sleep. Towards Seven a-Clock her Majesty wak'd again, and finding herself pretty well, rose from Bed, and got her Head comb'd. This done, towards eight her Majesty went to look on the Clock, and Mrs. *Danvers*, one of the Bedchamber Women, taking Notice, that her Majesty fix'd her Eyes a long Time upon it, ask'd her, What she saw in the Clock more than ordinary? The Queen answer'd her only with turning her Head, and a dying Look; at which Mrs. *Danvers* being frighted, call'd for Help. Dr. *Arbuthnot*, and such other Physicians in Ordinary as were in waiting, judging that her Majesty was seiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, caus'd her to be let Blood, which Operation Mr. *Dickens*, Serjeant-Surgeon, perform'd, and took about ten Ounces and a Half. Her Majesty came to herself again, and was pretty quiet till a little after Nine. Towards ten a-Clock, her Majesty was seiz'd with a second Fit of Heaviness and Dozing, which encreas'd so much upon her, that for above an Hour she was speechless, motionless, and insensible. Those about her Majesty judging she was either dead, or near expiring, the Dutcheß of *Ormond*, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber then in waiting, sent, with all Speed, a Messenger to her Consort, with this melancholy News; which being brought to the Committee of Council then assembled at the *Cockpit*, near *Whitehall*, they immediately broke up, and went to *Kensington*. In the mean Time, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, Sir *Richard Blackmore*, and such other Physicians as happen'd to be at Hand, thought fit to give her Majesty a Vomit, which not having all the desir'd Effect, they administer'd another Medicine, propos'd by Dr. *Mead*; upon which her Majesty recover'd her Speech, and was sensible.

The Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argyle* being inform'd of the desperate Condition the Queen's Life was in, their Graces repair'd with all Speed to *Kensington*, and without being summon'd, went into the Council-

Council-Chamber, where the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Ormond*, the three Secretaries of State, viz. (the Lord *Bolynbroke*, Mr. *Bromley*, and the Earl of *Mar*) the Bishop of *London*, and some others, were assembled in a Committee. The Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argyle* having acquainted the Board with the Reasons that brought them thither, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* return'd them Thanks, for their Readiness to give the Council their Assistance in that nice Juncture; upon which they took their Places; and then mov'd, that the Queen's Physicians might be examin'd, and order'd to give an Account in writing of the Queen's Illness, which was done accordingly. After this, one of the Council represented, how necessary it was, in Case it pleas'd God to call the Queen to his Mercy, that the Place of Lord Treasurer should be fill'd; (for the Earl of *Oxford* had been oblig'd to resign the Staff of that high Office on the 27th of *July* in the Evening.) To which the whole Board assenting, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was propos'd, and unanimously approv'd, as the fittest Person for that high Trust. Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Shadwell*, Dr. *Mead*, and the other Physicians that were examin'd, having assur'd the Council that the Queen was sensible, and might be spoke to, the Lord Chancellor, with the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and some other Lords, were order'd to attend her Majesty, and to lay before her the unanimous Opinion of the Council, upon which her Majesty said, *They could not recommend a Person she liked better than the Duke of Shrewsbury*; and giving him the Treasurer's Staff, bid him use it for the Good of her People. His Grace would have return'd her Majesty the Lord Chamberlain's Staff; but her Majesty desir'd he should keep them both; so that the same Nobleman was, at once, possess'd of three of the highest Places of Trust, Honour, and Profit, under the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*; being Lord Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; as he was, two Days after, doubly one of the Lords Regents of *Great Britain*, both by his



Place of Lord Treasurer, and by the King's Nomination: A Circumstance hardly to be parallell'd in our History.

About three a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Queen relapsed into a kind of Lethargick or Apoplectick Fit, out of which she was hardly recover'd by the Application of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* to her Nostrils. Hereupon her Physicians thought fit to apply Blisters to five or six Parts of her Body; and in order to that, to get her Head shav'd; and at the same Time acquainted the Council, that her Majesty's Life was in the utmost Danger, and entirely depended on the Effect of this last Remedy. We may here take Notice, that the Duke of *Ormond* had, in all Haste, sent Mr. *Livman*, with one of the Queen's Coaches, to fetch Dr. *Ratcliffe*; but whether that celebrated Physician thought he could do no Good, or expected to be call'd by an express Order from Council, he excus'd himself, upon Account of his having taken Physick that very Day.

In the mean Time, the Privy Council, which sat from One till about Four, and met again at Six in the Afternoon, took into Consideration the State of the Kingdom; and some severe Reflections were made on the late Administration, for leaving the Maritime Places, particularly the important Town of *Portsmouth*, unprovided both with Men and warlike Stores, and consequently incapable to make any Defence in Case of a sudden Invasion, which might be reasonably apprehended, in Case of her Majesty's Demise. But the present Business not being to inquire into, but to mend Faults, the Council provided for the Security of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, in the first Place, afterwards of the Maritime Towns, and last of all of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The Duke of *Ormond* dispatch'd his Orders to the commanding Officers at *Whitehall*, for doubling the Horse and Foot-Guards; and at the same Time, two hundred Men were order'd to march, to reinforce the Garrison of the *Tower*. The Privy Council wrote a



Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*, desiring him to take Care of the Peace of the City; which his Lordship did immediately, by summoning the Lieutenantancy, who order'd out the Trained-Bands. The Militia of the Hamlets were also order'd out; as were likewise the Trained-Bands of the City of *Westminster*. Orders were immediately dispatch'd to four Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, quarter'd in the adjacent Counties, to march up with all Speed to the Villages near *London*, to keep the disaffected in Awe. Brigadier *Sutton* and Captain *Cole* were sent with Orders for seven of the ten Battalions of *Brabant* Forces, then in *Flanders*, to embark at *Ostend*, and sail for *England* with all possible Speed. On the other Hand, the Lords of the Admiralty, by Order of the Council, dispatch'd Directions for laying an *Imbargo* on all Shipping, and for fitting out as many Men of War as could soonest be got ready; for which Purpose all Sea-Officers and Seamen, who were not paid off, were order'd forthwith to repair to their respective Ships at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and *Sheerness*; and Orders from Council were also dispatch'd to all the Military Officers of *Great Britain*, to repair to their respective Posts, to see that no Disturbance were offer'd to the publick Tranquillity.

Her Majesty continu'd all the Night, between the 30th and 31st of *July*, in a Kind of Lethargick Dozing, which increas'd to such a Degree about ten a-Clock on Saturday Morning, that all her Physicians despair'd of her Life. Hereupon the Privy Council, who were just assembled, sent Orders to the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the Life-Guards, to be in Readiness to mount at the first Warning, in order to proclaim the Elector of *Brunswick* King of *Great Britain*. At the same Time, their Lordships caus'd a Letter to be writ en to his Electoral Highness, to acquaint him with the extream Danger the Queen's Life was in; with the Measures they had taken to secure the Crown to him; and to desire his Electoral Highness to repair with all convenient Speed to *Holland*, where a

*Brill*

*British* Squadron, that was fitting out with all possible Expedition, would attend his Electoral Highness, and bring him over, in Case it pleas'd God to call the Queen to his Mercy. This Letter, sign'd by all the Council, was that very Morning sent Express by *James Crages*, Junior, Esq; and, at the same Time, Orders were dispatch'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, to desire the States-General to get ready to perform the Treaty of Guaranty of the Protestant Successors, if Need should require. This done, the Privy Council resum'd the Consideration of the State of the Kingdom, particularly in relation to the ill Condition of the Sea-Port Towns, and it was resolv'd to reinforce, with all Speed, the Garrison of *Portsmouth*; for which Purpose, a Draught of 600 Men, pick'd out of the Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, were some Days after form'd into a Regiment, commanded by Colonel *Pocock*, and such Half-Pay Officers as were next at Hand. At the same Time, the Council rightly judging, that if the Pretender's Friends stir'd any where in *Great Britain*, 'twould be most probably in *Scotland*, their Lordships order'd Brigadier *Whetnam* to repair thither; and the same Day appointed the Earl of *Berkeley* (formerly Lord *Dursley*) to command the Fleet.

In the mean Time, the Queen, who was generally thought, or at least reported to be, dead, gave some Signs of Life between twelve and one o'Clock, and took some Spoonfulls of Broth. Her Majesty continu'd in a dozing heavy Condition till about Six in the Afternoon, when her Pulse beating somewhat faster and higher, those about her began to entertain some Hopes. But this was but the Flash of a dying Light; for the Blisters not having the Effect that was expected, her Majesty expir'd on Sunday the first of *August*, a little after seven a-Clock in the Morning, without being able to receive the Holy *Viaticum*, which the Bishop of *London* was ready to administer to her. She dy'd in the 50th Year of her Age, being born at *St. James's* on the 6th of *February* 1667, at 39 Minutes past

Eleven at Night. Thus dy'd the most excellent Princess ANNE STUART, second Daughter of James Duke of York, afterwards King James II. by his first Wife the Lady Anne, eldest Daughter to Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England. She was christen'd at St. James's Palace, her eldest Sister the late Queen MARY, of ever glorious Memory, and the Dutchess of Monmouth, being her Godmothers, and Dr. Sheldon, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, her Godfather. In the Year 1667, her Royal Highness was, for her Health, sent into France, and after her Return into England, she did not only acquire a hearty Constitution of Body, but likewise those Accomplishments of Mind, which are seldom found in a Person of so tender Years: She was, principally by the Care of Dr. Henry Compton, late Lord Bishop of London, bred up and educated in the Religion and Principles of the Church of England, and, together with her Sister the Lady Mary, confirm'd therein by the Dean of the Royal Chapel at Whitehall in 1676. King Charles II. her Uncle, to quiet the Minds of his People, who were under just Apprehensions of Popery, made it his Care to marry her to a Protestant Prince, as he had done her Sister the Lady Mary, and at length concluded a Marriage-Agreement with Prince George of Denmark, second Son to Frederick III. and younger Brother to Christian V. King of Denmark, to whom she was wedded the 28th of July 1683, in the Royal Chapel at St. James's, by Henry Lord Bishop of London. She had Issue by him, 1. A Daughter, of whom her Royal Highness was deliver'd on the 12th of May, 1684, and being still-born, was privately interr'd. 2. Lady Mary, second Daughter, born at Whitehall the 2d of June, 1685, dy'd February 1690. 3. Lady Anne-Sophia, third Daughter, was born at Windsor the 12th of May, 1686, dy'd the February following. 4. William Duke of Gloucester, born at the Royal Palace at Hampton-Court, the 24th of July, 1689; who, at his Baptism, was declar'd by King William, Duke

of *Gloucester*. After the Death of his Queen, King *William* grew more particularly fond of this hopeful young Prince, and on the 6th of *February*, 1696, caus'd him to be elected a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and on the 24th of *July*, (being his Birth-Day) he was install'd at *Windsor* in Person. This illustrious Youth, tho' he was but of a weak and tender Constitution, yet had a Manly Soul, and a very lively Genius. He began early with the Theory of War; understood the Terms of Fortification and Navigation; knew all the different Parts of a strong Place, and Ship of War; and could marshal a Company of Boys, who had list'd themselves to attend him. He likewise took much Pleasure in Hunting, and in martial Exercises; so that in the Year 1698, being then entering the 10th Year of his Age, his Majesty thought fit to take him out of the Hands of the Lady *Fitzharding*, his Governess, and to appoint the Earl of *Marlborough* to be Governor to his Highness; and at the same Time, appointed the Bishop of *Salisbury* to be his Highness's Preceptor, having under him Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to his Majesty, and Mr. *Prat*, Chaplain to her Royal Highness, his Mother, who taught him the Rudiments of Learning with great Success. But after all these promising Hopes, which this young Prince gave of a longer Life, and the early Virtues and good Qualities that shined in him, he was snatch'd away at the End of eleven Years and five Days, and was interr'd in *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel in *Westminster-Abbey*. 5. The Lady *Mary*, another Daughter, born at *St. James's* in *October* 1690, but dy'd soon after she was baptiz'd. 6. *George*, another Son of this Royal Pair, born at *Sion-House*, *April* 1692, but dy'd as soon as born.

Thus much it was necessary to premise by Way of Introduction; we proceed now to our intended History.

# THE Historical Register,

FROM

July 1714, to January 1716.



O sooner was the Queen expir'd, than the Lords, and others of her late Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, immediately assembled in the Royal Palace of St. James's, to whom the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and M. Kreyenberg Resident of Brunswick, in whose Hands, according to the Direction of the Act 4 & 5 Anne, Par. 13, (which see in the Introduction Page vii.) the three Instruments, under the Hand and Seal of his Electoral Highness of Brunswick, nominating the Persons to be added to the seven great Officers of the Kingdom, appointed to be Lords Justices, were lodged, produc'd the same, which were found to be written with his Electoral Highness's own Hand, and the Names were as follows:

1. Sir William Daws, Bart. Lord Archbishop of York.
2. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.
3. Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
4. Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton.
5. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.
6. Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.
7. John Campbell, Duke of Argyle.
8. James Graham, Duke of Montrose.
9. John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.
10. Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
11. Arthur Annesly, Earl of Anglesey.
12. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle.
13. Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

14. *Mountague-Penables Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.*
15. *Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.*
16. *Edward Russell, Earl of Orford.*
17. *Charles Townshend, Lord Viscount Townshend.*
18. *Charles Montague, Lord Halifax.*
19. *William Cowper, Lord Cowper.*

The seven great Officers, on whom the Administration of the Government, during the Absence of the Successor, devolv'd, by Virtue of the Act 4 & 5 Anne Government'd, were,

1. *Dr. Thomas Tenison, as Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.*
2. *Simon Harcourt, Lord Harcourt, as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.*
3. *John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, as Lord President of the Council.*
4. *Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, as Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.*
5. *William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.*
6. *Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, as First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. And*
7. *Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.*

After the Opening of the above Instruments, the Lords of the Council, in Pursuance of the above-mention'd Act, caus'd the following Proclamation to be publish'd.

**W**HEREAS it hath pleas'd Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh; we therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, being here assisted with those of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince, George Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege

From July 1714, to January 1716. 3

Liege Lord, GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King GEORGE with long and happy Years to reign over us. Given at the Palace at St. James's the 1st Day of August, 1714.

GOD Save the KING.

Tho. Cantuar	Guernsey	John West
Harcourt C.	Comper	John Forey
Buckingham P.	Scarsdale	Thomas Onslow
Shrewsbury	Caradigan	Robert Monroe
Dartmouth C. P. S.	Grantham	Geo. Beaumont
Portmore	Bruce	Rockingham
Loudoun	Stair	Carteret
Findlater	St. Albans	Bathurst
Orford	Hay	Dundonald
Argyle	Ossulston	Kilsyth
Kent	Dunmore	Tho. Frankland
Kadnor	Willoughby de Broke	Sherard
Poulett	Edw. Northey	Geo. Treby
Ferrers	Rob. Raymond	Wm. Northey
Somerset	Delawarr	Al. Abercrombie
Northumberland	Hollis, L. Pelham	C. Cholmondeley
Ormond	Dunbarton	Rob. Marsham
Roxburgh	John Eyles	Jo. Middleton
Mar	Arth. More	Heneage Finch
Sunderland	Harley	Jo. Pringle
Rochester	Nath. Gould	James Kott
Northampton	Ra. Freeman	R. Bagcombe
Marshall	Ch. Ross	Wm. S. Quintin
John London	Nich. Carew	H. Walpole
Ealingbroke	John Bland	Cha. May
Halifax	J. Hynde Cotton	Chr. Wren
Oxford & Mortimer	Wm. Pulteney	C. Aldworth
Mansell	Alex. Abercromby	John Pepper
Lexington	Ja. Lowther	Aston Baldwyn
Lansdown	Tho. Clarges	Arch. Hutcheson
Pagett	John London	John Gape
Berkeley	James Stanhope	William Cadogan
Gouilford	Ed. Harley	R. Bruce
Somers	H. Boyle	W. Morison
W. Bromley	John Trevor	Roberts Erislow
W. Wyndham	J. Holland	Hugh Hughes

Bingley



Bingley	Ri. Orflow	Hunsdon
Dorset	J. Hill	R. Rich
Lincoln	Will. Harvey	J. Montgomerie
Montague	J. Smith	Tho. Conyers
Berkeley	Chr. Musgrave	Mountjoy
Grafton	Ed. Southwell	J. Cockburne
T. Coke	Ja. Vernon	

Pursuant to this Proclamation, the Herald proclaim'd his present Majesty by the Style of **GEORGE**, King of Great Britain, &c. at the usual Places, with the usual Solemnity; a very great Number of the Nobility in their Coaches, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, &c. assisting at the Ceremony.

The same Day the Lords Justices dispatch'd Orders into Scotland, to have the Proclamation publish'd there, according to the Usage of that Kingdom, which was perform'd accordingly by Archibald Campbel, Earl of Ila, then Lord Justice General of Scotland; the Duke of Montrose, one of the Lords of the Regency, being present, and at the Head of the Procession. This was on the 4th of August. The Proclamation there I purposely omit, it being the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as the above Proclamation for England.

The like Measures were taken for proclaiming the King in Ireland; and the Orders of the Lords Justices arriv'd at Dublin on the 6th, when the King was immediately proclaim'd there, with all the Solemnities usual on such Occasions, and with the same Proclamation, *mutatis mutandis*.

The Day following the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland issued the following Proclamation, for the disarming the Papists, and seizing their Horses.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

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

Tho. Armagh, Con. Phipps, Canc.

**W**H E R E A S by the Decease of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, of blessed Memory, the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. for preventing Dan-  
gers



gers that may arise at this Juncture from Papists, or other Persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and for preserving the publick Peace of this Kingdom, we the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby strictly charge and require all Papists licens'd to keep and wear Arms, forthwith to deliver up their respective Arms, and all Ammunition in their Possession, to the next Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate where such Persons do reside, who are hereby requir'd to give a Receipt for the said Arms and Ammunition, and to keep the same till farther Orders.

And we do hereby strictly command and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Officers in this Kingdom, within their several Jurisdictions, to search for, take, and seize all Arms, Armour, and Ammunition of what Kind soever, which shall be found in the Possession of all Papists not licens'd, and reputed Papists, and other Persons suspected to be disaffected to his Majesty's Government, or in the Possession of any other Person or Persons in Trust for them, or any or either of them, and to return a true and particular Account thereof to the Clerk of the Council, or his Deputy, of such Arms as they shall seize pursuant to this Proclamation, with the Names of the Persons in whose Custody or Power they shall find such Arms, Armour, and Ammunition. And if any Papist or Papists, or other suspected Person or Persons, shall presume to carry or keep Arms, Armour, or Ammunition, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this our Proclamation, we do hereby will and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates, to proceed against all such Offender and Offenders, and to put the Law in due and strict Execution.

And we farther charge, command, and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Chief Officers and Magistrates, within their several Jurisdictions, to seize and take all serviceable Horses, Geldings, and Mares that shall be found in the Possession of any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected Person, or in the Possession of any other Person or Persons in Trust for any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected Person, and the same to keep according to Law; and strictly to examine upon Oath all and every Person and Persons whom they shall suspect to conceal any Arms, Armour, or Ammunition, Horses, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected Person, and to do all and every Thing

Thing that is farther requir'd in and by the Laws of this Kingdom, for the Punishment of such who shall conceal the same.

*Given at the Council-Chamber in his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 7th Day of August, 1714.*

*Will. Dublin, Kildare, Abercorn, W. Kildare, Shelburne, Cha. Fielding, P. Savage, William Stuart, Sam. Dopping, C. O'Neill.*

God Save the KING.

We return now to *England*.

The Day the Queen *was* the Lords Justices being in Council at *Kensington* was made, for making the following Alterations in the Book of Common Prayer, viz. instead of *Lady Queen ANNE*, read *Lord King GEORGE*; instead of *Hēr*, read *Hīs*; and instead of *the Elector of BRUNSWICK*, read *his Royal Highness the PRINCE*, &c. Let us now attend the Proceedings of the Parliament upon the Death of the Queen.

*Proceedings of the Second and last Session of the Fourth Parliament of Great Britain, being the last of Queen Anne's Reign.*

PURSUANT to the Act 6 A. cap. 7. par. 6. (which see in the Introduction, Page iv.) the Parliament met at *Westminster* in the Afternoon of the very Day the Queen dy'd; but the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Hanmer, being absent in the Country, such of the Members of both Houses as were present, only qualify'd themselves by taking the Oaths, making and subscribing the Declaration, and taking and subscribing the Oath of Abjuration; other Members, as fast as they came up to Town, repair'd to their respective Houses to do the like, the 2d and 3d of August; as the Speaker himself, being come to Town, did on the 4th. The next Day, the Lords Justices came to the House of Peers, and sent a Message to the Commons by Sir William Oldes, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, requiring their immediate Attendance. The Commons went up accordingly, and the Lord Chancellor, being one of the Lords Justices, in their Name, made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

From July 1714, to January 1716. 7

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I**T having pleas'd Almighty God to take to himself our late most gracious Queen, of blessed Memory, we hope that nothing has been omitted, which might contribute to the Safety of these Realms, and the Preservation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties in this great Conjunction. As these invaluable Blessings have been secur'd to us by those Acts of Parliament, which have settled the Succession of these Kingdoms in the most illustrious House of Hanover, we have regulated our Proceedings by those Rules which are therein prescrib'd.

The Privy Council, soon after the Demise of the late Queen, assembled at St. James's, when, according to the said Acts, the Three Instruments were produc'd and open'd, which had been deposited in the Hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Resident of Brunswick. They were either by their Offices, or by Virtue of these Instruments, had the Honour of being appointed Lords Justices, did, in Conjunction with the Council, immediately proceed to the proclaiming of our lawful and rightful Sovereign King George, taking, at the same Time, the necessary Care to maintain the Publick Peace.

In Pursuance of the Acts before-mention'd, this Parliament is now assembled; and we are perswaded, you all bring with you so hearty a Disposition for his Majesty's Service, and the Publick Good, that we cannot doubt of your Assistance in every Thing which may promote those great Ends.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

We find it necessary to put you in Mind, that several Branches of the Publick Revenue are expir'd by the Demise of her late Majesty; and to recommend to you, the making such Provisions, in that Respect, as may be requisite to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And we assure ourselves, you will not be wanting in any Thing that may conduce to the establishing and advancing of the Publick Credit.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We forbear laying before you any Thing that does not require your immediate Consideration, nor having receiv'd his Majesty's Pleasure; we shall only exhort you, with the greatest Earnestness, to a perfect Unanimity, and a firm Adherence to our Sovereign's Interest, as being the only Means to continue among us our present happy Tranquillity.

The

The Commons being return'd to their House, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Justices Speech, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to condole with his Majesty, upon the sad Occasion of the Death of our late most gracious Sovereign; to congratulate his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; and to assure his Majesty of the utmost Assistance of this House, to support his Majesty's undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, against the Pretender, and all other Persons whatsoever: And also to express the impatient Desires of his faithful Commons, for his Majesty's safe Arrival and Presence in *Great Britain*; and the unanimous Resolutions of this House to maintain the Publick Credit, and effectually make good all ~~the~~ which have been granted by Parliament, for the ~~the~~ of any Sums of Money, which have been, or shall be advanc'd for the Publick Service; and that they will use their utmost Endeavours, by all other Means, to make his Majesty's Reign happy and glorious.

After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address; and it was unanimously resolv'd to take the next Day into Consideration, the Lords Justices Speech to both Houses.

The same Day the House of Peers agreed upon the following Address to his Majesty.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, tho' deeply sensible of the great Loss these Nations have sustain'd by the Demise of her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, think it our Duty, at the same Time, with thankful Hearts to Almighty God, to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy and peaceable Accession to your Throne: And we do, with the utmost Loyalty and Duty, assure your Majesty of our zealous and firm Resolutions to support your undoubtedly rightful and lawful Title to the Crown, against all Enemies and Pretenders whatsoever.

Our Zeal and Affection for your Majesty's Service, engage us to exert ourselves with all Vigour and Unanimity for securing the Publick Safety; and we will always, to the utmost of our Power, maintain the Honour and Dignity of your Crown: And we do with faithful

Hearts

from July 1714, to January 1716. 9

Hearts beseech your Majesty, as soon as possible, to give us your Royal Presence, which we are perswaded will be attended with all other Blessings to your Kingdoms.

This Address having by the Lords Justices been transmitted to the King, his Majesty was pleas'd to return this most gracious Answer.

GEORGE R.

I Take this first Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Address, and the Assurances you have given me therein.

The Zeal and Unanimity you have shewn upon my Accession to the Crown, are great Encouragement to me, and I shall always esteem the Continuance of it as one of the greatest Blessings of my Reign.

No one can be more truly <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>part of</sup> ~~in~~ than I am, of the Loss sustain'd by the Death of my late Queen, whose exemplary Piety and Virtue so much endear'd her to her People, and for whose Memory I shall always have a particular Regard.

My best Endeavours shall never be wanting to repair this Loss to the Nation. I will make it my constant Care to preserve your Religion, Laws, and Liberties inviolable, and to advance the Honour and Prosperity of my Kingdoms.

I am hastening to you, according to your Desire, so affectionately express'd in your Address.

On the 6th of <sup>1</sup> August, the Commons appointed the Grand Committees, for Religion, Grievances, ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> Justice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections, came to the usual Resolutions concerning Elections, and made the customary Orders against Strangers coming into the House of Commons, &c. This done, Mr. Secretary Bromley reported from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to be presented to his Majesty, that they had drawn up the same, which was read, and unanimously agreed to as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, having a just Sense of the great Loss the Nation has sustain'd by the Death of our late Sovereign Lady Queen ANNE, of blessed Memory, humbly  
crave

crave Leave to condole with your Majesty on this sad Occasion.

It would but aggravate our Sorrow, particularly to enumerate the Virtues of that pious and most excellent Princess: The Duty we owe to your Majesty, and to our Country, oblige us to moderate our Grief, and heartily to congratulate your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, whose princely Virtues give us a certain Prospect of future Happiness, in the Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and engage us to assure your Majesty, that we will, to our utmost, support your undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, against the Pretender, and all other Persons whatsoever.

Your faithful Commons cannot but express their impatient Desire for your Majesty's safe Arrival and Presence in Great Britain.

In the meantime, they lay before your Majesty, the unanimous Resolution of this House, to maintain the Publick Credit of the Nation, and effectually to make good all Funds which have been granted by Parliament, for the Security of any Money which has been, or shall be advanced for the publick Service, and to endeavour, by every Thing in our Power, to make your Majesty's Reign happy and glorious.

After this, the Members of the House, who were of the Privy-Council, were order'd to present the said Address to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of the House, that they would transmit the same to his Majesty, with all convenient Speed. This their Excellencies did accordingly, and on the 25th of August, Mr. Secretary Bromley acquainted the House, that the Lords Justices had receiv'd his Majesty's Answer to the humble Address of this House, as follows:

GEORGE R.

YOUR dutiful and loyal Address is very acceptable to me. The Unanimity and Affection my Commons have shewn upon my Accession to the Crown, are most agreeable Instances and Pledges of their Fidelity to me. I have a just Sense of your inexpressible Loss, by the Death of your late Sovereign. You may be assur'd of my constant Endeavours to secure to you the full Enjoyment of your Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and that it will always be my Aim, to make you an happy and flourishing People; to which your Resolution to maintain the  
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*Publick Credit of the Nation, will greatly contribute. I am hasting to you according to your earnest Desire, and the just Expectations of my People.*

Mr. Speaker having read this Answer to the House, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the humble Thanks of this House be return'd to his Majesty, for his most gracious Message, in Answer to their Address; and order'd That the said Return of Thanks to his Majesty, be presented to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of this House, that they will transmit the same to his Majesty.

On the 6th of August, a Motion was made in the House of Commons, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Court of the Consideration of which was refer'd to the Committee of the whole House the next Day, when the said Motion was unanimously agreed to, and fram'd into a Resolution, which was reported, and agreed to on the 9th of August. The next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and after some Debate, came to two Resolutions, which, on the 11th, were reported by Mr. Conyers, the Chairman of that Committee, and agreed to by the House, as follows:

1. That towards the Supply granted to his Majesty, for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, the same Revenues which were payable to her late Majesty Queen Anne, of blessed Memory, during her Life, and had Continuance till the Time of her Demise, be granted and continu'd in like Manner to his Majesty, during his Life, except the Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, which is by Law vested in his Royal Highness the Prince, as Duke of Cornwall.

2. That the said Revenues be continu'd from the Death of her late Majesty.

And then order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. Hereupon John Wykes, Esq; Member for the Town of Northampton, propos'd the tacking to it the Bill, which had so often miscarry'd, for limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; but no body seconded that Motion.

Before we proceed, we must take Notice of some other private Transactions in the House of Commons. According to the Resolution taken in Council, the Parliament

met the very Sunday the Queen expir'd; but the Speaker of the Commons being in the Country, Mr. Bromley, Secretary of State, mov'd to adjourn to the Wednesday following, and was seconded by Mr. C—. Sir Richard Onslow represented thereupon, that Time was too precious at that nice Juncture, to trifle away the least Part of it; and therefore he mov'd, that the House should adjourn to the next Day, which was carry'd.

A great many Persons, particularly the leading Men among the Tories, whose Hopes and Designs were dash'd by the Queen's sudden Death, were extream angry with Doctor Ratcliffe, for not attending her Majesty, when sent for by the Duke of Ormond; upon a fond Belief, that he might have preserv'd her Majesty's Life. Their Resentment went so far, that on the 5th of August, Sir John Packington made a Complaint against Dr. Ratcliffe for not attending the Queen, when sent for by the Duke of Ormond; [See the Introduction, Page xvii.] but it being represented, that the Doctor, who had the Honour to be a Member of the House, was then absent, that Matter dropt. The same Day, Mr. Bromley, Secretary of State, mov'd for an Address of Condolence and Congratulation; dwell much on the great Loss the Nation has sustain'd by the Death of the late Queen; and was back'd by several Members, particularly by Mr. Robert Walpole, who mov'd, that they should give the King Assurances of their making good all Parliamentary Funds. Thomas Onslow, Esq; Son to Sir Richard Onslow, said thereupon, 'That the principal Stress of the Address ought not to lie upon condoling, but upon congratulating, and giving the King Assurances of their Readiness to maintain both his Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and Publick Credit.' When the Address had, the next Day, been reported and agreed to, a Motion was made, that two Members of the House should be appointed to carry it over, and present it to his Majesty; but no body seconding that Motion, it was resolv'd, that the Lords Justices should be desir'd to transmit it to the King.

August 7. There was a small Debate about the Choice of the Chairman of the grand Committee of the Subsidy; some of the Members having mov'd, and insisting on the placing Sir William Wyndham in the Chair; but Robert Walpole, Esq; represented, 'That Mr. Conyers had, for so many Years, so well discharg'd that Office, that it were inconsistent with Gratitude, Good-Manners, and Prudence, to chuse another.' Upon which Mr. Conyers



was plac'd in the Chair. Then it was propos'd to give the King One Million Sterling, for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, &c. that is about 300000*l.* more than the late Queen enjoy'd; but tho' no direct Opposition was then made against that Motion, yet the same was afterwards dropt; the wisest in both Parties being of Opinion, that the only Way to preserve our excellent Constitution, is to keep the Crown still dependent for extraordinary Subsidies on the House of Commons; and that none but slavish Time-Servers, and Enemies to their King and Country, will ever be for putting the Sovereign in such a Condition, as that he may live without Parliaments.

On the 12th of August, Mr. Cayer presented to the House the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain, which was read the first Time, and unanimously order'd to be read a second. After this, Mr. Pugh presented to the House another Bill for rectifying Mistakes in the Commissioners Names, for putting in Execution the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitl'd, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be rais'd by a Land Tax in Great Britain for the Year 1714*: Which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. This was done accordingly the next Day; and the said Bill committed to the Committee of the whole House, who were directed to receive a Clause, for the continuing, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, all such Laws, as would otherwise expire at the End of this Session. The same Day, the Bill for the Support of the King's Household, was read the second Time, and committed, for the next Day, to the Committee of the whole House: After which, Mr. Horatio Walpole mov'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive two Clauses,

1. One to empower the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being, to issue the Sum of 6502*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* (being the Arrear due to the Troops of Hanover, for their Service in the Low Countries in the Year 1712,) out of the 300000*l.* granted in the last Session of Parliament to her late Majesty, towards satisfying the Debt due on Account to the Land-Forces.

2. The other Clause, to enable and require the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being, to issue out of any Money granted by

Parliament, the Sum of 100000*l.* to be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend the Person of the Pretender, if ever he should land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions.

Sir William Wyndham seconded Mr. *Walpole* as to the first Clause; and Mr. *Shippen* very ingenuously own'd he had oppos'd that Payment in the late Reign, but that he was for it now. *Charles Aldworth*, Esq; Member of Parliament for New Windsor, back'd likewise the Motion; but as if he design'd to expose the Member, who, at this Juncture, appear'd so forward to pay those very Troops, which, a few Months before, he had treated as Runaways, he said, 'That for his Part he had formerly been against that Payment, because he had been given to understand, in that very House, that those Troops were Deserters; but that he had since been inform'd, that they were hir'd to fight, and had serv'd well as long as there was fighting; and if when they came in Sight of the Enemy, they who had hir'd them, would not suffer them to fight, he did not see the Reason why they should be call'd Deserters.' As to the other Clause, for giving a Reward of 100000*l.* to such as should apprehend the Person of the Pretender, Mr. C—n said, the next Day, (*August 14.*) in the grand Committee, 'That he was not the Day before in the House when that Clause was mov'd; but if he had been present, he would have oppos'd it, because, in his Opinion, the Protestant Succession was no longer in Danger, since his Majesty's peaceable Accession to the Throne.' And he was so positive in this Assertion, that he defy'd all the House to prove the contrary. He was seconded by Mr. *Shippen*: But Mr. *Poulteney*, and, after him, the Lord *Lumley*, argu'd, 'That the Protestant Succession was in Danger, as long as there was a Popish Pretender, who had many Friends both at Home and Abroad: That the late Queen was sensible of that Danger, when she issu'd out her Proclamation against him; and that the Case was not alter'd by her Majesty's Demise: That the Nation would be at no Charge, if the Pretender did not attempt to land; and if he did, 100000*l.* would be well bestow'd to apprehend him.' To which Mr. C—n made no Reply.

Not above 60 or 70000*l.* having been subscrib'd to the Royal, or Parliamentary Lottery, before the late Queen's Death, which was occasion'd partly by the Diffidence of the Generality of money'd-Men in the late Administration,

from July 1714, to January 1716. 15

tion, partly by the low Interest allow'd by the Parliament for the Blank-Tickers, the Lords of the Regency, and Privy Council, resolv'd to shew their Zeal for the Restoration of Publick Credit: In order to that, they went in Body to the Bank of England, subscrib'd great Sums themselves; and to encourage others to follow their Example, by keeping up the Value of the Tickers, the Lord High Treasurer declar'd in an Advertisement in the *Gazette*, That in Case the whole Sum of 1,400 000*l.* should not be advanc'd upon the Lottery Act lately pass'd in Parliament, so that there should be a Remainder of Tickets to be brought as Money into the *Exchequer*; a Resolution was taken, that such remaining Tickets should not be issu'd from thence, till the said Lottery should have been fully drawn.

By these Means, above one Half of the whole Sum was subscrib'd in two Days Time; but however, the Lords Justices being apprehensive, that the remaining Part would not come in so fast, their Excellencies resolv'd to take the first Opportunity to lay the whole Matter before the Parliament, in order to procure from the Commons a farther Encouragement for the Subscribers. According to this Resolution, Mr. Craggs, who on the 31<sup>st</sup> of *July*, was dispatch'd to *Hanover*, being, after a difficult and stormy Passage, return'd on Friday the 13<sup>th</sup> of *August*, about Seven a-Clock in the Morning, with Letters from the King to the Lords Justices, their Excellencies went, that very Afternoon, to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I**T is with great Satisfaction we can now tell you, that we have this Morning receiv'd a Letter from the King, wherein his Majesty is graciously pleas'd to acquaint us, that his Majesty is hastening hither, to employ his utmost Care for putting these Kingdoms into a happy and flourishing Condition.

He has commanded us, in the mean Time, to continue our Care of every Thing that may conduce to the Peace and Safety of his Dominions: And we are assur'd, that if this had requir'd his more immediate Presence, he would, without the least Delay, have repair'd hither, for the Support of so dutiful and faithful Subjects; for his Majesty does very particularly express his great Satis-

faction in the Loyalty and Affection which his People have universally shewn upon his Majesty's Accession to the Crown.

At the Opening this Session, we did not mention to you the Apprehensions we then had from the Smallness of the Sum, at that Time advanc'd, that the Lottery would not be full, being desirous, in the first place, to try to make it effectual in the Manner the Parliament had establish'd it: But we are oblig'd now to acquaint you, that all our Endeavours have fail'd of the desir'd Success, tho' the Contributions have been thereby considerably increas'd.

We must therefore earnestly recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to take this into your Consideration, and to give such farther Encouragement as you shall think proper, for raising the whole Sum which was intended, and is absolutely necessary for carrying on the Service of the Year.

The Commons being return'd to the House, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Justices Speech, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House, for the Satisfaction his Majesty has been pleas'd to express in the Loyalty and Affection which his Subjects have universally shewn upon his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and for his gracious Intentions of making his People speedily happy with his Royal Presence; and also to assure his Majesty of the Continuance of the same Zeal and Affection to his Majesty upon all Occasions; and, that this House will contribute their utmost Endeavours for preserving the Publick Peace until his Majesty shall arrive. Which Address was order'd to be presented to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of the House, that they would transmit the same to his Majesty with all convenient Speed.

The same Day the Lords Spiritual and Temporal came to this Resolution, That the most humble Thanks of this House be return'd to his Majesty, for his Majesty's Grace and Goodness to his People, express'd in his Majesty's Letter to the Lords Justices, with the Assurance of the Fidelity and Zeal of this House for his Majesty's Service.

And order'd, That the Lord Chancellor do lay the said Resolution before the Lords Justices, and desire their Lordships to transmit the same to his Majesty with all convenient

• *from July 1714, to January 1716.* 17

nient Speed; which their Excellencies did accordingly, together with the Address of the Commons.

1. *August 14.* The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of that Part of the Speech of the Lords Justices, deliver'd the Day before, which related to the Lottery, and came to the following Resolutions, which the Monday following were reported and agreed unto.

1. That for raising so much as is wanting to compleat the full Sum of 1,400,000*l.* which was intended to be rais'd for the publick Service by Way of a Lottery, by Virtue of the late Act of Parliament in that Behalf; the Time for receiving the Contributions on that Act be prolong'd.

2. That the Sum of 105000*l.* a Year, by that Act granted, be encreas'd, and made up to be a yearly Fund of 116573*l.* 12*s.* during the Term of 32 Years therein mention'd.

3. That the publick Monies which shall from Time to Time come into the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, not appropriated to any particular Use or Uses, by any Act or Acts of Parliament made before the Act for the said Lottery, be made an additional Security over and above the Revenues and Branches settled by the said Act, for making good the said Fund of 116573*l.* 12*s.* per Annum, and that the same unappropriated publick Monies, or so much thereof, as shall from Time to Time be necessary for compleating and making up the said encreas'd Fund, be from Time to Time apply'd thereunto.

4. That the Interest, after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Annum, for the Blank Tickets in the said Lottery, be encreas'd by an Addition after the Rate of 1*l.* per Cent. per Annum, and allow'd as well in Respect of the Contributions which have been made, as those which shall hereafter be made in the said Lottery, out of the said encreas'd yearly Fund.

And it was order'd, 1. That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for redressing Mistakes in the Commissioners Names for putting in Execution the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fourteen*, is committed, that they have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

2. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses, for  
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confining the Number of Managers for putting in Execution the Powers and Trusts in them repos'd by the Lottery Act, to One and Twenty; and for providing, that their Allowance shall not exceed one hundred Pound each.

But it is observable, that this last Clause was afterwards dropt in the Committee, by Reason that the same would have clash'd with the Clause in the Act 6 Anne, by which no Office, Place, &c. was to become void, by Reason of the Demise of her Majesty.

The same Day Mr. Conyers reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain, was committed, the Amendments which they had made to the Bill, and had directed him to report to the House, and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Bill and Amendments in at the Table, where the said Amendments being read and agreed unto by the House, it was order'd, that the Bill, with the Amendments, be ingross'd. A Bill was also order'd to be brought in, *To enable all Persons, now residing in Great Britain, to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts in Great Britain, requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland.*

August 17. The ingross'd Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On the 18th, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to confer some Dignity in the Church upon the Reverend Dr. Pelling, Chaplain to their House.

August 19. The two Bills depending in the House, were read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, who that Day sent back to the Commons the Money-Bill, without any Amendment. The 20th, these two Bills were also sent down again to the Commons without Amendments; and the same Day, the Commissioners of the Customs attended, and, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, presented to the House, the Account of prohibited East-India Goods, and Naval Stores.

August 21. The Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker, upon presenting to their Excellencies the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain,

from July 1714, to January 1716. 19

tain, together with the other Money-Bill, made the following Speech.

*My Lords,*

THE Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, under the preſent Happineſs they enjoy by his Maſteſty's peaceable and quiet Acceſſion to the Throne, could not enter upon any Work more ſatisfactory and pleaſing to themſelves, than the providing a ſufficient Revenue for the Occaſions of his Maſteſty's Civil Government, in order to make his Reign as eaſy and proſperous, as the Beginning of it hath been ſecure and undiſturb'd.

They are ſenſible, that the Peace of the Kingdom is not to be preſerv'd, nor the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, to be protected, without ſupporting the juſt Authority and Dignity of the Crown; and therefore they have thought it their Inter-eſt, as well as Duty, to make ſuch a Provision, as may not barely ſuffice to the Neceſſity of the Government, but may be ſuitable to the State, the Honour, the Luſtre, which the Crown of *Great Britain* ought to be attended with.

Whatſoever is ſuperfluous in that Provision, and more than the ordinary Services of his Maſteſty ſhall require, will but enable him to exert his higheſt and moſt valuable Prerogative of doing Good: And we can give no greater Proof of the Truſt we reſoſe in his Maſteſty's gracious Diſpoſition, than putting the ſame entire Revenue into his Hands, which her late Maſteſty dy'd poſſeſs'd of; whoſe Virtues we all admir'd, and of whoſe Affection and Concern for the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom, we had had ſo long Experience.

As the Crown itſelf deſcends immediately, and knows no Vacancy, the Commons have taken Care that the Revenue ſhould follow it as cloſe as poſſible; for they have given all the Diſpatch to this Grant, which the Forms of their Proceedings would allow; ſo that when his Maſteſty ſhall pleaſe to anſwer the impatient Deſires of his People, by coming to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms, he will find himſelf equally eſta-bliſh'd in theſe Revenues, as if he had ſucceeded to all by an uninterrupted Right of Inheritance; the only Difference is this, that if he had inherited them, he would have wanted one ſingle Proof of the Duty, and Affection, and Unanimity of his Subjects.

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Our Desire is, that this may be look'd upon as an Earnest and a Pledge of that Zeal and Fidelity which we shall always retain, and which, upon every Occasion, we shall be ready to demonstrate to his Majesty's Person and Government: As such, we hope, his Majesty will graciously accept it at this Time; and hereafter, when he shall have had Experience of this first voluntary Offering of his loyal Commons, we hope he will find it to his Satisfaction, as large and as ample as he could wish; might but the Term of the Grant be as long as we could wish, since it is to have equal Continuance with his Majesty's Life.

*My Lords,*

The Bill which the Commons have pass'd for the Purposes I have mention'd, is entitl'd, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.*

They have also prepar'd another Bill, as well for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land-Tax, as for raising so much as is wanting, to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, intended to be rais'd by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the Year 1714. This having been recommended to their Care, and appearing to them to be necessary for his Majesty's and the Publick Service, they have Reason to think, they have abundantly supply'd the Defects in the former Provision; and in this Assurance, they humbly present this Bill also for the Royal Assent.

Then the Lords Justices gave the Royal Assent to the three following publick Bills:

1. *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.*

2. *An Act for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land-Tax for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fourteen; and for raising so much as is wanting to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, intended to be rais'd by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the said Year.*

3. *An Act to enable Persons now residing in Great Britain, to take the Oaths, and to do all other Acts in Great Britain, requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland.*

After

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.. from July 1714, to January 1716. 21

After which, the Lord Chancellor, being one of the Lords Justices, in their Name made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**W**E cannot but express our greatest Satisfaction, and, in his Majesty's Name, return you Thanks, for the convincing Proofs which you have given, in this Session, of your Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and of your Zeal for his Government.

We must particularly thank you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, for the Aids which you have granted to his Majesty, for the better Support of the Honour of the Crown, and for preventing any Disappointment in the Supplies given in the last Session for the Service of this Year. You may be assur'd, that the Unanimity, the Chearfulness, and the Dispatch, with which you have proceeded in granting these Aids, will render them yet more acceptable to his Majesty: And you may depend upon our making a faithful Representation thereof to him.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

All necessary Business being now happily concluded, it will be proper for us to put a speedy End to this Session. We think fit, at present, in his Majesty's Name, to desire you forthwith respectively to adjourn your selves until Wednesday next.

Accordingly both Houses immediately adjourn'd to the 25th of August, when being met again, the Commons order'd, that their Speaker be desir'd to print the Speech by him made on the 21st. Then Mr. Secretary Bromley acquainted the House, that the Lords Justices had receiv'd his Majesty's Answer to the humble Address of this House at the Beginning of this Session; which he presented to the House, as was related before.

After this, the Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**H**AVING, since your late Adjournment, receiv'd his Majesty's most gracious Answer, under his Sign Manual, to your several Addresses; and by his Majesty's Command,

Command, order'd them to be deliver'd to you respectively; we do now, in his Majesty's Name, prorogue this present Parliament till Thursday the 23d Day of September next; and this present Parliament is accordingly prorogu'd to Thursday the 23d Day of September next.

Having concluded the Second and last Session of the Fourth Parliament of Great Britain, and the last of Queen Anne's Reign, let's proceed to other Occurrences.

The same Day the Queen dy'd, Monsieir d'Iberville, Envoy Extraordinary from his most Christian Majesty, being under some Apprehensions of his House being insulted by the rude Populace, in Case there happen'd any Disturbance, writ a Letter to the Duke of Ormond, desiring his Grace's Protection. The Duke having communicated the same to the Lords Justices, their Excellencies order'd a Guard of the Trained Bands to secure the House of the Envoy; but all was quiet, and no Insult was offer'd to any Body.

On the 3d of August, the Lords of the Regency judg'd it necessary to have a Secretary of their own, and unanimously made Choice of Joseph Addison, Esq; At the same Time the Post-Master-General was order'd to send all the Letters and Packets, directed to the Secretaries of State, directly to the Secretary of the Regency; which was a great Mortification to the former, particularly to the Lord Bolingbroke, who was now oblig'd to wait with a Bag in his Hand at the Door of the Room where the Regents assembled.

Aug. 4. The Lords Justices spent some Time in perusing a great many Letters which the Post brought the Night before: And the same Day, the Lords of the Admiralty, by Command of the Regency, issu'd out Orders for taking off the Embargo laid on all Shipping.

On the 5th of August the Lords Justices in Council, pursuant to the Act 6 Anne, cap. 7. sign'd a Proclamation, Requiring all Persons, being in any Office of Authority or Government, at the Demise of the late Queen, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices, and to take the Oaths mention'd in that Act, and to do all other Acts requisite by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, to qualify themselves to continue in their respective Places.

from July 1714, to January 1716. 23

On the 7th of August, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, who had been travelling in Italy and France, arriv'd in England, and the next Day acquainted the Lords of the Regency, that being in France a few Days before, the Most Christian King had assur'd him, 'That he would inviolably maintain the Treaties of Peace concluded at Utrecht, particularly with Relation to the Settlement of the British Crown in the House of Hanover.' This exactly agreed with the Declaration which Monsieur d'Iberville, Minister of France, made to the Regency, and to Baron Bothmar, even before he had receiv'd particular Orders for it from the Court of France; being (as he said to most of the Lords Regents, to whom he made Visits) already empower'd to do it by his general Instructions: And, on the other Hand, Mr. Matthew Prior, who was then residing at the Court of France in Quality of Envoy, having, by Orders of the Regency, notify'd to the French King the Death of the late Queen, and King George's Accession to the Throne, his Most Christian Majesty repeated to him the Declaration he had made to the Earl of Peterborough. Some Days after, Monsieur d'Iberville receiv'd a Letter from the Marquess de Torcy, approving what he had done; and another from the French King to the British Regency, importing, in Substance, besides the Declaration before mention'd, 'That having been inform'd, that Reports had been spread, as if he design'd to make Alterations in the late Renunciations, he thought fit to declare, as he had already done to the Earl of Peterborough, that the said Reports were altogether false and groundless: That the King of Spain having sent the Cardinal del Giudice as Ambassador to France, which might create some Suspensions, his most Christian Majesty had desir'd the King, his Grandson, to recall him; and that the Elector of Brunswick having some Time before the Death of the Queen, signify'd to his Most Christian Majesty, that whenever his Succession to the Crown of Great Britain shall take Place, he would cultivate a Friendship with his Most Christian Majesty; he (the King of France) on his Part, assur'd the Lords Justices, that he would do all that lay in his Power, to maintain a good Intelligence and Amity between the two Crowns.

The Answer which Mr. Prior receiv'd about another Affair, was not altogether so agreeable and satisfactory in England: The Lords of the Regency had order'd him to represent to the Court of France, 'That his Most Christian

Majesty having promis'd to interpose his good Offices  
 with the King of Spain, in Favour of the Catalans;  
 they were surpriz'd to find, that, instead of that, his  
 Most Christian Majesty had sent his Troops to assist those  
 of his Grandson in the Reduction of Barcelona; and  
 that their Excellencies hoped, his most Christian Ma-  
 jesty would make good his Promises, and consider the  
 ill Consequences of his suffering his Forces to act against  
 a People, who were under the Protection of the Crown  
 of Great Britain." To his Mr. Prior receiv'd an An-  
 swer, " That the Most Christian King had already made  
 good his Engagements in Behalf of the Catalans; that  
 their Obstinacy was the Cause of all the Misfortunes  
 that might befall them; and that his Glory would  
 not suffer him to recall his Troops from before Bar-  
 celona.

Some Days before this Answer was transmitted to Eng-  
 land, the Marquess d'Almazá, one of the Deputies from  
 the Principality of Catalonia, made Application to the  
 Lords Justices of Great Britain; and communicated to  
 their Excellencies a Letter he had receiv'd from the Go-  
 vernor of Majorca, with an Account of the Condition of  
 the City of Barcelona. Upon which their Excellencies  
 order'd, that a Copy of the Letter they had written to  
 the Court of France, should be communicated to the Mar-  
 quess; and he was farther assur'd, that Directions had  
 been sent to Admiral Wishart, not to molest the Inhabi-  
 tants of Barcelona, or hinder any Relief to be brought to  
 them by Sea.

Notwithstanding the repeated Assurances from the Court  
 of France, that they would give no Manner of Distur-  
 bance to the Protestant Successor, the Lords Regents con-  
 tinu'd taking all the necessary Measures for the Security of  
 the Kingdom, and in particular of the Maritime Places;  
 and not judging the Reinforcement they had already sent  
 down to Portsmouth under the Command of Colonel Pocock,  
 sufficient for the Defence of that important Town, their  
 Excellencies order'd another Draught of 500 Out-Pensioners  
 of Chelsea-Hospital, to march thither, under the Command  
 of Colonel Jones. At the same Time, their Excellencies  
 order'd the Justices of Peace of London and Westminster, to  
 take exact Lists of the Popish Recusants, and to take away  
 their Arms and Horses.

Amongst the late Queen's Papers was found a Draught of  
 a Will, but the same was never sign'd, nor executed. On  
 Tuesday, the 3d of August, her Body was open'd; but  
 according

from July 1714, to January 1716. 25

according to her Majesty's Orders, the Surgeons did not meddle with her Head. They found her Vitals very sound; and only some Water in the Abdomen. The next Night her Bowels were bury'd in Westminster-Abbey; and on the 5th, the Lord Marshal issu'd out the following Order for a general Mourning:

**I**n Pursuance of an Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council at St. James's, the 5th Day of August, 1714: These are to give publick Notice, that it is expected, that all Persons upon the present Occasion, of the Death of her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, do put themselves into the deepest Mourning, (long Cloaks excepted.) The said Mourning to begin upon Sunday the 15th Instant; and that as well all Lords, as Privy Counsellors, and Officers of her Majesty's Household, do cover their Coaches, Chariots, and Chairs, and cloath their Livery Servants with Black Cloth, by Sunday the 22d Instant; and that no Person whatsoever, for the first six Months, put any Escutcheons of Arms, or Arms painted, on their Coaches, nor use any Varnish'd or Bullion Nails to be seen on their Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs.

SUFFOLK, M.

On the 19th of August, the Lords Justices receiv'd Letters from the King, with Directions, that the late Queen's Body should be interr'd with all the Decency and Pomp consistent with a private Burial: Upon which, that Ceremony, which was to have been perform'd on the 22d, was put off to the 24th, and the Lord Marshal issu'd this Order.

**W**Hereas the Solemnity of the Interment of her late Majesty Queen Anne, is appointed to be perform'd on Tuesday the 24th of this Instant August; this is therefore to give Notice, that all Persons who ought to go in the Proceeding on this Occasion, are (for their greater Conveniency) to enter at Westminster-Hall Door: And that the Lords, the Peeres, and Lords Sons, the Privy Counsellors, and the Judges, are desir'd to meet in the House of Peers at the Hour of Six in the Evening: The Maids of Honour, and the Bedchamber Women, are desir'd to assemble in the Robing Room, adjoining to the Lobby next the Painted Chamber; as all others concern'd, are to do in the said Painted Chamber; where they will be marshall'd, and put in Order by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpose.

*And all Persons are requir'd to take Notice, that none can have Admittance into the Prince's Chamber, Westminster-Abbey, or King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, before the Entrance of the solemn Procession, except such as by Reason of their particular Services must attend there.*

*Note, That all the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and St. Andrew, are to wear their Collars of the said Orders at this Solemnity.*

SUFFOLK, M.

Aug. 20, 1714.

Accordingly on the 24th, was solemniz'd, in the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, the private Interment of her late most excellent Majesty Queen *ANNE*, of blessed Memory. The Lords, the Peereſſes, the Lords Son, Privy Counſellors, Judges, and others, who were to attend this Solemnity, met about Seven in the Evening in the Houſe of Peers, the Painted Chamber, and other Rooms adjoining, where being call'd out in Order by the Officers of Arms, they proceeded about Ten of the Clock thro' the Prince's Chamber into the *Palace-Yard*, and thence to the South-East Door of the Abbey, one of the great Guns at the Tower firing every Minute, until her Majesty was interr'd. The Royal Corps was borne under a Canopy of Purple Velvet, preceded by a great Number of her late Majesty's Servants, the Judges, Privy Counſellors, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers. The Pall was supported by six Dukes. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Ormond* (in the Abſence of the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who was indispos'd) was chief Mourner, supported by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Richmond* in long Cloaks, wearing their Collars of the Order, her Train borne by two Dutcheſſes, aſſiſted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, and follow'd by two other Dutcheſſes, at the Head of fourteen Counteſſes, as Aſſiſtants, all in long Veils of Black Grape; and after them the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and the Maids of Honour, in like Veils; then the Bedchamber Women, and the Gentlemen Penſioners, cloſ'd the Proceeding. At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean, Prebends, and Choir receiv'd the Royal Body with an Anthem, and marching before *Norroy* King of Arms, who carry'd the Crown and Cushion, they proceeded ſinging into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where being arriv'd, the Body was depoſited on Treſſels, while the Service of the Church was perform'd by the  
Bishop

*from July 1714, to January 1716. 27*

Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*, and afterwards interr'd in the same Vault with their late Majesties King *Charles the Second*, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*.

On Thursday the 19th of *August*, some Merchants trading to *Spain*, laid before the Lords of the Regency, certain Difficulties they labour'd under: An Account of which was contain'd, in the two following Letters from their Correspondents.

*Cadiz, July 29.*

THE King of *Spain* has demanded a Donative in this Place, and in other Parts of *Spain*, and particularly of the *British* Merchants and other Foreigners inhabiting here; and their Proportion of the Donative is settled by a Note jet at each of their Houses, regulating what each Person is to pay, which the said Merchants have refus'd to comply with, as being contrary to Treaties in Force, and have represented the same to the King of *Spain*; but instead of finding Redress, they have had Soldiers quarter'd upon them, and expect the Number to be doubled every Day, during the Time they shall refuse to pay the said Donative; however, they have resolv'd to let their Effects be seiz'd, rather than comply with a Demand so unjust in itself, and so dishonourable to the *British* Nation, of which there is no Precedent.

*Cadiz, July 29.*

OUR Factory is insulted the most that ever was yet experienc'd from this Government; a Donative (or free Gift) being endeavour'd to be extorted by Violence from us: To which Effect, our Governor has put Guards of Soldiers in our Houses, threatening to double them, at 8 Rs Val. *per Diem*, which amounts to half a Dollar, until we pay the said Donative, which amounts to 125 Pieces of Eight on some, on others more or less. Thus the Principal of our Articles and Privileges are trampled on: This is the Respect shewn to our Queen and Nation, and the honourable Usage given to her Subjects here: And what can be expected for the future? We hope a sudden and determin'd Resolution will be taken at the Court of *England*, to get Satisfaction for this arbitrary Dragooning the *British* Subjects; and that a Stop will be put to their ever pretending here any more to such an Extortion and Breach of Publick Faith, otherwise there will be no living, nor can we ever be secure here,

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These



These two Letters were made publick on the 20th, and occasion'd a general Resentment against the last Ministry, who had settl'd the *Spanish Trade* on so precarious a Bottom, and made it subject to the Will and Pleasure of the King of Spain: But upon the first News of the Queen's Death, the *Spanish Court* recall'd the Orders they had given for exacting the Donative before-mention'd.

Let us now take Notice of the Occurrences that happen'd in foreign Countries on Occasion of the Queen's Demise.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of *August*, N.S. the Messenger dispatch'd from *Kensington* the Day before the Queen dy'd [which see in the Introduction, Page xix] with Letters for the Earl of *Strafford*, arriv'd at the *Hague*, and immediately proceeded to *Utrecht*; whither his Excellency was gone to confer with the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and Portugal, upon the Subject of the Peace still depending between those two Crowns. The same Night, Mr. *Craggs* arriv'd at the *Hague*, and having made a short Visit to the Great Pensionary *Heinsius*, pursu'd his Journey with all Speed to *Hanover*; as did the next Day, Monsieur *Godike*, Secretary to *Baton de Bothmar*, who brought first to the *Hague* the melancholy News of the Queen's Death, and the joyful Account of King *George's* auspicious Inauguration, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. The same Day the Earl of *Strafford* arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, and immediately after his Return, he had a long Conference with the Great Pensionary; and on the 15<sup>th</sup> of *August* his Excellency had another with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he made the following Speech.

Messieurs,

Altho' upon my Arrival from *Utrecht*, I hear that the Queen is dead, and that the Privy Council have unanimously caus'd the Elector of *Brunswick* to be proclaim'd King; and altho' I have Reason to credit that News, nevertheless, not being inform'd of it myself from Home, I thought it my Duty, and even necessary, to hold a Conference with you, Messieurs, the Deputies of their High-Mightinesses, to communicate to you what I receiv'd from my Court, even before the Death of her Majesty, viz. That the second Day of her Illness, the Lords, and others of the Privy Council, sign'd, with unanimous Consent, a Letter to the Elector of *Brunswick*, to assure him of their inviolable Duty, in Case the Queen should happen



from July 1714. to January 1716. 29

to die; and to desire his Electoral Highness to repair to England with all Speed, having order'd a Squadron to come on your Coasts for his Transportation, and to attend his Orders; taking, at the same Time, all the necessary Precautions for the Preservation of the Publick Repose and Tranquillity, and to oppose the Designs of the Enemies of our Constitution.

The Lords of her Majesty's Council think it proper I should inform their High Mightinesses of all this; and that they rely on the Friendship and Assistance of this Republick in this Conjunction; hoping, that their High Mightinesses will take strict Care to prevent any Attempts that might be made to oppose or disturb the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of *Brunswick*, in Case it pleas'd the Almighty to deprive us of the Queen.

Nothing will so alleviate so considerable a Loss, or more effectually keep up the Spirits of my Countrymen, than if I can give them, on the Part of this Republick, Assurances of a firm, constant Friendship, and their being ever ready to assist us in maintaining the Protestant Succession, on which depend both the Interest of our Holy Religion, and the Security of our Laws and Constitution.

*Messieurs,*

Your Alliances and Interests, and even the Interest and Tranquillity of all *Europe*, require, that you should at present give a Demonstration of your Union with us: Nor do I in the least doubt, that the Answer I expect from their High Mightinesses, will very much contribute to accomplish the Settlement of that happy Succession in the Elector's Person: By which Means, we shall have nothing to fear, either for our Religion, or for the Repose of *Europe* in general, and of our Nations in Particular.

What I had the Honour to tell you on the Part of the Queen, in my two last Conferences, are but too convincing Proofs, that in the Person of her Majesty, you lose a good and sincere Friend and Ally, and a true Defender of the Faith: *England* loses in her the best of Queens; and I, in particular, a Princess who has heap'd Favours upon me; and who vouchsafed to Honour my Family with her Affection.

The only Thing can repair so considerable a Loss, is the Union and Unanimity of Counsels of the two Nations for the Support and Interest of a Prince, who, besides his acquir'd Right, has, by so many Proofs of his Bravery, and other eminent personal Qualities, shewn himself

himself the worthiest and ablest to succeed so great and so good a Queen.

Permit me also, Messieurs, to inform you, that by the Act of Succession, we are to continue in Employment six Months after the Demise of the Queen, unless the King her Successor, thinks fit to dispose of it otherwise; wherefore, till then, you will be pleas'd to look upon me as Embassador of the Crown of Great Britain.

The next Day the States General came to the following Resolution:

*Extract of the Register of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the Lords the States General of the United Provinces. Thursday Aug. 10. N. S. 1713*

**H**AVING heard the Report of the *Steur d'Effect*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign Affairs, who, pursuant to, and in discharge of their Commissorial Resolution of the 15th Instant, have examin'd the Proposal made Yesterday, in a Conference, to the said Deputies, by the Earl of *Strafford*, Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, in relation to the Sickness and Death of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and desiring that their High Mightinesses will assist in maintaining the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of *Brunswick*; the whole being mention'd more at large in the said Proposal, and in the Acts of Yesterday.

Which having been taken into Consideration, it was thought fit, and resolv'd, that to the aforesaid Proposal of the said Earl of *Strafford*, Answer shall be return'd, That the News their High Mightinesses have receiv'd, first of the Sickness, and afterwards of the Death of her said Majesty, have cast them into the utmost Affliction.

That in this Conjunction, it is a great Comfort to them to see, by the Communication the Earl of *Strafford* has given them, the prudent Measures the Privy Council has taken, even while her said Majesty was still alive, both to desire his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick* to repair to *England* with all Speed, and to preserve the Tranquillity of the Kingdom. That their High Mightinesses have ever look'd upon the good Intelligence, Friendship, and Union between the Crown of *Great Britain*, and this State, as the most solid Foundation of the Safety and Prosperity of

from July 1714, to January 1716. 31

of both Nations, of the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and of the Liberty of Europe; that for that Reason, they have always endeavour'd to cultivate and improve that good Intelligence and Union, and will still endeavour to do it on this Occasion: That remembering full well the Engagements they have enter'd into by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty, for the Maintenance of the Succession in the Protestant Line of the most Serene House of Brunswick, they are also resolv'd to perform the same; and, in order thereto, to take all Measures that shall be judg'd necessary: That he, the Earl of Strafford, may be assur'd, that these are the true Sentiments of their High Mightinesses, and he may give these Assurances to the Regents of Great Britain, during his Majesty's Absence; their High Mightinesses wishing, as much as any Men in England can do, that his Electoral Highness of Brunswick, to whom the Succession to the Crown is devolv'd, and who is already proclaim'd King, may, without Opposition, quickly enjoy the Possession of his Kingdoms; and that they will contribute thereto all that shall be in their Power; hoping to find in the Friendship and Affection of his present Majesty, what they have lost by the Death of the Queen of most glorious Memory; of whose Affection and Friendship for this Republick, they have had Proofs on several Occasions.

That, moreover, their High Mightinesses will readily continue to acknowledge the Earl of Strafford, in Quality of Ambassador of the Crown of Great Britain.

And an Extract of this present Resolution shall be put into the Hands of the said Earl of Strafford.

The Night before, after the Arrival of Baron de Bothmar's Secretary with the News of the Death of the Queen of Great Britain, Monsieur Klingraeff, Resident of Hanover, presented to the States General a Memorial, with a Letter from King George, which was lodg'd in his Hands eventually, that is, to be in a readiness if there should be occasion; by which his Majesty requir'd of the States, the Performance of their Guaranty of his Succession to the Crown of Great Britain; and which was the Result of a prudent Forecast, in order to baffle any sinister Design to defeat the said Succession, which the Modellers of the New Barrier-Treaty might have had in View, when in the 14th Article of it they stipulated, 'That the States General should, at the Request of her Royal Majesty, or (after her Decease) of the next Heir, born of her Body,

or (on Failure thereof) of the next Protestant Heir, who should, at that Time, have a Title to, and possess the Crown, by Virtue of the Acts and Statutes of *Great Britain*, and not otherwise, furnish the Succours, to make good the Guaranty, concerning the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*." (A). The States General assembled upon it that very Night; and the next Day came to the following Resolution:

*An Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.*

Mercurii die, 15 Augusti, 1714.

IN the Assembly to Day, a Memorial was read, presented by M. Klingraff, Resident of his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, now King of *Great Britain*, who with it deliver'd likewise to their High Mightinesses a Letter from his said Electoral Highness, by which they are desir'd in the present Occurrence of the Decease of the Queen of *Great Britain*, to perform their Guaranty, pursuant to the Treaty concluded between her Majesty of glorious Memory, and this State.

Which being taken into Deliberation, 'tis thought fit and resolv'd, that Answer shall be return'd to his said Electoral Highness, now his Majesty of *Great Britain*, viz. That as soon as their High Mightinesses were inform'd of the Sickness and Death of her said Majesty of *Great Britain*, of glorious Memory, they immediately berhought themselves of the Engagements they had enter'd into; for the Guaranty of the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Protestant Line, so as it is settled by Acts of Parliament; that at the same Time they consider'd with themselves, not only how much it concerns the Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, that the Settlement of the

(A) *Similiterque Domini Ordines Generales, requisitione facta ex Parte Regia Suae Majestatis, aut post Obitum ipsius, HEREDIS PROXIMI EX ILLA NATI, aut isdem deficientibus, Successoris Proximi Protestantis, qui Titulum & Coronam tunc temporis habuerit, Virtute Actorum Statutorumque Magnae Britanniae, & NON ALITER, auxilia — Subministrabunt ad praestandam ipsorum Fidejussionem, sive Guarantiam super Successionem ad Coronam Magnae Britanniae, &c.*

the Succession in the Protestant Line should have entire Effect, but also how deeply the Protestant Religion, the Safety of this State, and the Liberty of all Europe are interested therein; that therefore they unanimously resolv'd to perform their Engagements, and to execute all that by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty they have promis'd; whereto they are the more readily induc'd by the firm Assurance which his Majesty in the said Letter is pleas'd to give them of his Good-will towards this State: That as they receiv'd the Account of the Death of her said Majesty with Grief, so it was very acceptable News to them, that his Electoral Highness, as the next Heir in the Protestant Line, was instantly proclaim'd King, by the unanimous Advice of the Council, and with the Acclamations of the People: That they most heartily congratulate his Majesty thereupon, and wish him all farther happy Successes in a prosperous Reign: That from this good Beginning, they hope his Majesty will take peaceable Possession of his Dominions, without any Opposition: That nevertheless, their High Mightinesses are willing and ready to perform their Engagements, and to take all proper Measures with his Majesty for that End: That it being likely his Majesty will speedily go for England, their High Mightinesses will be very glad if his Majesty will please to take his Journey through they Dominions; that they will endeavour to facilitate his Majesty's Passage with all that is in their Power; and that they will at all Times shew the high Esteem they have for his Majesty's Person and Friendship, and that they have his Interests as much at Heart as their own.

Which Answer, with a Copy thereof, shall be put into the Hands of the Resident *M. Klingraff*, that he may send the Original to his Majesty, and at the same Time have a Reply to his own Memorial: Likewise a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, together with the said propos'd Answer, shall be deliver'd to *M. Van Borselen*, the High Mightinesses Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, who is at present here, to serve for his Instruction, and for his giving the like Assurance to the Regency in England on his Arrival there.

On the 16th of August, N. S. this Resolution, with a Letter conformable to it, to King George, was deliver'd to the Resident of Hanover; and, at the same Time, their High Mightinesses dispatch'd Letters to the States of the

several Provinces, desiring them, forthwith to provide the necessary Funds for fitting out a strong Squadron of Men of War; of which Twelve, which were said to be design'd for the *Baltick*, were almost ready to put to Sea.

On the 18th, the Earl of *Strafford*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, notify'd to the Pensionary of *Holland* the Death of the late Queen, and the Accession of his Majesty King *George* to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Two Days after, his Excellency made the same Notification to the President of the Assembly of the States General; upon which he receiv'd the usual Visits and Complements of Condolence and Congratulation from the President, and Chief Members of that Republick. The same Night, the Earl of *Strafford* receiv'd two Expresses by his Majesty's Messengers; one from *Amsterdam*, with a Letter from the King, directing him to continue to take Care of his Majesty's Affairs at the *Hague*; the other Messenger came from *London*; and his Excellency immediately sent him forward, with some Dispatches for the King.

About the Middle of *August*, the Count de *Tarouca*, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of *Portugal*, in a Conference with the States Deputies, notify'd to them, the favourable Declaration which the Lords Regents of *Great Britain* had caus'd to be made to Monsieur de *Bruciado*, the *Portuguese* Envoy at *London*, viz. 'That *Spain* should be oblig'd to conclude Peace immediately with the Crown of *Portugal*, or that in Case of Refusal, his *Portuguese* Majesty might depend upon being assisted by the Crown of *Great Britain*, conformably to the Treaty of defensive Alliance between those two Crowns.' This Declaration having been reported to the States General, their High Mightinesses caus'd Assurances to be given to the *Portuguese* Minister, 'That they would readily concur in all Measures, his *Britannick* Majesty might judge proper to be taken for obliging *Spain* to agree with *Portugal* on fair and just Conditions of Peace.'

On the 28th of *August*, in the Morning, the Earl of *Strafford* receiv'd a Letter from the King by a Messenger, and two Days after, his Excellency made the following Speech to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE unwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, and one of the Lords Justices of his Majesty's Kingdoms during his Absence, represents to your High Mightinesses, that the King his Master has receiv'd, with all possible Marks of Satisfaction, your High Mightinesses Answer to the Speech, made by him the said Ambassador to your Deputies for foreign Affairs on the 15th Instant; and that his Majesty has order'd him to return you his Thanks for the Readiness and Affection with which your High Mightinesses have display'd your Resolution to fulfil your Guaranty for supporting Protestant Succession: And tho' his Majesty never doubt'd of the Friendship and Exactitude of his Republick, in accomplishing all their Engagements relating to him; yet the Dispatch and Affection with which you have done it, has even surpass'd his Expectation.

Your High Mightinesses have thereby engag'd the Friendship of a King, which cannot but be very advantageous to you, as well in regard to the Neighbourhood and Powerfulness of his Kingdoms and States, as with respect to his Majesty's personal Merit, who, for his many excellent Qualities, will be esteem'd and courted by all Europe, as well as lov'd and respected by his own Subjects: And as he is known to be a Prince, who is a religious Observer of his Word, your High Mightinesses may be assur'd, that in gaining his Friendship, you secure to yourselves a solid and lasting Support.

Your High Mightinesses Answer, and quick Resolution to second the Measures taken in Great Britain, for maintaining the Protestant Succession, were no less agreeable to the Lords Justices, and the whole Kingdom, since by this Union of our Counsels, that happy Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy, will be preserv'd in Spite of all those who would attempt to trouble it.

The Lords Justices desire in particular, that I would signify to your High Mightinesses, in this Memorial, their great Satisfaction in observing those Marks of Affection and Regard to the King and the Protestant Succession, which you have shewn in your Letter to his Majesty, which was communicated to them by Baron Bothmar.

As to my own Particular, the Inclination and Zeal I always had for the Protestant Succession, on Account of the Good of my Country, is now become personal for the



the King, who, since the Queen's Death, has, in a very gracious Manner, been pleas'd to honour me with several Marks of his Royal Favour.

'Tis with the greatest Satisfaction, that I see the good Effects which the Union between the King, his Kingdoms, and this Republi<sup>c</sup>k, will have through all Europe; and as I have always done the utmost in my Pow<sup>r</sup> to preserve this Union, since I have had the Honour to be employ'd as Embass<sup>r</sup> to your High Mightiness, so I shall continue to apply all my Endeavours to that End, as long as I shall remain with you in that Quality, and even afterwards, shall never forget the personal Marks of Friendship and Esteem, which I have receiv'd from the principal and most valu'd Mem<sup>b</sup>rs of this Repub<sup>l</sup>ick.

Hague, Aug. 30,  
N. S. 1714.

STRAFFORD.

Some Days before, the Resident of Hanover at the Hague, deliver'd the following Letter from the King to the States-General.

*High and Mighty Lords, most dear Friends and Allies,*

THE Letter of the 15th Instant, which your High Mightinesses have written to us, as our good Friends and Neighbour, has been deliver'd to us by an Express. As nothing more agreeable could happen to us upon our Accession to the Throne, than to receive from your High Mightinesses such obliging Assurances of your good Intentions for us, and the publick Good, so nothing is wanting in our Acknowledgment in that Respect, and in the high Esteem we have for your High Mightinesses and your Friendship. Your High Mightinesses are to be entirely perswaded, that seeing it has pleas'd God to call us to the Throne of Great Britain, we shall make it one of our most serious Applications; to embrace all Opportunities to acknowledge, by all possible Means, what you have done for us on this Occasion; to contribute to the Strengthening and Increase of your Prosperity and Security, and that of your Republick; to live with you in an indissoluble Union; to concur with a Concert of Zeal and Forces to the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of Europe; and to support and second the laudable Intentions of your High Mightinesses. Upon our Arrival in Holland, where, with the Assistance of God, we intend to be in a few Days, we shall have the Satisfaction



from July 1714, to January 1716. 37

Satisfaction in a more ample Manner to confirm all this to your High Mightinesses by Word of Mouth. We thank you in a particular Manner for your obliging Invitation, and are much oblig'd to you for the same. We remain, High and Mighty Lords, your affectionate for ever, &c.

Sign'd,

Hanover, Aug. 21,

N. S. 1714.

GEORGE LOUIS, R.

Before the Receipt of this Letter, the States General had appointed Messieurs *Van Welderen*, *Noordwyck*, *Taats van Amerongen*, and *Burmania*, to receive his Britannick Majesty on the Frontier of their Territories; and some Days after, the *States of Holland* nam'd Deputies of their own to receive his Majesty at his Entrance into that Province, and to conduct him to the *Hague*. On the other Hand, their High Mightinesses caus'd eight Men of War to be equipp'd with all possible Expedition, in order to join the British Squadron appointed to convoy the King over to England.

The Court of France, tho' stunn'd by the unforeseen Accident of the Queen of Great Britain's sudden Death, yet, with great Prudence, follow'd the best Counsel, which, in the present Condition of their Affairs, they could take; and that was, readily to acknowledge King George. Accordingly, besides the Declarations mention'd above, Monsieur de Chateauneuf, their Embassador at the *Hague*, made the Earl of *Strafford* the usual Complements of Condolance upon the Death of the late Queen, and at the same Time those of Congratulation upon King George's Accession to the Throne.

Meanwhile the Pretender, who having, upon the Peace of *Utrecht*, been forc'd to depart the Dominions of France, was retir'd to *Bar-le-duc* in *Lorraine*, receiv'd there, on the 4th of *August*, the News that the Queen was either dead, or past Recovery; upon which he instantly took Post for *Versailles*; but the King of France, having Notice of his Arrival, immediately sent the Marquis de *Procy* to him with this unwelcome Message, viz. 'That his Most Christian Majesty was surpriz'd at his being return'd into his Dominions, knowing the Engagements he was under, in Respect to the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain in the House of Hanover; and therefore desir'd him to quit his Territories.' Upon which the Chevalier