

Chevalier de St. George (for that was the Title the Pretender had taken upon his Departure from France) having made a Visit to the Queen Dowager of England at the Monastery of Chaliot, return'd to Bar-le-due, and soon afterwards went to Luneville, where the Court of Lorraine then resided, and after that to Plombieres.

About this Time, Mr. Laws, the British Minister, at Brussels, having notify'd to the Council of State, to whom the Government of the Spanish Netherlands was then committed, the Death of the Queen of Great Britain, and the Accession of King George to the Crown, the Council, in a Body, went on the 12th of August, to Mr. Laws's House, and made him a formal Compliment of Congratulation and Condolence on this Occasion. The Council of Finances went likewise to his House, in a Body, on the same Account.

We return now to England, where, on the 5th of August, the Lords of the Regency took into Consideration the Complaint of the Merchants, whose Ships had been made Prize by the Swedes, and gave some Directions thereupon. On the 6th their Excellencies consider'd farther of the Business that had a long Time been depending before the Privy Council, relating to the Election of a Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the City of Dublin, and determin'd it to be one of the ancient Privileges of that City to chuse their own Magistrates. This Determination being immediately dispatch'd away to the Lords Justices of Ireland, their Excellencies, on the 17th of August, summon'd the nominal Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Aldermen in Town, and propos'd to them to proceed forthwith to the Election of a Mayor and Sheriffs for the remaining Part of the Year till Michaelmas next: But the Mayor declin'd proceeding to a Choice in Conjunction with the Aldermen; whereupon the Aldermen, after the nominal Lord Mayor had refus'd either to proceed to an immediate Choice, or to name a Time when he would go upon the Election, went into a Choice without him, which by a Majority fell upon Alderman Page, for Lord Mayor for the remaining Term, and on Mr. Sommerville, a Merchant of that City, for Sheriff, with Mr. Crowder, who was formerly elected by the Aldermen, and approv'd by the Government. The nominal Mayor thereupon withdrew himself, being privately countenanc'd in his refractory Behaviour by Sir Constantine Phipps, by whose Influence the Privy Council declin'd approving the Choice.

Choice of Alderman *Page*, and contented themselves with sending an Account of what had pass'd to the Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, who thereupon taking into Consideration the late, and former Behaviour of the Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, in relation to the Choice of the Magistrates of the City of *Dublin*, and other Matters, which had rais'd the general Odium of the well-affected to the *Hanoverian* Succession against him; their Excellencies (withstanding what was alledg'd in his Favour by two *Noble Lords*) resolv'd to remove both him and the Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, from the Station of Lords Justices there; and appointed his Grace the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Earl of *Kildare*, to be two of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* in their Room. But before the Resolution of the Lords Regents of *Great Britain* reach'd *Dublin*, the Lords Justices, and Privy Council of *Ireland*, had drawn up a Representation, containing Reasons why they could not comply with the late Orders they had receiv'd from the Lords of the Regency, being in Substance,

1. Because the allowing the City of *Dublin* to chuse their Magistrates, was derogatory from the Prerogative of the Crown.

2. Because the same might prove dangerous to the Church as by Law establish'd.

3. Because they could not do it in Conscience.

These Reasons being transmitted to *England*, and laid before the Lords of the Regency, their Excellencies, upon mature Deliberation, resolv'd, That the same were frivolous, scandalous, &c. against which, however, two or three of the Lords Regents protested: But the King had before entirely approv'd, by Letter, their Excellencies Conduct in that Affair, and return'd them his Thanks for it.

On the 28th of *August* Mr. *Murray* arriv'd Express from *Hanover*, with several Orders from the King to the Regency and Council, particularly for the preparing a Patent, for creating the Prince Royal Prince of *Waies*; and for removing the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* from his Office of Secretary of State, which was done on the last of *August* with particular Marks of Displeasure; three of the Lords of the Regency, viz. the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Somerset*, and the Lord *Cowper* taking the Seals from him, and locking and sealing up the Doors of his Office in the Cockpit.

Let us now attend what pass'd at the Court of the King in *Germany*, and first take Notice of some remarkable Passages at *Hanover*, before the News of the Queen's Death reach'd that Court. On *July* the 16th, the Earl of *Clarendon*, Envoy Extraordinary from her late Majesty, arriv'd at *Hanover*; but it was the 4th of *August*, before he was conducted in one of the King's Coaches to *Herenhausen*, where he had an Audience of the King, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess, and of *D. de Ernest*; and, in the Afternoon, complemented the young Prince and Princesses. One of the apparent Reasons of his Audience being put off so many Days, was the Arrival of the King of *Prussia*, who on the 15th of *July* came Incognito to *Herenhausen*, under Pretence of condoling the Death of the late Princess *Sophia*; but, in reality, to concert Measures for securing the Succession of the Crown of *Great Britain*, to his present Majesty; and who having staid there three Nights, return'd to *Berlin* on the 3d of *August*.

On the 5th of the same Month, at Seven a-Clock in the Morning, Mr. *Craggs* arriv'd at *Hanover*, and rode directly to *Herenhausen*, with the Letter the Privy Council of *Great Britain* wrote the Day before the Queen dy'd to his Majesty. The same Night three other Expresses arriv'd at *Hanover*, two to that Court, and one to the Earl of *Clarendon*, with the News of the Queen's Death, which his Excellency communicated to the King at two a-Clock in the Morning; and which was confirm'd a few Hours after, by the Arrival of the Baron *de Bothmar's* Secretary, with the farther Account of his Majesty's being proclaim'd King of *Great Britain* in *London* and *W.minster*, without the least Disturbance, or any shew of Opposition.

On the 8th of *August* his Majesty caus'd *Te Deum* to be sung in all the Churches of his Electorate, to return the Almighty solemn Thanks, for having vouchsafed to advance him to the *British* Throne; and Prayers to be made for the Prosperity of his Reign.

One of the King's first Cares, upon the Receipt of the News of Queen *Anne's* Death, and of his being proclaim'd, was to communicate the same to the King of *Prussia*; for which Purpose the Baron *de Rhede*, first Chamberlain to his Majesty, was immediately dispatch'd away to *Berlin*. He was wish'd to acquaint his *Prussian* Majesty, that the King of *Great Britain* was desirous to have an Interview with him, before his Departure for *Holland*: But before

before the Baron de Rhede could reach Berlin, his Prussian Majesty had begun his Journey to Coningsberg in Prussia, which prevented the intended Interview: However, as soon as the King of Prussia receiv'd from the Hague, the News of the Death of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the Proclamation of King George, he immediately declar'd his Resolution to contribute his Assistance to the maintaining of that Succession, in Case it should be disputed: And accordingly his Prussian Majesty sent Orders to his Ministers abroad, particularly to Mr. Bonnet, his Resident at London, to notify, ' That as his said Majesty had before constantly declar'd himself in Favour of the Succession of the House of Hanover, to the Crown of Great Britain; so now he was affected with peculiar Joy to hear, that the said Settlement of that Crown had, in its due Time, actually taken Effect, by the proclaiming of King George; the rather, because it visibly tended to the promoting the Protestant Religion, and the true Interest and Welfare of the British Nation; and that, in Case of Need, he was ready to employ all the Power which God had put into his Hands, in assisting to maintain that Succession against all who might offer to dispute it.

Upon the News of the late Queen's Death, Brigadier Breton, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin, having some Time before got Leave to go for England upon his private Occasions, repair'd immediately to Hanover, to attend the King; as did also the Earl of Albemarle from Holland; and all the neighbouring Princes and States either went in Person, or sent Envoys and Deputies to congratulate his Britannick Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown; which occasion'd a vast Concourse of People at Hanover, and retarded his Majesty's Departure. The Inhabitants of that City being in the deepest Affliction for the irreparable Loss they were like to sustain, by the Absence of their Sovereign, and his Court, his Britannick Majesty caus'd Intimation to be given to the Magistrates, that they might ask some Favour of him. Upon this Encouragement they desir'd, that the Excise on Provisions might be taken off; which was granted; besides which, his Majesty, before his Departure, caus'd the Debris of insolvent Debtors to be discharged, and their Persons to be set at Liberty.

The Earl of Albemarle having paid his Duty to the King, and obtain'd the Favour he ask'd of his Majesty, that he would please to take his House at Voors in his Way

Way to *Holland*, his Lordship went back to prepare all Things for his Majesty's Reception. On the 30th of *August*, the Earl of *Clarendon* set out from *Hanover*, and on the 5th of *September*, N. S. arriv'd at the *Hague*; as did the next Day Brigadier *Bretton*; the 8th the Earl of *Dorset*, and the 10th and 11th the Baron de *Kilmanseck*, Master of the Horse, the Baron *Bernsdorf*, first Minister of State, the Baron de *Goritz*, President of the Finances, and Minister of State, and Monsieur *Roxethan*, Privy Counsellor to the King, in order to wait for his Majesty's Arrival.

The King having committed the Government of his Dominions in *Germany* to a Council, at the Head of whom he plac'd his Brother, Prince *Ernest*; his Majesty's next Care was to consider what Part of his Family he should carry with him into *Great Britain*, and what he should leave behind him: Upon mature Deliberation, his Majesty resolv'd, that the Prince Electoral and Royal should go first along with him; that the Princess, his Consort, should follow a few Weeks after, with the two eldest Princesses her Daughters; and that the young Prince *Frederick-George* should remain at *Hanover*, with his youngest Sister: In the last Place, his Majesty nam'd those that should accompany him and the Prince Royal into *England*, which he confin'd to a very small Number; for besides the four Gentlemen above-mention'd, who went before the King to the *Hague*, the other Persons of Note that were to cross the Seas with his Majesty, were only the following, Count *Platen*, Great Chamberlain; the Baron de *Rhede*, first Chamberlain; Mr. *Bernsdorf*, and the Marquess de la *Foree*, Chamberlains to the King; Baron *Schutz*, and his two Brothers, one Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, the other to the Prince; Monsieur *Reiche*, Privy Counsellor and Secretary to his Majesty; the Baron de *Hattorf*, Counsellor of War; Monsieur *Schraden*, Secretary of Embassy; Monsieur *Hammerstein*, Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber; Monsieur *Kempe*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince; two Physicians, Dr. *Steigenthal*, and Dr. *Chappuzeau*; two Surgeons, and to Valets-de-Chambre, who were Turks.

All Things being thus settled, on the last Day of *August*, in the Morning, the King set out from *Herenhausen* without Ceremony, his Majesty refusing to receive Complements from any Person; but the Prince did not follow till an Hour after. That Day his Majesty and the Prince Royal went through *Hagenburg* and *Lese* to *Döberodon*, where

where they lay that Night; and proceeded the next Morning through *Bohme* and *Osnaburg* to *Ippenburg*. On the 2d of *September*, they went through *Rheeme* and *Ben-
thelm* to *Twickel*, a Seat belonging to the Count *de Wassenar
d'Opdam*, who entertain'd and lodg'd his Majesty and the
Prince Royal that Night; as did, the next, the Earl of
Albemarle, at his Seat at *Voors*, after his Majesty and
Royal Highness had travell'd through *Markel*, *Larense*, and
Ca. He. On the 4th of *September*, the Deputies of the
States General, receiv'd and complemented his Majesty on
their Frontier, and the same Day, the King went through
Zutphen, *Engleboon*, *Voorhuysen*, and *Amersfort* to *Utrecht*.
Here his Majesty and the Prince Royal were complemented
by the Deputies of the States of that Province; after
which, they went into a Yacht of the States, and the
same Night reach'd *Woerden*, where they were receiv'd
by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the other Deputies of the
States of the Province of *Holland*, under six Salvoes of
nine Pieces of Cannon, answering the Number of Years
of his Majesty. The Earl of *Strafford* and the Earl of
Berkeley likewise attended the King at *Woerden*, and had
the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, while he was yet
in the Yacht; after which, they went back to the *Hague*.
On the 5th, in the Morning, the King, in the Earl of
Albemarle's Coach, follow'd by six others, and attended
by a Detachment of Horse Guards, proceeded to *Leyden*,
where the same Number of Guns were discharg'd as at
Woerden; and about Five in the Afternoon, his Majesty
arriv'd at the *Hague*, amidst the Acclamations of a vast
Number of People. The States had sent Orders to all
their Towns through which the King was to pass, for the
Burghers to appear in Arms, and line the Streets, as was
done when the present Emperor went through *Holland* as
King of *Spain*: But his *Britannick* Majesty declin'd that
Ceremonie; desiring to pass through the Country as much
Incognito as was possible. The King supp'd that Night in
private, but the next Day, and most of the Time he was
in *Holland*, he eat in publick, and admitted the Earls of
Strafford, *Dorset*, *Berkeley*, and *Albemarle*, several of the
State Deputies, and other Persons of Distinction, to his
Table. On the 5th of *September*, about Noon, the follow-
ing Deputies of the States General, viz. The Baron *de
Linslo* on the Part of *Gelderland*; *Monlieur Fagel* and *Pen-
sionary Heinsius* on the Part of *Holland*; the Sieurs *Velters*
on the Part of *Zealand*; *Schonaauwen* on the Part of *Utrecht*;
Berum on the Part of *Friesland*; *Marle* on the Part of

Overysfel; and *Gockinga* on the Part of *Groningen* with the *Sieur Fagel*, *Greffier* of the States, went to the Old Court, and had an Audience of the King, whom they complemented on his Accession to the *British* Throne, and his happy Arrival at the *Hague*. They had afterwards Audience of the Prince, and then return'd to the Assembly of the States to make their Report; after which, most of them came back to Court, and had the Honour to dine with his Majesty.

The same Morning, all the *British* Nobility and Gentry either residing at the *Hague*, or who on this Occasion, had repair'd thither, from *England*, and other Parts, as also the *British* Officers of the Green Cloth, had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, being presented by the Earls of *Serafford*, *Dorset*, and *Berkeley*; and among the rest, *Sir James Abercrombie*, Commandant of *Dunkirk*, and *Brigadier Preston*, Governor of *Newport*, took that Opportunity to wait on the King. In the Afternoon, his Majesty, accompany'd by the Prince, took several Turns in his Coach round the *Poorhoult*, (a Place at the *Hague* like our Ring in *Hyde-Park*) where he was follow'd by a numerous Train of Coaches, and a great Concourse of People. Some of the foreign Ministers had that Day private Audiences of the King, to complement him, on the Part of their Masters, on his happy Accession to the *British* Throne, and his safe Arrival at the *Hague*. The *Marquess de Chateauneuf*, *Embassador* of *France*, had his Audience on the 7th of *September* in the Morning for the same Purpose; and 'twas given out, that that Minister having, among other civil Expressions told the King, 'That there were yet a few Difficulties to be remov'd, to put the finishing Hand to the Treaties yet depending, but that his Majesty should be the Arbitrer of the Peace,' His Majesty answer'd, *That he would be the Guarantee of it*. On the 12th of *September*, the *Duke d'Offuna* and the *Marquess de Monteleone*, *Plenipotentiaries* of *Spain*, came to the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, to wait upon the King, and the next Day they had also a private Audience of his Majesty; as had, the Day before, the *Count de Taruca*, and *Don Lewis d'Achuna*, *Plenipotentiaries* of *Portugal*. On the 11th of *September*, the *Earl of Strafford* receiv'd some Instructions from the King, upon which he held frequent Conferences with the *Embassadors* of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. The King having resolv'd to embark for *England* with the first fair Wind, his Majesty's Baggage was by this Time sent to the *Yachts*, which, on the

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the 14th of September, fell down the *Maese* from Rotterdam to the *Briel*.

The States General were not wanting to improve this Opportunity to concert several important Affairs with the King: For which Purpose, the Great Pensionary *Heinsius* had frequent private Conferences with his Majesty, whose Accession to the *British* Throne quicken'd the slow Paces of the Courts of *Versailles* and *Madrid*, in relation to the Treaties yet depending. To this Purpose we may take Notice, that the very Day the King arriv'd at the *Hague*, *Monsieur de Chateaufeuf* receiv'd Advice, by a Courier of the Cabinet, that the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and France had been sign'd the 7th at *Baden*; and that the King of Spain had ratify'd the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between him and the States General, without any Manner of Restriction or Reservation; which was confirm'd by an Express sent to the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries.

We now return to Great Britain, where, on the 15th of September, the Lords Justices in Council sign'd the following Proclamation, ordering the Payment of One Hundred Thousand Pounds to any Person who shall seize and secure the Pretender, in Case he shall land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions.

Tho. Cantaur. Harcourt C. W. Ebor. Shrewsbury, Buckingham P. Dartmouth C. P. S. Somerset, Bolton, Devonshire, Argyll, Montrose, Roxburghe, Kent, Pembroke, Carlisle, Anglesey, Nottingham, Abingdon, Scarborough, Orford, Townshend, Halifax, Gower, T. Parker.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament made in the last Session of an Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain*, reciting, That her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, being fully convinc'd of the imminent Dangers which threaten'd her Kingdoms, and the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, as well as from a just Resentment of the Indignities offer'd to her said Majesty by the Pretender's remaining in *Lorrain*, in defiance of her repeated Instances for his removal, and of the unreasonable Practices committed by instilling her said late Majesty's Subjects in the Service of the Pretender, was pleas'd to issue her Royal Proclamation, thereby promising a Reward of Five

Thousand Pounds to such Person who should apprehend the Pretender; and that the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, did, by their humble Address, assure her said late Majesty, that they would assist her, by granting out of the first Aids to be given by Parliament, the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, as a farther Encouragement and Reward for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he should land, or attempt to land in any of her said late Majesty's Dominions: To the End that the Encouragement and Reward for a Service so important might be render'd sure and effectual, it is enacted, That the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, should, and are thereby authoriz'd and requir'd, out of any Monies granted, or to be granted by Parliament for the Use of the Publick, forthwith to issue and pay the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, to any Person or Persons who shall seize and secure the Person of the Pretender, whenever he should land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions: We therefore, to the Intent that all his Majesty's Subjects may have Notice of the Encouragement given, as aforesaid, have thought fit, by the Advice of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, in his Majesty's Name, to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby, in his Majesty's Name, command and require all his Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to seize and secure the said Pretender, whenever he shall land, or attempt to land in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other his Majesty's Dominions, in order to his being brought to Justice for High Treason, (whereof he stands attainted by Act of Parliament) and to give Notice thereof immediately, when he shall be so seiz'd and secur'd, to one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby farther, in his Majesty's Name, order, That the Reward of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, directed by the said Act of Parliament to be paid, as aforesaid, be punctually paid to the Person or Persons who shall so seize and secure the said Pretender: And his Majesty's High Treasurer, or Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, is, and are hereby requir'd to make Payment thereof accordingly. And if any of the Persons who have adhered to or assisted, or who shall adhere to or assist the said Pretender, shall seize and secure him, as aforesaid, he or they who shall so seize and

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and secure him, shall have his Majesty's gracious general Pardon, and shall also receive the said Reward, to be paid in Manner aforesaid.

Given at the Court at St. James's the Fifteenth Day of September, 1714, in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign.

On the 17th of September, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Pleasure, signify'd by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend was, in Council, sworn one his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. At the same Time it was declar'd, that General Cadogan was to be appointed his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Congress of *Amwerp*, to regulate the Barrier of the States General, and his Envoy Extraordinary in the *Netherlands*.

Meanwhile the King and Prince Royal having taken their Leave of the States Deputies, who waited on them to the Sea-Side, embark'd at *Oranie-Polder* on the 16th of September, about One a-Clock in the Afternoon, his Majesty on Board the *Peregrine*, and his Royal Highness on Board the *William* and *Mary* Yachts; which having soon after join'd the Squadron of *British* and *Dutch* Men of War that waited for them, under the Command of the Earl of *Berkeley*, they all sail'd for *England* with a fair Wind. The next Day, about Nine in the Evening, they arriv'd safe at the *Hope* near *Gravesend*, where the Admiral thought fit to drop Anchor. There being a thick Fog the 17th in the Morning, the Yachts did not go up the River till the Afternoon. Towards Noon the Yachts weigh'd Anchor, and sail'd up the River; and some Miles on this Side *Gravesend*, the King and Prince Royal went into a Barge, and being favour'd by the Tide, arriv'd at *Greenwich* a little after Six a-Clock in the Evening. The Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guard, then in waiting, and the Lord Chancellor, at the Head of the Lords of the Regency, receiv'd his Majesty at his landing, and complemented him on his safe Arrival. But 'tis not our Design to amuse our Readers with Ceremonies and Things of Course, but shall confine our Account to Transactions of greater Moment; but must not in this Place forget, that before the King left his Ship, he appointed the Earls of *Dorset* and *Berkeley* to be Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, and conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Saunderson*, Esq; Captain of the *Peregrine* Yacht;

Yacht; and the next Morning, the Lord Townshend acquainted the Duke of Ormond, in the King's Name, That his Majesty had no longer Occasion for his Service in the Quality of Captain-General, but that his Majesty would be glad to see him at Court.

The same Day the King declar'd his Intention of making his publick Entry the Day following, of which Notice was given by the Earl Marshal in the following Order.

WHereas the Solemnity of the King's Royal Entry from *Greenwich*, thro' the City of *London*, to his Royal Palace of *St. James's*, is appointed to be on Monday the 20th of this Instant *Sept.* this is therefore to give Notice to all the Nobility, and others, who are to attend the King in their Coaches, that they repair to *Greenwich Park*, so as to be there by Ten of the Clock that Morning at farthest, where their Coaches will be put in Order by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpose.

And that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs of *London*, with such as have serv'd or fin'd for Aldermen or Sheriffs of the said City; the City Officers, and the Detachment of the Artillery Company; as also the Knight Marshal's Men, the King's Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, the King's, Heralds, and Serjeant at Arms, the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, and the Officers and Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard, &c. do meet in *Southwark* about Twelve of the Clock, and extend themselves in the Order they are to march from the Foot of *London-Bridge* to *St. Margaret's-Hill*, and there wait his Majesty's Arrival; and so soon as Notice is given that the Coaches are coming into *Kent-Street*, they are all to be marshall'd in their due Order by the Officers of Arms.

And for the better Reception of his Majesty in his Royal Passage, the Officers of the several Parishes between *Greenwich* and *London* are hereby requir'd to take Care, that the Highways be well mended and repair'd: And that the the Justices of the Peace of *Surrey*, the Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Head Bailiff of *Westminster*, do cause the Streets to be well cleans'd from Soil, Filth, and Dirt, from *Kent-Street* End, to his Majesty's Royal Palace of *St. James's*: And that no Carts nor Drays be suffer'd to go in the Streets and Road which the King passes through between *Greenwich* and *St. James's*, on the Day of his Majesty's Entry; also, that no Hackney Coaches be suffer'd to go in the said Road or Streets after Twelve of the Clock.

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Clock the same Day; and that no Coach, Cart, or Carriage whatever, be suffer'd on that Day to stand in the said Road or Streets, until the Royal Procession is pass'd by.

SUFFOLK, M.

September 19. 11

Accordingly on the 20th of September, the King and Prince Royal, made their Entry with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Coaches of the Nobility, and others, either not coming soon enough, or the Officers of Arms being puzzled how to rank them in their due Order, it was Twelve a-Clock before his Majesty, accompany'd by his Royal Highness the Prince, and the Duke of Northumberland, Captain of the Life-Guards in waiting, set out from Greenwich, his Majesty's Coach being preceded by above Two Hundred of those of the Nobility and Gentry all with six Horses, the Juniors being order'd to march first. When the King arriv'd at St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark, he was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of London, in whose Name Sir Peter King, Recorder, made the following congratulatory Speech to his Majesty:

May it please your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty is now entering into the Liberties of the City of London.

The Citizens have, with Impatience, waited for your Royal Presence amongst them, to secure those invaluable Blessings which they promise themselves from a Prince of the most illustrious Spirit.

Enliven'd by the distant Influence of your Majesty's Government, they have earnestly desir'd its nearer Approaches.

The long expected Day is now come, a Day of universal Joy, to see your Majesty's solemn Entrance with his Royal Highness the Prince into the Capital of your Kingdoms.

The Citizens of London never met any of your Predecessors, Kings, or Queens of this Realm, with more Duty and Loyalty than they meet your Majesty; nor with a greater Desire to testify their Joy in the most becoming and affectionate Manner.

History hath preserv'd the Memory of several triumphant and joyful Entries.

But the Exultations and Triumphs of those Entries, even in the most joyful, are not to be mention'd with the Excesses and Rejoycings of this.

There was not the like Reason and Occasion for them.

We now behold a Prince fam'd for his Justice, Clemency, and Wisdom, come to take Possession of his Kingdoms; we see our Religion secur'd, our Laws and Liberties preserv'd, our publick Credit advanc'd, our utmost Wishes exceeded, the Protestant Succession, concerning which we had many anxious and solicitous Thoughts, taking Effect in a quiet and peaceable Possession, and a Prospect of a lasting and continu'd Settlement under your Majesty, and your Royal Posterity after you.

We have nothing now to do, but, securely enjoying our own, to beseech Almighty God to bless your Majesty with a long, happy, and glorious Reign, and to do every Thing in our respective Stations, which may contribute to make your Majesty's Government safe, prosperous, and easy.

The Lord Mayor of London having receiv'd the City Sword from the King, his Majesty proceeded to St. James's in the following Manner: A Detachment of Horse-Grenadiers to clear the Way; a Detachment of the Artillery Company in Buff Coats, &c. the two Marshals on Horseback, with their Men on Foot, to make Way; two of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the Sheriffs Officers on Foot, with Javelins in their Hands; two City Trumpets on Horseback; the Lord Mayor's Officers in black Gowns on Foot, two and two; two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the City Banner, borne by the Water-Bailiff on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery; then the City Officers on Horseback, in their proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the four Attornies, two and two; the Solicitor, and the Remembrancer; the two Secondaries; the Controller; the four Common-Pleasers; the two Judges; the Town-Clerk; the Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain; two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the King's Banner, borne by the Common Hunter on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery; The Common-Cryer in his Gown, and the City Sword-bearer in his black Damask Gown, and Gold Chain, both on Horseback, each having a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries; then those who have serv'd for Sheriffs or Aldermen, or serv'd the Office of Sheriff or Aldermen, in Scar-

set Gowns on Horseback, according to their Seniorities; two and two, the Juniors first, each attended by two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the two Sheriffs in Scarlet Gowns on Horseback, with their Gold Chains, and their white Staves in their Hands, each attended by two Servants on Foot, in colour'd Liveries; the Aldermen below the Chair on Horseback, in Scarlet Gowns, two and two, each attended by his Beadle, and two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries; then the Aldermen above the Chair in Scarlet Gowns, on Horseback, wearing their Gold Chains, attended by their Beadles, and two Servants each, in colour'd Liveries: Then the Coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers, &c. to the Number of above 200, with six Horses each; the Knight Marshal's Men on Horseback, two and two; the Knight Marshal on Horseback; the King's Kettle-Drums; the Drum-Major; the King's Trumpets, two and two; the Serjeant-At-Arms with his Mace; Pursuivants of Arms uncover'd, two and two; Herald's of Arms; King's of Arms; Serjeants at Arms with their Maces, bare-headed; the Recorder in a Scarlet Gown on Horseback, uncover'd; the Lord Mayor of London in his Crimson Velvet Gown, on Horseback, wearing his rich Collar and Jewel, uncover'd, bearing the City-Sword by his Majesty's Permission, with only four Servants on Foot, bare-headed, in colour'd Liveries; Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the Right Hand, uncover'd; Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, on his Left Hand, uncover'd; the King and Prince in a Coach; the Yeomen of the Guard; the King's Footmen; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Equerry; the King's Footmen in waiting; Yeomen of the Guard; his Majesty's Horse-Guards clos'd the Proceeding. Thus the King pass'd from St. Margaret's-Hill to his Royal Palace at St. James's, where his Majesty arriv'd between Seven and Eight of the Clock in the Evening; The Trained Bands of Southwark, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, lin'd the Way, from Kent-street End to the Foot of London-Bridge; three Regiments of the City Trained Bands made a Guard from the Bridge to Stocks-Market; the several Companies of London, with their Ensigns, lin'd the Streets on both Sides from Stocks-Market to St. Paul's Church-yard, at the East-End whereof the Children of Christ's-Hospital stood, and one of the King's Boys made a Speech to his Majesty; and the other three Regiments of the City Trained Bands guarded the Way from St. Paul's Church-yard to Temple Bar; from
Temple

Temple-Bar, the Steward, High-Bailiff, and Burgesses of *Westminster*, in their Gowns, attended by all the Coadjutors and Headles, with their respective Staves; and the High-Bailiffs Officers, with their Ensigns of Office, lin'd the Way; and next to them, the Militia of *Westminster* made a Guard, leaving a Space between them and his Majesty's Foot-Guards (who lin'd the Way from *St. James's* into the Strand) for the Artillery Company of *London* to draw up in, who proceeded so far with the Consent of the Lord Lieutenant of *Middlesex*, and there made a Stand. The great Guns at the Tower were fir'd when his Majesty took Coach, as also when he pass'd over *London-Bridge*; at his Majesty's Arrival at his Palace, the Cannon in the Park were three Times discharg'd; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Marks of Joy.

On the 23d of September the Council met, at which were present the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Somerset*, *Northumberland*, *Bolton*, *Devonshire*, *Marlborough*, *Montrose*, *Roxborough*, and *Kent*; the Marquesses of *Lindsey*, *Dorchester*, and *Annandale*; the Earls of *Derby*, *Fembroke*, *Suffolk*, *Northampton*, *Manchester*, *Stamford*, *Sunderland*, *Clarendon*, *Anglesey*, *Carlisle*, *Radnor*, *Rocheſter*, *Abingdon*, *Orford*, *Wharion*, *Cholmondeley*, *Mar*, *London*, *Findlater*, *Orkney*, *Illy*, *Oxford*, *Portmore*, and *Orrery*; the Lord Viscount *Townshend*; the Bishop of *London*; the Lords *Paget*, *Berkeley*, *Guilford*, *Sommers*, *Guernsey*, *Mansel*, *Trevor*, *Landſdowne*, *Hingley*, and *Comingsby*; Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, Mr. *Boyle*, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Coke*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, Sir *John Holland*, Sir *Richard Onslow*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Pernon*, Mr. *Erle*, and Mr. *Hill*. His Majesty at his first coming this Day into the Council, was pleas'd to declare, that understanding that the Law requires he should, at his Accession to the Throne, take and subscribe the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland*, he was now ready to do it this first Opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to do, according to the Forms used by the Law of *Scotland*, and subscrib'd two Instruments thereof, in the Presence of the Lords of the Council, who witness'd the same: And his Majesty was pleas'd to order, that one of the said Instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of *Sederunt*; and afterwards to be forthwith lodg'd in the Publick Register of *Scotland*; and that the other of them remain among

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among the Records of the Council, and be enter'd into the Council Book.

After this, his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Declaration, viz.

HAVING, in my Answers to the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament, fully express'd my Resolution to defend the Religious and Civil Rights of all my Subjects there remains very little for me to say upon this Occasion.

Yet being willing to omit no Opportunity of giving all possible Assurance to a People, who have already declar'd so well of me, I take this Occasion also to express to you, my firm Purpose to do all that is in my Power for the supporting and maintaining the Churches of England and Scotland, as they are severally by Law established; which, I am of Opinion, may be effectually done, without the least impairing the Toleration allow'd by Law to Protestant Dissenters, so agreeable to Christian Charity, and so necessary to the Trade and Riches of this Kingdom.

The good Effects of making Property secure, are now where so clearly seen, and to so great a Degree, as in this happy Kingdom; and I assure you, that there is not any among you, shall more earnestly endeavour the Preservation of it than myself.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble Request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships, might be made Publick: Which his Majesty was pleas'd to order accordingly.

On the 29th of September, the King, in Council, was pleas'd to declare his Royal Pleasure to dissolve the Privy Council, and to direct, that the Lords and others hereafter nam'd should be of the Privy Council, and attend his Majesty at St. James's on the 1st of October, at Eleven in the Morning, in order to be sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, viz.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Lord Comper, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

William Lord Archbishop of York.

Charles

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Lord President of the Privy Council.

Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Charles Duke of Somerset.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

John Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces.

John Duke of Argyle.

James Duke of Montrose, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John Duke of Roxburgh.

Henry Duke of Kent.

Robert Marquess of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

Henry Earl of Suffolk, Deputy Earl-Marshal of England.

Charles Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Montague Earl of Abingdon.

Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Edward Earl of Orford.

Charles Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John Lord Bishop of London.

John Lord Somers.

Charles Lord Halifax.

Thomas Cooke, Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty.

James Stanhope, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench.

Thomas Erle, Esq; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces.

The same Day (Sept. 29.) it was declar'd, That his Majesty had been pleas'd, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to create his Royal Highness George Augustus

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Georgius (Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Duke and Marquess of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-Haven and of Carrick, Viscount North-Allerton, Baron of Tewkesbury and of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. The Preamble to the said Letters Patents is as follows :

QUUM Muneris nostri sit, Regnis, quorum Dei Gratia nuper ad nos Jus & Imperium pervenere, non solum in presentem consulere, sed etiam in posterum prospicere; nihil prius magis in Animo fuit, quam ut Georgium Augustum, Filium nostrum unicum, Populis nostris, quibus regendis aliquando destinatur, gratum reddamus & acceptissimum; ipsum proinde Titulis Primogenito Magnæ Britannie Regis Filio propriis augeri volumus; quo magis erga Hæredem nostrum ductissimum Patris Benignitas, & erga Subditos fidelissimos Principis elucescat Cura. Nobis interim & Britannis nostris ac illis gratulamur, quod ob egregiam in nos Pietatem semper charum habuimus, & qui, ob res Odenardi Prælio præclare gestas, illis dudum innoverit. Quod superest, ut Virtutibus à Majoribus derivatis in Dies inclarescat, Honoresque à nobis acceptos pergat mereri, Deum Optimum Maximum precamur. Sociatis igitur, &c.

Which in English runs thus :

IT being incumbent on us, not only to procure the present Good of the Kingdoms, to the Government whereof it has pleas'd God to call us, but also to provide for their future Security; our first and principal Care was, to recommend, as much as possible, our only Son *George Augustus* to the Affection of our People, whom he is one Day to govern: Our Will is therefore, that he be honour'd with the Titles peculiar to the eldest Son of the King of Great Britain, to evince both our paternal Affection to our most dear Son, and the Care we take of our most faithful Subjects. Hereupon we congratulate with our Britains, on Account of a Prince, whose eminent filial Piety has always endear'd him to us, and who has not long ago made himself known to them, by his gallant Actions in the Battle of Oudenarde. We beseech Almighty God, that the Virtues he derives from his Ancestors, may daily shine out in him with additional Splendor; and that he may

go on to merit the Honours which we have conferred on him. *Be it known therefore, &c.*

On the 1st of *October*, the King present in Council, the following Order was made:

WHereas by an Order in Council of the first of *August* last, several Alterations were directed to be made in the Prayers for the Royal Family, it is this Day order'd by his Majesty in Council, That instead of *His Royal Highness the Prince*, in the Prayers and Suffrages for the Royal Family, there be inserted *His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales*; and that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* do cause the necessary Directions to be given accordingly.

JOHN POVEY.

Directions sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, October 1, 1714.

IN the Order for Morning Prayer, in the Prayer for the Royal Family, instead of *His Royal Highness the Prince*, read, *His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales*.

In the Order for Evening Prayer for the Royal Family, instead of *His Royal Highness the Prince*, read *His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales*.

In the Litany, instead of *Preserve His Royal Highness the Prince*, and all the Royal Family, read, *Preserve His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family*.

Oct. 4. The King in Council sign'd the following Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure touching his Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof, viz.

GEORGE R.

WHereas we have resolv'd, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon *Wednesday* the Twentieth Day of this Instant *October*, at our Palace at *Westminster*; and forasmuch as by ancient Customs and Usages, as also in Regard of divers Tenures of sundry Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments; many of our loving Subjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers several Services on the said Day, and at the Time of the Coronation,

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men, as in Times precedent their Ancestors, and those whom they claim, have done and perform'd at the Coronations of our famous Progenitors and Predecessors: We therefore, out of our princely Care for the Preservation of the lawful Rights and Inheritances of our loving Subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give Notice of, and publish our Resolutions therein, and do hereby give Notice of, and publish the same accordingly: And we do hereby farther signify, that by our Commission under our Great Seal of Great Britain, we have appointed and authoriz'd the most Reverend Father in Christ, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Counsellor, Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan; our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, William Lord Comber, our Chancellor of Great Britain; the most Reverend Father in Christ, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Counsellor, William Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and Metropolitan; our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, our High Treasurer of Great Britain, and Chamberlain of our Household; our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, Daniel Earl of Nottingham, President of our Council, Thomas Earl of Wharton, Keeper of our Privy Seal; our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousins and Counsellors, William Duke of Devonshire, Steward of our Household; Charles Duke of Somerset, Master of our Horse; Charles Duke of Bolton; John Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of our Forces; John Duke of Argyle; James Duke of Montrose, one of our Principal Secretaries of State; John Duke of Roxburgh; Henry Duke of Kent; our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Robert Marquis of Lindsey, Great Chamberlain of England; our right trusty and well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, Deputy to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England; Charles Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of our Kingdom of Ireland; Arthur Earl of Anglesey; Charles Earl of Carlisle; Montague Earl of Abingdon; Richard Earl of Scarborough; Edward Earl of Orford; our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Charles Viscount Townshend, one of our Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, John Lord Bishop of London; our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellors,

John

John Lord Somers; Charles Lord Halifax; Thomas Coke Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of our Household; James Scamper Esq; one of our Principal Secretaries of State; Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of our Court of King's Bench; Thomas Erle, Esq; Lieutenant General of our Ordnance; and Robert Walpole, Esq; Paymaster-General of our Forces, or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the Petitions, and Claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving Subjects in this Behalf; and we shall appoint our said Commissioners for that Purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of our Palace at Westminster, upon Wednesday the 6th Day of this Instant October, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, and from Time to Time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the Execution of our said Commission; which we do thus publish, to the Intent that all such Persons, whom it may any Ways concern, may know when and where to give their Attendance, for the exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning the Services before-mention'd, to be done and perform'd unto us at our said Coronation. And we do hereby signify unto all and every our Subjects, whom it may concern, that our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge all Persons, of what Rank or Quality soever they be, who either upon our Letters to them directed, or by Reason of their Offices, or Tenures, or otherwise, are to do any Service at the said Day or Time of our Coronation, that they do duly give their Attendance accordingly, in all Respects furnish'd and appointed as to so great a Solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the Dignities and Places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils, unless upon special Reasons by our self, under our Hand to be allow'd, we shall dispense with any of their Services or Attendances.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 4th Day of October, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

*The same Day the King order'd another Proclamation to be publish'd, requiring all Ships and Vessels trading from the Plantations in the Way of the *Algerines*, to furnish themselves with Passes.*

The 20th of October being appointed for the Solemnity of the Coronation, the same was perform'd at Westminster in the following Manner:

His Majesty being come to Westminster about nine of the Clock in the Morning, and having retir'd into the Court of Wards, the Nobility, and those who form'd the first Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in solemn Procession into Westminster-Hall, where His Majesty being seated under his Canopy of State, the Sword and Spurs were presented to him, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster having brought the Crown and other Regalia, with the Bible, Chalice, and Patten, they were presented severally to His Majesty, and shortly after were, together with the Sword and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Procession began in this Manner: The Dean's Beadle of Westminster; the High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff; Drums and Trumpets; Six Clerks in Chancery, two a breast, (as all the former Part of the Proceeding went) Chaplains having Dignities; Aldermen of London; Masters in Chancery; the King's younger Serjeants; the Solicitor and Attorney General; the King's ancient Serjeants; Gentlemen of the Privy Bedchamber; Judges; Children of Westminster, and of the King's Chapel; Choir of Westminster, and Gentlemen of the Chapel, Prebendaries of Westminster; Master of the Jewel-house; and Privy-Counsellors not Peers, all in their proper Habits, as usual at Coronations.

Then two Pursuivants of Arms; Barons in their Crimson Velvet Robes, with their Coronets in their Hands, (two a breast, as all the Peers went) Bishops; a Herald of Arms; Viscounts; two Heralds of Arms; Earls; two Heralds of Arms; Marquesses; Two Heralds of Arms; Dukes; two Kings of Arms, with their Coronets; the Lord Privy-Seal; Lord President of the Council; Lord Archbishop of York; Lord Chancellor; two Persons representing the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy.

Next the Lords who bore the Regalia, viz. The Earl of Salisbury, St. Edward's Staff; the Lord Viscount Longueville, the Spurs; the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, the Scepter with the Cross; the Earls of Sutherland, Pembroke, and Lincoln, the three Swords; then Garter's Deputy, with his Coronet, between the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lord Mayor of London; then the Lord Great Chamberlain of England single; then his Royal Highness the Prince of

Wales, in his Robes of Estate, of Crimson Velvet, turn'd with Ermine, his Coronet set with precious Stones, and Cap borne by the Earl of Hertford, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion, and wearing a like Cap of Crimson Velvet turn'd up with Ermine by his Majesty's Royal Permission, his Train supported by *Augustus Scutz*, and *Adolphus Oughton*, Esqs. the two eldest Grooms of His Royal Highness's Bed-chamber, assisted by *Henry Killegrew*, Esq; Gentleman of His Royal Highness's Robes. The Earl of *Derby* with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Montague*, Lord High Constable for that Day, and then Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, as Earl Marshal of *England*; the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord High Steward on that Occasion, with the Crown, between the Duke of *Argyle*, bearing the Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerset* with the Orb; the Bishop of *Salisbury* with the Bible, between the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* with the Patten, and the Bishop of *Bangor* with the Chalice.

Then the King in his Royal Robes of *Crimson Velvet, faced with Ermine, and border'd with a rich broad Gold Lace, wearing the Collar of the Order of *St. George*, (as did all the Knights of the said Order) and the Knights of the Order of *St. Andrew* wore likewise the Collar of that Order, and on his Head a Cap of State of Crimson Velvet, turn'd up with Ermine, adorn'd with a Circle of Gold enrich'd with Diamonds, supported by the Bishops of *Durham*, and *Bath* and *Wells*, under a Canopy borne by the Barons of the *Cinqve Ports*; his Train borne by four Noblemens eldest Sons, viz. The Lord *Walden*, the Lord *Mandevile*, the Lord *Rialton*, the Lord *Desford*, assisted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, in the Absence of the Master of the Robes; the Serjeants at Arms and Gentlemen-Pensioners going on each Side.

The Regalia and Canopy.

Next follow'd the Captain of his Majesty's Horse Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, with the Lieutenant and Standard-Bearer of the Gentlemen-Pensioners on either Hand of them; and the Officers and Yeomen of the Guard clos'd the Procession.

Thus the whole Proceeding march'd on Foot upon Blue Cloth to *Westminster-Abbey*, and being enter'd into the Church, and all duly seated and placed, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who perform'd this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition. Then His Majesty made his first Oblation, and the Lords who bore the Regalia, presented

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presented them at the Altar: The Litany was sung on the East Side of the Theatre, by the Bishops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and *Norwich*; and after the Epistle, Gospel, and Nicene Creed, the Lord Bishop of *Oxford* preach'd on this Text, *Psal. cxviii. v. 24. This is the Day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoyce and be glad in it.*

After the Sermon his Majesty repeated and sign'd the Declaration or Test, establish'd by Act of Parliament, and took the Coronation Oath, which he likewise subscrib'd; and in King *Edward's* Chair, placed in the Middle of the Area before the Altar, was anointed, and presented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and vested with his Purple Robes; and having receiv'd the Ring, the Orb, and Scepters, was solemnly crown'd about two of the Clock, the Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and the great Guns being discharged; whereupon His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and the Peers, put on their Coronets, and the Bishops their Caps, the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* their Hats, and the Kings of Arms their Coronets.

Then the Holy Bible was presented to his Majesty by the Archbishop; and his Majesty having receiv'd the Benediction, sat down in his Chair, and then vouchsafed to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops; and being enthron'd, His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal did their Homages, and seemingly kissed his Majesty's left Cheek, and afterwards touched the Crown, while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then his Majesty made his second Oblation, and received the Holy Communion, and after the final Prayers, retir'd into King *Edward's* Chapel, and being vested in his Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, his Majesty return'd to *Westminster-Hall*, wearing his Crown of State, and the Peers and Kings of Arms their Coronets.

The King din'd at a Table at the Upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* on his left Hand; and the Nobility and other Persons of Quality were seated at their respective Tables, which were all ready furnish'd before their coming in: the hot Meat or first Course for his Majesty's Table, for which Space was left, was serv'd up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the Officers, &c. of the Board of Green-cloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High Constable, and the Lord Marshal, on Horseback.

And just before the second Course, *Lewis Dymoke, Esq;* Champion of *England*, in complete Armour, rode into the Hall, between the Lord High Constable and Lord Marshal before-mention'd, and performed the Challenge: After which, *Garier's* Deputy, attended by the other Officers of Arms, proclaim'd his Majesty's Style in *Latin, French, and English*.

Dinner being ended, and all Things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about Seven a-Clock his Majesty returned to *St. James's*; and the Day concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of a general Joy and Satisfaction.

As soon as the King had settled the most important of his Domestic Affairs, his Majesty notify'd his Accession to the Throne to several Princes and States; and in particular, to the States-General of the United Provinces, to whom he wrote the following Letter:

High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates:

THE Succession to the Crowns of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, being devolv'd on us, by the Decease of the late Queen *Anne*, our most dear Sister and Cousin, we took Care to satisfy the ardent Desires of our faithful Subjects, by repairing as soon as possible to our Kingdoms. We happily arriv'd on the 19th Instant, and do take the first Occasion to communicate the same to you. We are fully perswaded you will be highly satisfy'd to be apprisd of the universal Joy, and unexpressible Acclamations, with which we were receiv'd by our People: And as you have at all Times given us Proofs of your sincere Amity; and we having, in our Passage through your Country, observ'd your Inclinations to make, with all possible Firmness, a Bond of perfect Alliance between the two Nations; we once more renew to you our Assurances of the Desire we have to demonstrate to you by all imaginable Ways, how sensible we are of your Friendship; and our Resolution, ever to cultivate and confirm more and more, an Alliance, which is so necessary and advantageous for the reciprocal Good of our Dominions, and for the Benefit of all *Europe*. We pray God he may have you, *High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates*, in this holy and worthy Keeping.

Written at our Court at *St. James's* the 27th of Sept. O. S. Anno 1714, and the First of our Reign,

Your very good Friend, *GEORGE R.*

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Next to this Formality, his Majesty's first Care was to look to the Interest of his Dominions abroad: Upon which, pursuant to his Majesty's Orders, Mr. Prior, Plenipotentiary of Great Britain in France, presented the following Memorial to that Court, on the 23d of October, N.S.

THE undersigned Plenipotentiary, Minister of the King of Great Britain, has Orders from the King his Master, to represent to your Majesty, that having heard the Report of the Commissioners and Engineers sent to view the State of the Fortifications and Port of Dunkirk, his Majesty is very much surpriz'd to hear, that notwithstanding the Instances and Representations made on the Part of Great Britain to press the Execution of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht, the said Port is so little fill'd up, that there cannot, to this Day, as great Ships as formerly, pass by the old Canal, up to the Hornwork of the Town. So long as that Canal remains, it cannot be deny'd that there is still at Dunkirk a Port of 1000 Rods long, and consequently able to receive many Hundred Ships. The Words of the Treaty are, *Portus compleatur*, (that the Haven shall be fill'd up) *Sigges aut Moles destruantur*, (that the Dykes which form the Canal and the Moles be destroy'd.) We appeal even to your Majesty's own Engineers, if the Haven be fill'd up, and if the Dykes be destroy'd? The King my Master is very much perswaded, that your Majesty being fully inform'd of this Fact, will give your strict Orders, that at last that shall be accomplish'd, which, according to the Words of the Treaty, ought to have been done above a Year ago. The same Minister has Order to represent to your Majesty, that the Surprize of the King his Master has been still greater, when he was told, that notwithstanding the said 9th Article, which says expressly, *no dicta Munimenta, Portus, Moles, aut Sigges unquam reficiantur*, (that the said Fortifications, the Port, or the Dikes of Dunkirk shall never be rebuilt) that they are actually at Work in making a new Port much larger than the old Canal, which, as well as the old Haven, goes up to the Town of Dunkirk; and that the Foundation of a Sluice much greater than the former, which serv'd to clean the old Haven, is laid.

It cannot be imagin'd that your Majesty will make Use of the Word *Dicta*, which is in that Article, to maintain that since the same Canal is not restor'd, the same Materials are not made Use of, and the same Bastions and Courtains are not rebuilt, that your Majesty is at Liberty

to raise new Works, and make a new Port, better than the former. The *Bona Fide* which ought to reign in all Treaties, and which will be religiously observ'd by the King my Master, will not admit of such a Supposition:

When Ships can go into *Dunkirk* by the old Canal which is on the North, or by the New, which is on the West, *Dunkirk* will in the same Manner be a Port, and be equally incommodious and dangerous to the Commerce of *Great Britain*.

In either of these two Cases, the Treaty will be equally violated. The King of *Great Britain* is resolv'd, on his Side religiously to observe the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and to maintain with your Majesty an Amity so sincere, that he desires above all Things to prevent all Incidents that may disturb that good Intelligence. And as the Hopes of seeing the entire Execution of that 9th Article, has been to *Great Britain* the principal Motive for accepting the Peace of *Utrecht*, he has order'd the underwritten Minister to make the most pressing Instances with your Majesty, that you will please to give Order for filling up the said Canals, &c.

To this Memorial the Court of France return'd the following Answer:

Pursuant to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, between the Town and the Citadel, is entirely fill'd up. Nevertheless, Men are still at work, carrying into it the Earth that is produced by the demolishing of the Cavaliers of the Citadel.

The Words *Portus completus*, can never be apply'd to the Old Canal, which is very different from the Harbour; neither, to be sure, would the King ever have engag'd entirely to destroy a Canal of 1000 *Toises* in Length.

That would have been a Work immoderately great; for the only Time Men could have been employ'd therein, would have been at low Water.

On the other Hand, it would have been altogether needless; for the Sea will soon carry away what remains of the Dykes that were made.

Those Dykes and Jetties sink daily, and are wash'd away by the Sea: But it having been lately demanded on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, that to the End they might be carry'd off the sooner, the King would cause four Coppures, or Outlets, to be made therein, his Majesty gave Orders accordingly; and by Means of this

new

new Work, the old Canal will be so choak'd up in a few Days, that it will be level with the Strand, and no Shipping will be able to enter it.

Nay, they will not be able to go up thither, even at High Water, but as they do at all other Places along the Coast, quite from *Newport* to *Calais*.

The King has several Times complain'd of Dilatoriness on the Part of *England*, in Point of executing the 9th Article of the Peace of *Utrecht*. It ought not therefore to be charged upon his Majesty. This is notorious.

It is well known too, that the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* are demolish'd; and that the Harbour is so fill'd up, that it would be impossible for the King to make it good again, did not his Majesty design (as he fully does) punctually to perform the Treaty.

He has already several Times answer'd the Complaints which for some Time past he has receiv'd, about the Work he was forced to make, to hinder a great Tract of Land from being laid under Water, which the ruining of the Sluices of *Dunkirk* would have effected. However, he is willing to repeat once more the Reasons he has given for that Proceeding.

The Waters of the Canals of *Furnes*, *La Moere*, *Wynoxberg*, and *Bourbourg*, were discharg'd by the Sluices of *Dunkirk*. This Outlet was necessary to keep the Castellaries of *Bourbourg*, *Wynoxberg*, and even some Part of that of *Furnes*, from being overflow'd, which without it they must infallibly have been: But the King having promis'd utterly to destroy the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, gave his Orders for executing the Treaty, and in the mean while caus'd a Representation to be made to the Queen of *Great Britain*, of the Inconveniencies that would ensue upon this rigorous Performance; desiring at the same Time, that she would suffer one of the three Sluices which were to be destroy'd, to stand as it did.

This was deny'd by that Princess; so it became necessary to find out some other Method for discharging the Water of those four Canals.

The *English* Commissaries and Engineers were Witnesses of the several Projects that were form'd for that Purpose. They were full well acquainted with the Design of the Canal of *Mardike*; and were of the Opinion, it was impossible to be executed. It is true, it was a very expensive one; and the King would gladly have sav'd that Money, had it pleas'd the Queen of *Great Britain* to leave one of

the Sluces of *Dunkirk* standing, only to discharge the Waters from the Country.

But upon her Refusal, it was absolutely necessary to open this Canal, to receive the Waters of the four other Canals.

These four old Canals are navigable, and are together 48 Toises broad; and consequently, the new Canal must needs have a sufficient Breadth to receive all those Waters, and discharge 'em into the Sea.

The Sluice also must necessarily be proportionable to the Breadth of the Canal, and to the Quantity of Waters it retains; for the Point is, to hinder the Tides getting into the Country, and to keep in the Waters of the four old Canals at high Tides.

The Season press'd the finishing of that Work; and if he same had not been carry'd on with great Diligence, what would not Men have apprehended from the Disorder which the Autumn Ruins might occasion.

These are the Motives which oblig'd the King to cause the new Canal of *Mardyke* to be open'd, and to hasten the Accomplishment of that Work; His Majesty has no Design, no Intention to make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, to build a Place there: He has already declar'd, and ~~has~~ more repeats it, that he is only willing to save a Country, which would be laid under Water, if this was not dischar'd into the Sea.

For the rest, the King has given good Proofs of his *Bona Fide* in the Execution of the Treaties: His Majesty has given particular Marks thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. He sees with Pleasure the Assurances which that Prince renews to him, that he will religiously observe the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and maintain a sincere Friendship with him.

In Case of those happy Dispositions, all Incidents capable of disturbing that good Understanding, may be easily avoided.

The King does not doubt but it will be perfect, when all Suspensions on both Sides shall be sincerely clear'd up, and all Suppositions banish'd. 'Tis for this End, that his Majesty is pleas'd to repeat the Reasons contain'd in this Memorial, and that he again orders the *Sieur d'Iberville*, his Envoy Extraordinary, to give an Account thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. The 2d of November, 1711.

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Meanwhile, in order to put a Stop to the riotous Assemblies of the discontented Party, who had already begun to throw off the Mask, the King thought fit to sign the following Proclamation for the suppressing of Riots.

GEORGE R.

Whereas of late Years several Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reason to apprehend, that the same were promoted and encouraged by those, whose Duty it was to have prevented and suppress'd the same; and the like Disorders are yet continu'd, and several of our loving Subjects, who have endeavour'd to suppress the same, have been barbarously murder'd, and others grievously wounded: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Fourth, it is ordain'd and establish'd, That if any Riot, Assembly, or Rout of People, against the Law, be made in any Parts of the Realm, that the Justices of the Peace, three, or two of them at the least, and the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the County, where such Riot, Assembly, or Rout shall be made, shall come with the Power of the County, if Need be, to arrest them, and shall arrest them; and the same Justices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, shall have Power to record that which shall be found so done in their Presence against the Laws; and that by the Record of the said Justices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, such Trespassers and Offenders shall be convicted. Now to the End that the Offenders aforesaid may be brought to Justice, and for preventing the like traiterous and riotous Assemblies for the future, we have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby strictly commanding and requiring all our Justices of the Peace, and all other our Civil Officers, that they use their utmost Endeavours for discovering and apprehending the said Offenders, that they may be brought to Justice; and that the said Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs, do use the most effectual Means for suppressing all Riots and Tumults, and to that End do put the said Statute, and all other Statutes made in England against Riots, Routs, and unlawful Assemblies, in Execution; and that the said Justices, and all other our Civil Officers, to whom it doth appertain, do give the necessary Directions, that sufficient Watch and Ward be duly kept

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at such Times as they shall judge necessary, for the preventing and suppressing the like Disorders. And we do hereby farther strictly charge and command all our Officers, Civil and Military, and all our loving Subjects, that they be aiding and assisting in the Execution of our Commands herein, and in the apprehending and taking all such Persons, who have, or shall hereafter offend in Manner aforesaid. And we do hereby charge and command, that the said Offenders be prosecuted with the utmost Severity and Rigour of the Law, we being resolv'd to suppress such Riots and Tumults, by a most strict and exemplary Punishment of all such Offenders as have been already, or shall be discover'd. And we do hereby command the respective Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from Time to Time transmit an exact Account of what they shall do, pursuant to this our Proclamation, to one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 2d Day of November, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

On the 16th of November, the King's present in Council the following Order was made:

WHereas in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the Church of England, Provision is made for such Alterations in the Prayers for the Royal Family, as from Time to Time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful Authority; it is this Day order'd by his Majesty in Council, that in the several Prayers and Suffrages for the Royal Family, the Words, *The Princess and their Issue*, be inserted after the Words, *His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales*, and before the Words, *and all the Royal Family*; and that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do accordingly cause the necessary Directions to be given therein.

Edward Southwell.

On the 18th the Archbishop of Canterbury sent his Directions to Mr. John Basket, the King's Printer, pursuant to the foregoing Order.

On the 27th of November, five of the Conspirators against the Life of the late King William, who had been committed to Newgate for High Treason in the Year 1696, and since continu'd in Prison by two Acts of Parliament,

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mov'd by their Council, at the Court of King's Bench, that they might be releas'd from their Confinement, upon Bail, by Virtue of the Habeas Corpus Act. This being a Cause of great Gravity and Importance, the Court thought fit to put off the Determination of it to the last Day of the Term, when the Prisoners being brought to Court, their Council renew'd the former Motion in their Behalf, alledging withall, that the Act, by Virtue of which they were continu'd under Confinement during the late Queen's Pleasure, was expir'd at her Majesty's Death. After a full Hearing, the Lord Chief Justice Parker made a Speech that lasted above Half an Hour; the main Substance of which amounted to this: After having laid open the enormity of the Crime with which the Prisoners stood charg'd, and for which they were committed, together with the Reasons that had prevented their being brought to their Trials, his Lordship said, 'That the Legislature had thought fit to interpose in this important Affair, and in a special Manner to shew a tender Concern for the sacred Lives of Kings: That the two particular Acts of Parliament for continuing the Prisoners under Confinement during the late King William's, and the late Queen's Pleasure, had not only suspended, but, in a Manner, extinguish'd the Habeas Corpus Act with respect to the Prisoners, so that they could not expect any Benefit from it: That as to what had been alledg'd in their Favour, that the last Act of Parliament for their being kept in Prison, was determin'd by the Death of the late Queen, it was to be observ'd, that tho' the inferior Courts have a discretionary Power to admit Persons in Custody to Bail, yet that Power is restrain'd by the very Act of Habeas Corpus, which excepts the Cases of Felony and High Treason: That therefore that Court could not determine, whether or no the Act for continuing the Prisoners in Custody was expir'd by the late Queen's sudden Death: That this nice Question was only to be determin'd by the same Power that made that Act; and that the last Session of Parliament having been so short, that the Legislature could not take that Matter into Consideration, they must wait till the next Session. That, in the mean Time, there was a good Reason for keeping the Prisoners under Restraint, drawn from the Conduct of the late Queen towards them: That that wise Princess had, some Years ago, consented to the Enlargement of a sixth Conspirator, (one *Counter*) but had not thought fit to extend the same

same Favour to the five Prisoners: That this Example ought, on this Occasion, to be a Rule for the Court of King's-Bench, whose Duty it is, in a particular Manner, to shew their tender Concern for the Safety of the Royal Person of the Sovereign; and consider, that since the Prisoners could have forc'd the black Design of embreuing their Parricide Hands in the Blood of the late King William, it was to be fear'd, that if they were enlarg'd, they might also conspire against the sacred and precious Life of his present Majesty." Upon the whole Matter, the Court order'd the Prisoners to be remanded to the Prison of Newgate.

On the 12th of November, the Dukes of *Arbuthnot*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Argyle*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Sunderland*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*; the Marquess de *Monteleone*, Embassador of Spain; Count de *Nostitz*, the Polish Envoy, and several other Persons of Distinction, receiv'd by the Mail from France, Copies of a Paper printed in three several other Languages, viz. *English*, *French*, and *Latin*, sign'd at the Top *James R.* and dated at *Plombieres* the 29th Day of *August*, 1714; which being a Kind of Manifesto, or Declaration of the Pretender, asserting his Right to the Crown of *Great Britain*, most of the Persons who receiv'd the said Paper, thought it their Duty to deliver it into the Hands either of his Majesty, or of the Secretaries of State. Many of the *Jacobites* were at first of Opinion, that this Piece was spurious, and a Contrivance of the well affected to the present Settlement, in order to asperse the late Ministry, and Influence the future Elections for Parliament-Men; but it was soon generally acknowledg'd, that the said Declaration was genuine, and design'd by the Pretender's Friends to buoy up his sinking Party in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; for which Reason, the Government thought fit to suppress the same. Moreover, it being reasonably presum'd, that the said Declaration was printed at *Plombieres*, under the Countenance, if not with the Approbation of the Duke of *Borrain*, the King gave Orders to the Lord *Townshend*, Secretary of State, to write to the Marquess de *Lamberti*, that Prince's Minister, to forbid him the Court. The Lord *Townshend*'s Letter contain'd in Substance, 'That it was inconsistent with his Majesty's Honour and Dignity, as well as Interest, to admit to Audience the Minister of a Prince, who, at that very Juncture, gave Shelter and Protection to a Pretender, and an open Enemy to his

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his Majesty's Dominions." The Marquess de Lamberti transmitted this Letter to the Duke of Lorrain, left London towards the End of November, and took a Journey to Oxford, expecting his Master's Answer, which having receiv'd about the Beginning of December, he communicated the same to the Lord Viscount Townshend. The said Answer was as follows:

The Duke of Lorrain's Letter to his Minister Monsieur Lamberti, dated at Nancy the 6th of December, 1714.
N. S.

I Believe, Sir, you have no Doubt of my being extremely surpriz'd to hear by the Courier which came from you, that when you apply'd to my Lord Townshend to obtain an Audience, that Minister made Answer, that since the Chevalier de St. George remain'd still in your Dominions, the King thought fit to forbid you the Court. In Case his Majesty should continue in this disagreeable Resolution with Respect to me, I must submit to his Pleasure, and you have nothing else to do but to return hither as soon as you are able: However, you are first to apply to the Duke of Marlborough, and to the King's Ministers, desiring them to lay before his Majesty the unfortunate Situation I am in, if after having been so ready to let the King know the Part I take in his Accession to the Crown of England, and after having been one of the first to make my Complements, and shew my Zeal on this Occasion, all Europe should be acquainted that his Majesty has some Reason to be dissatisfy'd with me: That I cannot conceive whence this should proceed, since as to the Chevalier de St. George, the World knows by what Means he came into this Country: That every one is inform'd of the Situation of my Territories, which are surrounded and cut through on all Sides by France: That 'tis known how I had no Share in his coming into my Country; that I neither invited him to come thither, nor could I force him to go away: That lately upon the Death of Queen Anne, I knew nothing of his leaving Bar till twelve Hours after he was gone from thence; and that I knew nothing of his Return to Bar till after he was come back, as a Traveller that goes backwards and forwards in an open Country, and intermixt with other Territories, as mine is: That as to the Manifesto or Declaration dated at Plombieres, which the Chevalier de St. George had got printed, I knew nothing more of it, than that he gave me

me one, after it had been published: But that really I am much concern'd to hear from you, that it has been reported, that the same Manifestoes had been spread abroad by you, or by those of your Retinue. I own to you that I am extremely concern'd at this; and that in some Sort it seems to be a Design to make me uneasy, to give out, that either I or my Servants meddled in such an Affair.

These are the Reasons which I have to offer, and which I would have you desire those Gentlemen to lay before the King; in Hopes they will convince his Majesty of my most respectful Adherence to him, and that his Majesty will be pleas'd to admit you to an Audience.

But if, contrary to my Expectation, the King will not grant you an Audience, you are to come away, having desir'd the Ministers to let the King know the Concern I am under, and that I hope his Majesty will please to accept of my good Intentions, and the early Care I took to shew him the inviolable Zeal I have for him.

This is all you will have from me. I am, &c.

When the Marquess de Lambert comm^d appeared this Letter to the King's Ministers, he, at the same time, express'd his Master's deep Concern at this unlucky Affair, which obstructed the Friendship and good Understanding he had so early fought with his Britannick Majesty, for whom he ever entertain'd the highest Esteem and Veneration. And he likewise express'd his own particular Concern; and the great Mortification it was to him, not to be admitted to a Court, he had so great a Desire to be made known to. He was answer'd, 'That it was not out of any Prejudice to his Person, nor even to the Person of his Master, for whom the King had a great Esteem; but that as Affairs stood at present, tho' his Excuses were in some Measure allowable, yet his Majesty was the best Judge of what was consistent with his own Honour and Dignity; and as his Majesty was likewise sensible of the Duke's Readiness to seek and cultivate a Friendship with his Majesty, so the King wish'd, that the Causes which obstructed the same, at present, might be speedily remov'd.' The Marquess de Lambert finding by this Answer, that his Majesty insist'd on the Removal of the Pretender from the Dominions of Britain, before he would admit him to Audience, took his Leave of the Lord Townshend, and soon after set out from London on his Return Home.

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About the Beginning of December, the King sign'd three Proclamations: One for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurers, which was as follows:

GEORGE R.

Whereas of late several Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reason to apprehend, that the same are very much promoted and encourag'd by Papists, Nonjurers, and other Persons Unaffected to our Government, Favourers of the Pretender: And whereas the said Pretender has publish'd a traiterous Paper, under the Title of his Declaration, of the Date of the Nine and Twentieth Day of August last, N. S. which hath been dispers'd in many Parts of our Dominions, and in several Parts of Europe, in manifest Violation of our lawful and rightful Title to the Crown of these Realms: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the first Year of the Reign of the late King William, and Queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Government, by disarming Papists and reputed Papists*, it was enacted, That it should and might be lawful for any two, or more Justices of the Peace, who should know, or suspect any Person to be a Papist, or should be inform'd that any Person was, or was suspected to be a Papist, to tender, and they were thereby authoriz'd and requir'd forthwith to tender to such Person, so known or suspected to be a Papist, the Declaration set down and express'd in an Act of Parliament made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament*, to be by him made, repeated, and subscrib'd; and if such Person so requir'd, should refuse to make, repeat, and subscribe the said Declaration, or refuse, or forbear to appear before the said Justices, for the making, repeating, and subscribing thereof, on Notice to him given, or left at his usual Place of Abode by any Person authoriz'd in that Behalf, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the said two Justices, he was in and by that Act prohibited to have or keep in his House, or elsewhere, or in the Possession of any other Person, to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, other than such

such necessary Weapons, as should be allow'd to him by Order of the Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter Sessions, for the Defence of his House or Person; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, by Virtue of that Act, might authorize and impower any Person or Persons, in the Day-time, with the Assistance of the Constable, or his Deputy, or the Tythingman, or Headborough, where the Search should be, to search for all Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, which should be in the House, Custody, or Possession of any such Papist, or reputed Papist, and seize the same for our Use: And farther, That no Papist, or reputed Papist, so refusing, or making Default, should or might have, or keep in his own Possession, or in the Possession of any other Person to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Horse, or Horses, which should be above the Value of five Pounds, to be sold: and that any two, or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, might, and should authorize any Person or Persons, with such Assistance as aforesaid, where the Search should be, to search for, and seize for our Use, all such Horse and Horses, which should be above the Value of five Pounds, to be sold: And whereas by another Act made in the said first Year of the Reign of their said late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths*, all Persons who should refuse to take the Oaths therein directed to be taken, after the Tenders thereby directed to be made, and should refuse to make and subscribe the said Declaration, in the said Act of the Thirtieth Year of the said late King Charles the Second, should suffer all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Disabilities, as a Popish Recusant Convict, and be taken and deem'd Popish Recusant Convict to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. And whereas in and by one other Act made in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the sixth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, our dear Sister, entitled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government*, it was enacted, That it should and might be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace, whereof one of them to be of the Quorum, within any of the Counties, Ridings, Divisions, Stewarties, Cities, or Boroughs, within our Kingdom of Great Britain, or any other Person or Persons, who shall be by us, for that Purpose, specially appointed by Order in our Privy Council; or by Commission under our Great Seal,

at any Time or Times to summon and convene before them all such Persons within the Limits of their respective Jurisdictions, Powers and Authorities, as they should or might suspect to be dangerous, or disaffected to us, or our Government, and should and might tender to every such Person and Persons, the Oath in that Act mention'd, commonly call'd, *The Abjuration Oath*, and should at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the County or Place in which the said Oath should be tender'd, certify the Christian Name and Surnames, and Places of Abode, of all Persons refusing to take the said Oath, to be there recorded, and shall be from thence certify'd by the Clerk of the Peace of such County, Riding, Liberty, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place within *England*, into the Court of Chancery, or King's-Bench at *Westminster*, and by the Clerk of the Peace of every Shire, Swartwary, Borough, or Place, in *Scotland*, into the Court of Session there, to be recorded in the Register, or Rolls of the said respective Courts; and if the Person so refusing and certify'd, shall not within the next Term, or Session, after such Refusal, appear in the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, or Session, where such Certificate shall be return'd, and in open Court audibly and solemnly take and subscribe the Oath aforesaid, and endorse, or enter, his so doing upon the Certificate so return'd, shall be from the Time of such his Neglect or Refusal, taken, esteem'd, and adjudg'd a Popish Recusant Convict, and as such, shall forfeit and undergo such Penalties as a Popish Recusant Convict ought to do, by the Laws then in Force within *England*: And by an Act made in the Five and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, every Popish Recusant Convict is to repair to the Place of his usual Dwelling, or Abode, and not at any Time to remove above five Miles from thence, unless thereunto licens'd according to the Direction of that Act, or of a subsequent Act, made in the third Year of the Reign of the late King *James* the First: Now for the Preservation of the publick Peace, and for preventing the like traiterous Practices for the future, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all our Justices of the Peace, and all others whom it may concern, that they do, with the utmost Diligence and Application, put the said Laws strictly in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and that they tender to them the said Oaths and Declaration, and take

from the Refusers thereof their Houses and Arms, and use their Endeavours to confine them to their usual Habitations, in such Manner as by the said Laws is directed; and that they do also put strictly in Execution all other Laws made against Papists, reputed Papists, and Conjurors. And we do further strictly charge and command all Popish Recusants, Natives, and Denizens, who shall be above the Age of sixteen Years, that they do, according to the Statute in that Behalf made, repair to their respective Places of Abode, and do not thence remove, or pass above the Distance of five Miles, unless thereunto licens'd according to Law; and the respective Justices of the Peace, and others concern'd to execute our Commands herein, are hereby requir'd to certify an Account of what they shall do, pursuant to the same, to us in our Privy Council.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 6.th Day of December, 1714, in the First Year of our Reig.

The other two Proclamations were for a publick Thanksgiving, to be observ'd in *England* and *Scotland*; the first of which was as follows:

GEORGE R.

WHereas we have receiv'd an humble Application from the Archbishops and Bishops of *England*, that a Day may be appointed for a publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his great Goodness in bringing us to a peaceable and quiet Possession of the Throne of *Great Britain*, and thereby disappointing the Designs of the Pretender, and the wicked Contrivances of his Adherents, to defeat us of our undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and to subvert the establish'd Constitution in Church and State: We being well pleas'd with this Instance of the good Affections of our People, and deeply sensible of this signal Providence of God, which calls for the most thankful and solemn Acknowledgments both from us and our Subjects, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these his Mercies, be observ'd throughout *England*, *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, on Thursday the Twentieth Day of *January* next. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given Directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and

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Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of publick Worship, and to take Care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective Dioceses. And we do strictly charge and command, that the said Publick Day of Thanksgiving be religiously observ'd by all our loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishment, as we can justly inflict upon all such who shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 6th Day of December, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

The Proclamation for a Thanksgiving in Scotland was to the same Effect, *Mutatis Mutandis*, particularly the mentioning the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, instead of the Archbishops and Bishops of England, &c.

On the 11th of December the King sign'd the following Directions to the Clergy, for the Unity of the Church, and the Peace and Quiet of the State.

Directions to our Archbishops and Bishops, for the preserving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity; and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the State.

GEORGE R.

MOST Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers in God, we greet you well: Whereas we are given to understand, that there have of late been great Differences among some of the Clergy of this our Realm, about their Ways of expressing themselves in their Sermons and Writings, concerning the Doctrine of the Blessed Trinity: And whereas also unusual Liberties have been taken by several of the said Clergy, in intermeddling with the Affairs of State and Government, and the Constitution of the Realm, both which may be of very dangerous Consequence, if not timely prevented; we therefore, out of our princely Care and Zeal for the Preservation of the Peace and Unity of the Church, together with the Purity of the Christian Faith, and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the State, have thought fit to send you these following Directions, which we

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straitly charge and command you to publish, and to see that they be observ'd within your several Dioceses.

I. That no Preacher whatsoever, in his Sermon, or Lecture, do presume to deliver any other Doctrine concerning the Blessed Trinity, than what is contain'd in the Holy Scriptures, and is agreeable to the Three Creeds, and the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion.

II. That in the Explication of this Doctrine they carefully avoid all new Terms, and confine themselves to such Ways of Expression as have been commonly used in the Church.

III. That Care be taken in this Matter, especially to observe the Fifty Third Canon of this Church, which forbids publick Opposition between Preachers; because (as that Canon expresses it) there groweth thereby much Offence and Disquietness unto the People: And that above all Things, they abstain from bitter Invective, and scurrilous Language against all Persons whatsoever.

IV. That none of the Clergy, in their Sermons or Lectures, presume to intermeddle in any Affairs of State or Government, or the Constitution of the Realm, save only on such special Feasts and Fasts as are or shall be appointed by publick Authority; and then no farther than the Occasion of such Days shall strictly require; provided always, that nothing in this Direction shall be understood to discharge any Person from preaching in Defence of our Regal Supremacy establish'd by Law, as often, and in such Manner, as the First Canon of this Church doth require.

V. That the foregoing Directions be also observ'd by those who write any Thing concerning the said Subjects.

VI. Whereas also we are credibly inform'd, that it is the Manner of some in every Diocese, before their Sermon, either to use a collect and the Lord's Prayer, or the Lord's Prayer only, (which the Fifty Fifth Canon prescribes as the Conclusion of the Prayer, and not the whole Prayer) or at least to leave out our Titles, by the said Canon requir'd to be declar'd and recogniz'd; we do farther direct, that you require your Clergy, in their Prayer before Sermon, that they do keep strictly to the Form in the said Canon contain'd, or to the full Effect thereof.

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VII. And whereas we also understand, that divers Persons, who are not of the Clergy, have of late presumed, not only to talk, and to dispute against the Christian Faith, concerning the Doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, but also to write and publish Books and Pamphlets against the same, and industriously spread them thro' the Kingdom, contrary to the known Laws in that Behalf made and enacted; and particularly to one Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of King William the Third, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual Suppressing of Blasphemy and Prophaneness*: We taking all the Matters above-mention'd into our Royal and Serious Consideration, and being desirous to do what in us lies, to put a Stop to these Disorders, do strictly charge and command you, together with all other Means suitable to your holy Profession, to make Use of your Authority according to Law, for the repressing and restraining of all such exorbitant Practices. And for your Assistance, we will give Charge to our Judges, and all other our Civil Officers, to do their Duty herein, in executing the said Act, and all other Laws, against all such Persons as shall by these Means give Occasion of Scandal, Discord, and Disturbance, in our Church and Kingdom.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 11th Day of December, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command, Townshend.

Mean while the Earl of *Strafford*, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with the States-General, having received his Letters of Revocation, and notify'd the same to their High Mightinesses, the last Day of *December*, N. S. (the 20th O. S.) was appointed for his Excellency's publick Audience of Leave. Accordingly, on that Day, Mess. *Renswoude* and *du Tour*, their High-Mightinesses Deputies, went to his Excellency's House, and from thence conducted him, with a prodigious Train of Coaches, with 8, 6, 4, or 2 Horses each, thro' the *Houtstraet*, *Voorhout*, *Vyverberge*, the Square, *Hoogstraet*, *Venesstraet*, *Spuystraet*, *Hoffstraet*, and so to the Court where their High-Mightinesses were assembled; and being seated in an Elbow-Chair, opposite to the President *Vesters*, his Excellency first deliver'd the King his Master's Letter, which was immediately read; and then he took his Leave of them, by the following Speech, which he made in French, viz.

High and Mighty Lords,

BEsides, what you have just heard, in the King my Master's Letter, I have Orders from his Majesty, now that I am taking my Leave of your High-Mightinesses, to repeat the Assurances of his firm and inviolable Friendship for this Republick, which he gave you himself as he pass'd thro' this Country, and which I have had an Opportunity of repeating to you more than once, since the Death of that most excellent, most pious, and most glorious Princess, the late Queen.

The King my Master is so sensible of the Proofs your High-Mightinesses have given him of your Affection and Attachment to his Interest, that his Majesty will never be wanting in Point of a just Acknowledgment.

His Majesty's illustrious and shining Qualities joined to his Power, will serve you as a Security, that having once that Prince's Good Will and Royal Word, your Republick may rely upon it, as upon the most solid Support.

It is not of this Day, but from the very first of my Embassy to your High-Mightinesses, that I have endeavour'd to confirm you in the Opinion, that a strict Union with the Crown of *Great Britain*, could nor but be very advantageous, and even necessary to you. Your Republick has too often reap'd the good Effects thereof, to leave any Room to doubt of this Truth.

Your High-Mightinesses will easily perceive, that after about thirteen Years employ'd in Embassies, which I began in the Reign of the late King *William* of glorious Memory, it must be a great Pleasure to me (having always met with the entire Approbation of my Sovereigns) that I can now return home, and enjoy the present Happiness of my Country. But I return with so much the more Satisfaction, because I have that of seeing the successful Issue of my Negotiations. It is true, there yet remains the Signing of the Peace between *Spain* and *Portugal*, to make the Peace altogether compleat; which obliges me to inform your High Mightinesses, that it is brought so near, that in a Conference lately held at my House, between the Plenipotentiaries of both those Crowns, there was no other Difference than of about 1300000 Crowns, without which that Treaty had been then sign'd; which it certainly will be, upon the Return of the Expresses, which those Ministers then thought themselves oblig'd to send about it to their respective Courts; for the Sum is too inconsiderable to give any considerable Delay to an Affair of so much

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much Importance; the rather, because the most Christian King is pleas'd to interpose.

It was my Duty also, as you very well know, pursuant to my Instructions from the late Queen, (in order to render this Peace lasting) to reconcile the Differences between the Emperor and this Republick, touching the Barrier; and likewise to renew our Treaties of Alliance, and to settle mutual Guarantees between the Powers interested in the Balance and Tranquillity of Europe; with which it has since pleas'd the King my Master, principally to entrust one of his Secretaries of State, who, among other Advantages, enjoying that of a personal Acquaintance with the Emperor, will not fail, I hope, of settling them, very speedily, to the Satisfaction of all Parties.

Mean while, I see with Pleasure, that your State begins already to feel the good Effects of the Peace: And that it is entirely safe, and free from the Apprehensions wherein I found it, upon my Arrival here, of the Events of a long, a bloody, and a burthenfome War.

As I have always very sincerely wish'd the Prosperity and Safety of this Republick, I cannot silently pass over the Satisfaction I reap, from the many Opportunities I have had, during the Course of my Negotiations, of giving very essential Proofs thereof, and of having done this Republick very considerable Services; which is more particularly known to some worthy Members of this State, who have honour'd me with their Friendship, and will not be backward in doing me Justice upon that Score.

I have nothing more to do, only to thank your High-Mightinesses for the Favour you have shewn me, during my Stay here; and to assure you, that I shall always retain a very grateful Remembrance of it; and never fail, when I am in my own Country, as I have ever done elsewhere, to do all that lies in my Power to cherish the good Harmony and Union between our two Nations, which I look upon as the best and firmest Support of the Balance and Liberty of Europe, as well as of the Protestant Religion.

To this Speech the President return'd a very civil Answer; after which the Earl was conducted back to his own Palace with the same Ceremonies; and some Days afterwards, having receiv'd the usual Present of a Gold Chain and Medal, valu'd at 6000 Guilders, and his Secretary another worth 600, his Lordship embark'd at Rotterdam, and arriv'd in England on the last Day of the Year. Soon

after his Arrival, the King thought fit to have his Papers relating to his publick Negotiations laid before the Council, and therefore sent the Lord Viscount *Townshend* with a Message to his Lordship's House to demand the same. The Earl having made some Difficulty to comply with that Demand, unless he had an expresse Order from the Council in Writing, his Lordship was summon'd before the Council, and after he had been examin'd, his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Order :

At the Court of St. James's, the 11th Day of January, 1714.
P R E S E N T

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

IT was this Day thought fit, and accordingly ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and *James Stanhope*, Esq; Principal Secretaries of State, do forthwith repair to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Strafford*, and receive from his Lordship the Original Instructions and Orders, and all Letters which he has receiv'd from any Minister, of the late Queen, or any foreign Prince, or Minister, and Copies of all Instructions of which he has not the Originals, and also of all Letters writ by him to any Person whatsoever, relating to his Negotiations, from the Time of his first being at the *Hague*, seal'd up with his Lordship's Seal, and to transmit them the Council Office, to be there safely kept, and seal'd up by the Lord President's Seal. In Case the said Papers should be too numerous to be now brought away, then they are to be seal'd up by the said Secretaries of State in a proper Box, till they can be conveniently deliver'd to the said Secretaries in Manner aforesaid.

Christopher Musgrave.

And accordingly, the two Secretaries abovemention'd went immediately to the Earl of *Strafford*'s House, and received from him two Trunks, said by him to contain what was requir'd. At the same Time, Orders were sent for sealing up his Lordship's Papers that were yet on Ship-board, or at the Custom-house, coming from *Holland*; which being somewhat unusual, occasion'd much Talk, and various Reflections.

On the 5th of *January*, the King in Council, a Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling another, was sign'd, as follows :

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• GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to dissolve this present Parliament which now stands prorog'd to *Thursday* the 13th Day of this Instant *January*; we do for that End publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, and Commissioners for Shires and Burges, of the House of Commons, are discharg'd from their Meeting on *Thursday* the said 13th Day of this Instant *January*. And we being resolv'd to meet our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving Subjects, that we will speedily call a new Parliament.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Fifth Day of January, 1714. In the First Year of our Reign.

At the same Time, the King order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and immorality, as follows:

GEORGE R.

WE most seriously and religiously considering, that it is an indispensable Duty on us, to be careful, above all other Things to preserve and advance the Honour and Service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all Vice, Prophaneness, Debauchery, and Immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a Reproach to our Religion and Government, and (by Means of the frequent ill Examples of the Practices thereof) have so fatal a Tendency to the Corruption of many of our loving Subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously dispos'd, and which (if not timely remedy'd) may justly draw down the Divine Vengeance on us and our Kingdoms: We also humbly acknowledging, that we cannot expect the Blessing and Goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our Reign happy and prosperous to our self and our People, without a religious Observance of God's holy Laws: To the Intent therefore, that Religion, Piety, and Good Manners may (according to our most hearty Desire) flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the Advice of our Pri-
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vy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal Purpose and Resolution, to discountenance and punish all Manner of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality, in all Persons, of whatsoever Degree or Quality, within this our Realm, and particularly in such as are employ'd near our Royal Person; and that, for the greater Encouragement of Religion and Morality, we will upon all Occasions, distinguish Persons of Piety and Virtue by Marks of our Royal Favour. And we do expect and require, that all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will give good Example by their own Virtue and Piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing Persons of dissolute and debauch'd Lives; that they being by that Means reduced to Shame and Contempt, for their loose and evil Actions and Behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill Habits and Practices, and that the visible Discreetness of good Men towards them, may (as far as is possible) supply what the Laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent. And we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, from playing on the Lord's Day, at Dice, Cards, or any other Game whatsoever, either in publick or private Houses, or other Place or Places whatsoever; and do hereby require and command them and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the Worship of God on every Lord's Day, on Pain of our highest Displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost Rigour that may be by Law. And for the more effectual reforming of all such Persons, who by reason of their dissolute Lives and Conversations, are a Scandal to our Kingdom, our further Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers and Ministers, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and all other our Subjects, whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the Discovery and the effectual Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons who shall be guilty of excessive Drinking, Blasphemy, prophane Swearing and Cursing, Lewdness, Prophanation of the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly Practices; and that they take Care also effectually to suppress all publick Gaming-Houses and Places, and other lewd and disorderly Houses, and to put in Execution the Statute made in the nine and twentieth Year of the Reign of the late King *Charles the Second*, entitled,

entitled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Lord's Day, commonly call'd Sunday*; and also an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of the Reign of the late King William the Third, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Blasphemy and Prophaneness*, and all other Laws now in Force for the punishing and suppressing any of the Vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all Gaming whatsoever, in publick or private Houses on the Lord's Day, and likewise that they take effectual Care to prevent all Persons keeping Taverns, Chocolate-Houses, Coffee-Houses, or other publick Houses whatsoever, from selling Wine, Chocolate, Coffee, Ale, Beer, or other Liquors, or receiving or permitting Guests to be and remain in such their Houses in the Time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon Pain of our highest Displeasure. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Assize, and Justices of the Peace, to give strict Charges at their respective Assizes and Sessions, for the due Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons that shall presume to offend in any the Kinds aforesaid, and also of all Persons that contrary to their Duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said Laws in Execution, and that they do, at their respective Assizes, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, cause this our Proclamation to be read in open Court, immediately before the Charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every Minister in his respective Parish Church, or Chappel, to read or cause to be read this our Proclamation, at least four Times in every Year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective Auditories to the Practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of all Immorality and Prophaneness. And to the End that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue practised by all Officers, private Soldiers, Mariners, and others, who are employ'd in our Service by Sea or Land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, that they do take Care to avoid all Prophaneness, Debauchery, and other Immoralities; and that by their own good and virtuous Lives and Conversations, they do set good Examples to all such as are under their Care and Authority; and likewise take Care of and inspect the Behavior of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any the Offences aforesaid,

aboveſaid, as they will be anſwerable for the ill Conſequences of their Neglect herein.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 5th Day of January, 1715, and in the Firſt Year of our Reign.

Soon after this, another Proclamation was publiſh'd, *For diſcovering the Author, Printer, and Publishers, of a malicious and traiterous Libel, entitled, Engliſh Advice to the Freeholders of England: And for preventing Riots and Tumults at the enſuing Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have receiv'd Information, that a moſt malicious and traiterous Libel, entitled, *Engliſh Advice to the Freeholders of England* has lately been printed, and diſpers'd throughout our Kingdoms with the utmoſt Induſtry; nevertheless, by the Care and Vigilance of our Magiſtrates, great Numbers thereof are intercepted in our City of Exon, ſome being directed to Sir John Coriſton, Sir Nicholas Morice, Jonathan Eiſford, Eſq; Philip Raſhley, Eſq; Francis Scobell, Eſq; John Williams, Eſq; Mr. Granville Piper, Mr. Weſſman, Mr. William Cary, Mr. Prouſſe, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Cunnock Kendall, reſpectively, in our County of Cornwall, others thereof to the Reverend Mr. Slute, the Reverend Mr. Hughes, the Reverend Mr. Collyer, and the Reverend Mr. Bedford, reſpectively, in our ſaid County, and others thereof to the Mayor of our Borough of Weſtloe in the ſaid County, whereby, as well as from the Contents of the ſaid Libel, we are convinc'd that the ſame is a wicked Contrivance, meant not only to ſpread Sedition, and to inflame the Minds of our loving Subjects, but alſo by alienating their Affections from us and our Government, to promote the Intereſt of the Pretender, and in order thereto, to raiſe Diſturbances in the approaching Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament: We being reſolv'd, as far as in us lies, to bring the Authors, and Contrivers of ſuch traiterous Deſigns to condign Punishment, and to deter all others from the like Attempts for the future, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy-Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby promiſing a Reward of One Thouſand Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover the Author or Authors of the ſaid traiterous Libel to any one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and the Sum of Five Hun-

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dred Pounds to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Printer or Printers thereof, as aforesaid, to the End that such Author or Printer may be prosecuted according to Law; which respective Rewards our Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, are hereby directed to pay accordingly. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Magistrates in and throughout our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said Author, Printer, or Publishers; and that they do apprehend and seize the said Persons, and all others whom they shall find dispersing the said Libel, and give proper Information thereof so as the said Offenders may be dealt with, as the utmost Rigour of Justice requires.

And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire, as to secure the Peace and Prosperity of our Kingdoms, and to preserve to all our loving Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, as well religious as civil, and in a most particular Manner the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and being satisfy'd that the same hath been of late Years greatly invaded by the Encouragements which have been given to Tumults, Riots, and other indirect Practices in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament; and it being most apparent, that such evil-minded Persons are now fomenting and carrying on the same dangerous Practices, we do hereby declare our highest Resentment and Displeasure against all such illegal Proceedings, strictly prohibiting the same; as being most injurious to our Government, and to the fundamental Rights of our People. And we do farther charge and Command all our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, chief Magistrates in our Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, and all other our Officers and Magistrates throughout our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do, in their several and respective Stations, take the most effectual Care to suppress and prevent all Riots, Tumults, and other Disorders, which shall be raised or made by any Person or Persons whatsoever, at or in the approaching Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and that they do put the Laws in Execution against all Offenders in that Behalf. And we do further require and command all and every our Magistrates aforesaid, that they do from Time to Time transmit to one of our Principal Secretaries of State due and full Informations of all such Persons who shall be found offending, as aforesaid, or in any Degree aiding or abetting

abetting therein; it being our Royal Resolution to punish the same according to the utmost Severity of Law.

Given at our Court at St. James's the Eleventh Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

On the 15th of *January*, the King in Council sign'd the following Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

GEORGE R.

IT having pleas'd Almighty God; by most remarkable Steps of his Providence, to bring us in Safety to the Crown of this Kingdom, notwithstanding the Designs of evil Men, who shew'd themselves disaffected to our Succession, and who have since, with the utmost Degree of Malice, misrepresented our firm Resolution, and uniform Endeavours, to preserve and defend our most excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and attempted many false Suggestions to render us suspected to our People; we cannot omit, on this Occasion of first summoning our Parliament of *Great Britain* (in Justice to ourselves, and that the Miscarriages of others may not be imputed to us, at a Time when false Impressions may do the greatest and irrecoverable Hurt before they can be clear'd up) to signify to our whole Kingdom, that we were very much concern'd, on our Accession to the Crown, to find the publick Affairs of our Kingdoms under the greatest Difficulties, as well in respect of our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which we were surpriz'd to observe, had been very much increas'd since the Conclusion of the last War: We do not therefore doubt, that if the ensuing Elections shall be made by our loving Subjects with that Safety and Freedom which by Law they are entitled to, and we are firmly resolv'd to maintain to them, they will send up to Parliament the fittest Persons to redress the present Disorders, and to provide for the Peace and Happiness of our Kingdoms, and the Ease of our People for the future, and therein will have a particular Regard to such as shew'd a Firmness to the Protestant Succession, when it was most in Danger: We have therefore found it necessary, as well for the Causes aforesaid, as for other weighty Considerations concerning us and our Kingdoms, to call a new Parliament, and we do accordingly declare, that with the Advice of our Privy Council, we have this Day given Order to our Chancellor of Great Britain, to

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issue out Writs in due Form for the calling a new Parliament, which Writs are to bear Teste on *Monday* the Seventeenth Day of this Instant *January*, and to be returnable on *Thursday* the Seventeenth Day of *March* next following.

Given at the Court at St. James's the Fifteenth Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

The same Day the King sign'd the following Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure for continuing Officers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

GEORGE R.

W Hereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen *Anne*, our most dear Sister, entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line*, it was enacted, amongst other Things, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, should become void by Reason of the Demise of her said late Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons, in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments for the Space of six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner remov'd and discharg'd by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And in Regard that that Time hath been found not to be sufficient for resettling all the said Offices, we, for the preventing the Inconveniences that may happen by the same becoming void, in our princely Wisdom and Care of the State, (reserving to our Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redress of any Abuses in Misgovernment, upon due Knowledge and Examination thereof) are pleas'd, and do hereby order, signify, grant, and declare, that all Persons that, at the Time of the Decease of her said late Majesty were duly and lawfully possess'd of, or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, and which have

have not since been remov'd from such the Offices, Places, or Employments, shall be, and shall hold themselves continu'd in, and shall hold and execute the said Offices, Places, or Employments, as formerly they held, enjoy'd, and executed the same, for the Space of three Months from the Date hereof, unless sooner remov'd and discharg'd by us: And in the mean Time, for the Preservation of the Peace, and necessary Proceedings in Matters by Justice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, we do hereby strictly command all the said Persons, of whatsoever Degree or Condition, that they do not fail every one severally, according to his Place, Office, or Charge, to proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties thereunto belonging, as formerly appertain'd unto them, and every of them, while the said late Queen was living: And further, we do hereby will and command all and singular our loving Subjects, of what Estate or Degree they or any of them be, to be aiding, helping, and assisting, at the Commandment of the said Officers in the Performance and Execution of the said Offices and Places, as they tender our Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their utmost Perils.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Fifteenth Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

At the same Time also his Majesty was pleas'd to sign another Proclamation, for the discovering and apprehending of the Persons who barbarously wounded and maimed *John Mac-Allen*, an Officer of Excise in Scotland, for refusing to drink some *Jacobite* or *Tory* Healths; which was as follows:

GEORGE R.

W^Hereas we have receiv'd Information, that upon the 30th Day of *November* last, between the Hours of 12 and 1 in the Morning, at *Crief* in *Perthshire*, in that Part of our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, several Persons in Highland Habits, with their Faces discolour'd, and arm'd with Sword, Durk, and Pistol, broke into the Lodgings of *John Mac-Allen*, one of our Officers of Excise, and barbarously and inhumanly beat, bruise'd, and wounded the said *John Mac-Allen* in several Parts of his Body, and cut off great Part of his Right Ear, we, out of our Royal Inclination to Justice, and to the Intent that such Offences may be discover'd and punish'd, whereby all others may be deterr'd from committing the like

like Crimes, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we are hereby graciously pleas'd to promise, that if any Person shall discover any other Person or Persons concern'd in the said barbarous Fact, so as he or they may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer shall have and receive as a Reward for such Discovery, the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, whereof our Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of our Exchequer are hereby requir'd to make Payment accordingly: And if any Person concern'd therein, shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as he or they may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer shall have and receive the said Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and also our gracious Pardon for his said Offence. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers, and all other our loving Subjects, that they do use their utmost Diligence in their several Places and Capacities, to find out, discover, and apprehend the said Offenders, in order to their being brought to Justice: And we do hereby command, that this our Proclamation be publish'd in the usual Form, that none may pretend Ignorance; and we ordain these Presents to be printed, and our Solicitors to dispatch Copies in the usual Manner.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 15th Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

Two Days after, his Majesty sign'd the following Proclamation, in order to electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have in Council thought fit to declare our Pleasure, for summoning and holding a Parliament of Great Britain, on Thursday the Seventeenth Day of March next ensuing the Date herof. In order therefore to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, we do, by Advice of our Privy Council, issue forth this our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at our Royal Palace of Holy-Rood House in Edinburgh, on Thursday the Third Day of March next ensuing, between the Hours of Twelve and Two in the Afternoon, to nominate and chuse the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in

the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, such Proxies being Peers, and producing a Mandate in Writing, duly sign'd before Witnesses, and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualify'd according to Law. And the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the principal Clerks of the Session, as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his Name, are hereby respectively requir'd to attend such Meeting, and to administer the Oaths requir'd by Law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their Votes; and immediately after such Election made, and duly examin'd, to certify the Names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the Presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such Certificate into our High Court of Chancery of *Great Britain*: And we strictly charge and command, that this our Royal Proclamation be duly publish'd at the Market Cross at *Edinburgh*, and in all the County Towns of *Scotland*, twenty five Days at least before the Time hereby appointed for the Meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such Election.

Witness our self at Westminster the 17th Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

We have already insert'd above, *Page 63*, Mr. *Prior's* Memorial to the *French Court* relating to *Mardyke*, with that Court's Answer thereto, which not proving satisfactory, the Earl of *Stair*, whom his Majesty had sent into *France*, being about this Time arriv'd at *Paris*, presented the following Memorial to his Most Christian Majesty about the Canal and intended Port at *Mardyke*; but at the same Time intimated to the *French Ministry*, that he had Orders not to take any Character, till he had receiv'd a clear and positive Answer to the said Memorial, which is as follows:

THE underwritten Earl of *Stairs*, Gentleman of the Chamber, Privy Counsellor, and Counsellor of State to the King of *Great Britain*, has Orders to represent to your Majesty, that the King his Master having caus'd the last Answer that was given in your Name to Mr. *Prior*, to be examin'd, and having heard the Report of the experienc'd Persons of whom he makes use at present, concerning the Execution of the 9th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, he believes himself to have Reason to doubt, whether

whether your Majesty has been inform'd to the Bottom of the true State of that Dispute.

The King my Master having extremely at his Heart the seeing that Article accomplish'd, which is of so great Consequence, as well for the Security as for the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and ardently wishing to establish a firm Friendship and good Correspondence between the two Nations; which, however, cannot take Root and flourish, while there remain Apprehensions and Jealousies upon Points so delicate, as are the Destruction of the old Port of *Dunkirk*, and the Building a new one; has order'd me to deduce at length to your Majesty the true State of that Affair, and to put the Facts, which seem to have been hid from your Majesty into a clear Light.

With respect to what is reported in the said Answer, concerning the filling up of the old Port and Haven of *Dunkirk*, I have orders to represent to your Majesty, that without taking Notice, that 22 Months are past since the Treaty of Peace was concluded, and that the said Port was to have been fill'd up in five Months after it was sign'd; it is certain, that it is so little fill'd up at this Time, that there enter and go out daily a great Number of Ships, and divers of those Ships are actually of 7 or 800 Tons Burthen.

The Dykes that serv'd for Foundation of the Juttees, which form'd the Canal or Port of *Dunkirk*, are still six or seven Foot high above the Strand, of the Sea-Coast, and are so well bound together by an infinite Number of great Piles and Fascinages, that it is most probable the Sea only, without the Assistance of Workmen, will not ruin them in a long Time, nay, it may be, not in many Years; besides a Number of large Piles, upon which were plac'd the Chests of the Juttees, which will serve still for the same Use.

The Basin and Haven still subsist, and are in a Condition to receive as large Ships as formerly, by only removing the Batterdeau or Dam in the Canal of *Bergues*, to let it enter into the Town by the new Canal, which may be done in less than twice 24 Hours.

The Flood-Gates of the Sluice of *Bergues*, is not a quarter destroy'd, and those of *Gurndall*, upon the Canal of *Furnes*, have not been touch'd yet: There remains besides that, many Pieces of the Fortifications, as the old Ramparts along the Haven, the Gates of the Town and the Citadel, the Gates by which we enter the Canal.

nals of *Moere* and *Furnes*, with all the Redoubts at *Mechinoulis*, &c.

It does not at all appear, that the End, of the Treaty was to leave the filling up the Haven of *Dunkirk* to Time and the Sea. All the Works which have been made by Art to maintain and preserve the Port, ought to have been destroy'd by the Work of Hands. The King therefore persuades himself that your Majesty, in order to execute the Treaty *Bona Fide* and with Exactness, will not delay to give most exact Orders for razing the Digue and the Juttees to the level of the Strand; for entirely filling up the Basin and the Haven; and, in fine, for finishing the Destruction of all that remains of the Sluices and other Works which serv'd to maintain the old Port.

With Regard to the new Port which is carrying on by the new Canal as far as the Town of *Dunkirk*, the King my Master cannot but look upon it as an Undertaking contrary to the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

The Treaty says expressly, that the Port ought to be fill'd up; and the Dykes and Sluices which serv'd to fill it with Water, destroy'd, without entering in any Manner into the Consequences which may result from it; and if with the greatest Rigour the Country had been overflow'd by the total Destruction of the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, Great Britain was not at all concern'd in that; your Majesty had stipulated it, and for many Reasons we ought to insist upon it.

But there is no Reason to be in fear for the Country, it will run no Risque of suffering; and the Port of *Dunkirk* may be shut up, without leaving any of it open for the Passage of the Waters of the Country; for they may be let run out to the Sea at a very little Expence by the Sluices of the River *Aa* at *Gravelin*, or without any Charge by the Sluices upon the River of *Yperle* near *Newport*, as the *British* Engineers have demonstrably prov'd some Months ago.

It is to be noted, that there is not so great a Quantity of Water to be fear'd in that Extent of Country as has been insinuated; and that there is no River of running Water between the River *Aa* and the River *Yperle*.

An evident Proof whereof is, that the said Extent of Country furnishes not enough Water to render any of the Canals navigable, without the Succour of the Sea Water, or of the River *Aa*, which they throw in from Time to Time, by the Sluices made expressly for

for that Purpose. For the Canals of *Furnes*, of the *Moere*, *Bergues*, and *Bourbourg*, &c. contain only standing Waters.

And to prove more evidently what we have now said, it is already seven Months since the Sluices of *Dunkirk* have been shut up, and that not a drop of Water has run thro' them from the Country; and yet the Country hath suffer'd no Manner of Damage by it: For tho' the said Sluices have been shut, the Water has not risen an Inch in Height in any one Place.

From what is mention'd in the said Memorial concerning the four old navigable Canals of *Dunkirk*, and their Breadth of 48 Fathom; a Person who is unacquainted with the true Situation of the Country, would believe that they were so many Rivers of running Waters which furnish'd a great deal of Water, and, by Consequence, that it was necessary to make a new Canal and a new Sluice, which should bear some Proportion with the said four Canals; but by the ~~Explanations~~ that have been already made, it will clearly appear to your Majesty, that (the Country not furnishing Water) that Way of reasoning is destroy'd; and the rather, because it is certain the said Canals have been made of the Breadth and Depth they are, much more for the Sake of receiving that Quantity of Water from the Sea, for supplying with Water and making deep the Port, than for any other End or Purpose.

From all this it is very evident, that so vast a Work as the new Canal had never been made, and so great a Cost expended, only for letting a little Water run out, which could have been carry'd off as well by *Gravelin* for almost nothing, or by *Newport* without any Charge at all, if they had not had in View, at the same Time, the making of this new Port, by the Means whereof, all the Defects of the old one of *Dunkirk* would be corrected.

All which appears at first View, when we enter into the Detail of this new Port.

The new Canal, from that of *Bergues*, where it enters into the Town of *Dunkirk* to the new Sluice, is 20 Foot deep, and 170 Foot broad; and from the new Sluice to the Sea, it is 25 Foot deep, and enlarges itself to the Breadth of 200 Foot, which is larger than the old Canal.

This Canal is so large and so deep, that it can receive most commodiously 400 great Ships, without reckoning the Canal of *Bergues*, or the Town of *Dunkirk*, with which it has Communication.

This Canal is so broad and so deep, that a Third Rate Man of War of 80 Guns can pass in and out, with all its Rigging, Cannon, Ammunition, Provision, &c.

And to prove that the principal Design in making this Canal has been to receive such Ships, rather than to make a Passage for the Water, we need but consider the Grandeur of the new Sluice, and compare it with those of *Dunkirk*, by which will be seen, how much greater, and more considerable it is, than all those of that Place join'd together, whether for watering the Port, receiving Ships, or for drowning the Country, in Case of Need.

This new Canal having near upon a League in Length below the Sluice, and of that Depth and Breadth as it is, for receiving a most prodigious Quantity of Sea Water, join'd to the Water it receives from the other Canals, which serv'd formerly for watering the old Port of *Dunkirk*, furnishes at least twice as much Water to supply the new Port, as they had formerly for cleaning and watering the old Port of that Place.

The new Sluice has two Flood-Gates, one of 44 (two Foot broader than that of the Basen of *Dunkirk*) and the other of 26 Foot Breadth, and 21 Foot Depth.

The old Sluices of *Dunkirk* were, the Sluice of *Bergues*, which was 28 Foot broad, and 18 Foot deep; the Sluice of *Moere*, which was 14 Foot broad, and 16 Foot deep; and the Sluice of *Furnes*, which was 11 Foot broad, and 19 Foot deep: The Breadth of all these Sluices join'd together makes but 53 Foot, which is 17 Foot less than the said new Sluice; that of *Bergues* is not so deep by 3 Foot, that of *Moere* by 5 Foot, and that of *Furnes* by 7 Foot, as the new Sluice is.

All which clearly shews, that the Cavity of this new Sluice is expressly made larger than all the three Sluices that fed *Dunkirk*, in order to fill the new Port with Water, and render it capable of receiving great Ships, much rather than for the Purpose of carrying off the Waters from the Country.

With Regard to the Declaration, That your Majesty has no Intention to fortify this new Canal; that contributes very little to calm the Disquiets of *Great Britain* upon this Subject.

Subject. For it is well enough known, that it cannot be approach'd but by the Downs between *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*; and that the Extent of that Aperture is so small, that it may easily be fortify'd in less than a Week's Time, by Works almost impregnable; and for the rest of the Country along the Canal, it can be laid under Water, by letting in the Sea-Water upon it.

As this new Canal is larger and deeper than the old Port of *Dunkirk*, and that it is capable of containing a much greater Number of Ships than the other Canal could hold, and that it goes up to the Town of *Dunkirk*; the King my Master cannot be satisfy'd with this Execution of the Treaty of *Utrecht*. He should have lik'd as well, if they had only changed the Name of *Dunkirk*, as to see another Port, larger and more commodious, open itself a League only more westward, behind the same Banks of Sand which formed the Road, and cover'd the old Port of *Dunkirk*.

The true Sense and Meaning of the Treaty, and the View which *Great Britain* had, ~~was to have none~~ more the Port of *Dunkirk* its Neighbour: But this here is as much the Port of *Dunkirk* as the other, and at least as dangerous to the Commerce of the Subjects of the King my Master.

This is what the Earl of *Stairs* has express Order to represent to your Majesty. He is persuaded that your Majesty having given Attention to what is here said, will give your Orders for the entire Demolition of what still remains of the Port, the Juttees, and the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; and particularly, will give Order to fill up the Basin and the Haven, according to the express Terms of the Treaty, which says, *Portus compleatur*.

And seeing your Majesty has declared, that your Intentions in making the new Canal was only to have a Passage for the Waters, to hinder their overflowing of a great Extent of Country, and that you had no manner of Intention to make a Port there; and seeing that those who had the Charge of making that Passage for the Land-Floods, have, in the Execution of it, gone beyond the Intentions of your Majesty, in such a Manner as to have actually made a Port capable of receiving a very great Fleet of Men of War; he is so persuaded of the Justice and Equity of your Majesty, that he cannot doubt that your Majesty will give such Orders, as may cure the Apprehensions which the Subjects of the King my Master have, that they are disappointed by this new Canal, of all the Benefit of the

the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and may be freed from the Apprehension, that in this new Port a Scourge is preparing, more terrible to the Commerce and Safety of the Nation, than that which they thought themselves deliver'd from by the Treaty.

And as it appears by repeated Declarations of your Majesty, that those Apprehensions are extremely different from the true Designs of your Majesty, which are to live in Peace with your Neighbours, and in good Understanding with the King my Master, and to unite your Cares with those of the King of *Great Britain*, for the mutual Good of the Subjects of both Nations, and for the Tranquillity of all *Europe*; the said Earl of *Stairs* hopes, that the Answer which your Majesty shall make to this Memorial, will give entire Satisfaction to the King his Master, and serve to pacify the Minds of both Nations, which have been sower'd and irritated by such long and bloody Wars; in Place whereof, the King his Master earnestly desires to see succeed, Unity, Harmony, good Understanding, and ~~peace~~, with Happiness and Wealth to both Nations.

At *Versailles*,
Feb. 5, 1715.

Sign'd,

The Earl of *Stairs*.

His Most Christian Majesty's Answer to my Lord *Stairs's* Memorial.

THE bare Inspection of the present State of *Dunkirk*, would afford incontestable Proof, of the King's Exactness in the Execution of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, if any one could really doubt of his Majesty's earnest Desire to be as good as his Word. He has therefore ground to believe, since he has seen the Complaints contain'd in the Memorial which the Earl of *Stairs* has presented to him, that the King of *Great Britain* is not exactly inform'd of the Truth; and so will repeat once more the Explanations he has already given, in Answer to the same Complaints; desiring no less than that Prince, to contribute with all his Might, to the strengthening of the Friendship and good Correspondence, which he has a sincere Inclination to maintain with him, and to keep up between *France* and *Great Britain*.

It is with Reason, that the Earl of *Stairs* lightly skips over the Delay used in the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; for he knows that it is to be attributed to *Great Britain* only, and that there had not been a Moment's Time lost, either
in

in demolishing the Fortifications, or in ruining the Harbour of that Town, if the *English* Officers and Commissaries had not themselves hinder'd the Work.

It would be a difficult Task to prove, that since it is finish'd, the going in and out of the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is as easy and common as the Earl of *Stairs* advances in his Memorial: And if he would inform himself, by means of some *Englishmen*, who, in all Likelihood, were deceived as to the present Condition of the Canal, they could assure him, that their Ships were cast away upon the Banks of Sand which have been gather'd there since the Moles of Timber were open'd.

If the Evidence of *Frenchmen* avails any thing, they will make it appear, that they are obliged to put into *Ostend*, because the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is now of no Use.

So that those Remains of Peers, much higher than the Strand, those Moles so well compacted together, that Heap of Stakes, Stones, Fascines, and *Pier*, the Enumeration whereof serves to adorn a Memorial, do not in Effect hinder the Sea, as it flows twice a Day, over those Works which are cut through in several Places, from lowering them more or less every Day, and filling such Parts of the Canal with Sand, as are not already fill'd.

In the Condition it is, all Communication with the *Bason* and Harbour would be useless, tho' it should yet be maintain'd; but it is broke off by a Dam of 110 Toises in Length; so that the Waters retain'd in the old Harbour without running off, may, by their Exhalations, occasion Distempers in the Town of *Dunkirk*; but it is impossible that they should be of the least Use.

It is just the same, in Respect to the Communication which the Earl of *Stairs* seems to apprehend between the Canal of *Bergues*, and the Harbour of *Dunkirk*. The Quantity of Water being multiply'd, would increase the Evil; and as it would have no Outlet, it would drown the Town; but this useless and dangerous Communication is not so easy neither, as the Memorial represents it; for it would not suffice to break thro' one Dam only, there being three, one after another, made on Purpose to cut off that Communication entirely.

There is Room to believe, therefore, that the King of *Great Britain* is as much at Ease in regard to that Article of the Memorial, as his Commissaries seem'd to be about that of the *Sluices*; notwithstanding it makes a Part of the Complaints which the Earl of *Stairs* is commanded to prefer

prefer to the King. Probably they will not talk a different Language in *England*, from what they did after having view'd both the Sluice of the *Bafon*, and those of the Canals of *Bergues*, *La Moere*, *Furnes*, and their Timber-Work. They own'd that neither Labour nor Expence had been spared, absolutely to destroy them.

As to the pretended Works of Fortification, mention'd in the Memorial to be yet subsisting, no body will call by that Name the Remains of an old Wall, against which several Houses of the Town are built; and was so far from being look'd upon as a Fortification, that the King left it standing when he built the Citadel, from which this Wall was but 50 Toises distant.

Neither were the Gates of a Town or Citadel, ever compriz'd under the Name of a Fortification: Nor the Vaults which gave Passage to the Canals, and whose only Use for the future will be, to serve as Bridges of Communication between one Part of the Town and another.

If a few Redoubts or *Machicoulis* do yet remain within the Extent of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; the King of *Great Britain* may assure himself, they shall be immediately razed.

He is not exactly inform'd of the true State of the new Canal, if he thinks it has a Communication with the Town of *Dunkirk*. The Waters of the three Canals of *Bergues*, *Furnes*, and *La Moere*, which formerly used to discharge themselves by the Way of *Dunkirk*, do now fall into the Canal of *Bourbourg*, which is without that Town, and from thence they are carry'd into the new Canal, to run into the Sea.

This Work, which is one of the principal Subjects of Complaint contain'd in the Earl of *Stairs* Memorial, was not altogether voluntary on the King's Part; the Charge thereof is exceeding great, and his Majesty would not have been at it, had it been possible for him to obtain of the late Queen of *Great Britain*, the leaving one of the old Sluices, formerly made at the Expence of the Country, only to hinder its being overflow'd, before *Dunkirk* belonged to the King, and consequently before his Majesty set Men at Work upon the Harbour there.

That Princess was inflexible, and only propos'd, as the Earl of *Stairs* repeats it in his Memorial, the turning off of the Waters of the Country, either thro' *Graveling*, or thro' *Newport*.

Now, the Timber-Work of the Sluices at *Graveling* is 10 Foot higher than that of the Sluices at *Dunkirk*. To propose

Propose such an Expedient therefore, was to propose a Thing impossible.

The Expedient of letting out the Waters thro' *Newport*, submitted the Safety of the Country to the Good Will of a Foreign Prince then at War with the King; and tho' it may be hop'd, that the Union and Intelligency which are happily restored between his Majesty and the Emperor, will always subsist; he yet thought it prudent at that Time, not to make the Governors of that Place Masters of his Subjects Destiny.

The States-General of the United Provinces were of the same Sentiments; for they refus'd the Queen of *Great Britain* to be Guarantees of the Liberty, which the Governors of *Newport* should give, for drawing off the Waters; being perswaded that it did not suit with the Wisdom of the Republick, to be answerable for the Conduct of the Officers of a Powerful Prince, independent of *Holland*.

Never did Sovereign engage, by a Treaty of Peace, to leave his Country expos'd to a certain Submersion; neither was such a Condition ever demanded.

The King, as Father of his People, was oblig'd therefore to provide for their Security; and if, in Spight of the Peace, it were possible for *Great Britain* to contemplate their Ruin with Indifference, such Sentiments, which will never be look'd upon as those of a friendly Nation, would not excuse his Majesty's employing all possible Methods to prevent the Desolation, which the Waters (without an Outlet) would infallibly have caus'd, in the lowest Part of the Country, which is cross'd by three running Streams, viz. the *Aa*, the *Colome*, and the *Lyser*, and by a great many navigable Canals. The Example of the Country drown'd by *La Moere*, proves that the Danger is not imaginary; and that it would favour too strongly of Imprudence, to judge and determine by a Year of Drowth, that Men need never fear Inundations.

Wherefore, the Knowledge of the Country, and the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Refusal, oblig'd the King to open this Canal, the Undertaking of which, appear'd to the *English* Commissaries as a Subject of Derision, rather than a Ground of just Complaint: For they saw the Necessity of drawing off the Waters from the Country, but could not think the Work would succeed.

Had it been his Majesty's Intention to repair the Loss of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, by opening the new Canal, he might have spared so many Instances made in vain, for the Preservation of one of the old Sluices; for, by
litterally

literally performing the Articles of the Peace of *Utrecht*, he promoted the Execution of the secret Design which is now laid to his Charge: But far from forming any such, he saw, with deep Regret, the Necessity of an Expence which was absolutely indispensable for the Preservation of the Country. He was obliged therefore to undergo it, and to allow the new Works all the Dimensions necessary to make them useful and substantial.

The Earl of *Stairs* is not exactly inform'd of those he mentions in his Memorial; but without entering into the Detail, it is own'd, that the new Sluice is deeper than that at *Bergues*, because it is in a lower Ground, and nearer to the Sea than the Sluices that are ruin'd: Also, that it is bigger, because it is proportionable to the new Canal, made on Purpose to receive, and carry into the Sea, the Waters of four navigable Canals.

There is Room to hope, that the Peace between the King and the King of *Great Britain* will be so substantially confirm'd, that there will be no Occasion to pursue the Advice of *Frederick Stairs*, gives, for fortifying e'er it be long, the new Canal. Mean while his Majesty declares, that he will not make any Work of Fortification there; and that, for the Publick Tranquility Sake, he imposes upon himself a Law, which no Man can find in the Articles of the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

They do not prescribe to the King the Necessity of suffering the Submersion of his Country. They do not deprive his Majesty of the natural Right which all Sovereigns have, of making what Works they think proper for the Preservation of their Subjects.

The King engages to cause the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolish'd, to fill up the Harbour of that Town, and to ruin its Sluices, with the express Condition never to make it good. If these Conditions are perform'd, will any one presume to say, his Majesty has not satisfy'd his Engagements? A Treaty, whose Terms are clear, and Sense evident, needs no Interpretation. In vain does one of the Parties declare, that he is not satisfy'd with the Execution: He has no Reason to complain, when that Execution is perfect; for his Judgment is not to decide the Signification of Terms not equivocal, but alike understood by all that read them.

It is in Terms thus clear, that the King is pleas'd to repeat once more the Declaration his Majesty has already voluntarily, and for the Good of the Peace, made, that he will raise no Work or Fortification for the Security of the