

have him come hither. It had been a great Advantage to their *Prussian* and *Swedish* Majesties, for all the Northern Allies, as well as for their Subjects, and a great deal of Honour to me, to have contributed to a Peace which would have avoided as sad Consequences as those I foresee. The Confidence the King of *Sweden* honours me with, permits me not to doubt of the Rectitude of his Intentions; that is to say, of the Desire he has to live in perfect Understanding with his Neighbours. It is a Truth, Sir, which I have already had the Honour to assure your Excellency of, and which I cannot enough repeat, that I may not be reproach'd with having neglected any Thing that might concur in a Work so important, and I dare say as useful, even to those who think the least of it.

In the Letter which you did me the Honour to write to me the 1st of *June*, you observe to me, that if the King of *Sweden* had Sentiments so conformable to the publick Good, and to a perfect Understanding with the King of *Prussia*, it is very unhappy that his *Swedish* Majesty had not been pleas'd to specify them sooner, but let Things proceed to the Point, and to the Extremities they are now in. I must answer to that, that the King of *Sweden* did not expect these Extremities, seeing that as soon as he knew of the Mediation, and the Conditions which his *Prussian* Majesty propos'd, he accepted them.

You demanded of him 400000 Crowns for the Expence upon *Stettin*, and his Parole not to enter into *Saxony* or *Poland*. All which has been agreed to; and upon the Guarantee of the King my Master, which you were contented with, it has been offer'd to join against all the Powers that would enter there.

What could the King of *Sweden* do more? You have objected to me, that he has made himself Master of the Isle of *Usedom*, which is a Mark that he rejects all Sort of Accommodation, and that there is no Security with him.

His *Swedish* Majesty answers, that the Convention made between the King of *Prussia* and the House of *Holstein-Gottorp*, gives no Right to the King of *Prussia* to put his Troops into the open Country, but two Battalions only into the City of *Stettin*, for the Security of that Place: That these Troops ought to keep it conjointly with an equal Number of those of *Gottorp*, and that the Commanders of those two Corps should command alternately in the Town, and do nothing but in Concert. In the mean time a third Battalion of *Prussians* was immediately introduc'd; and

and with

notwithstanding the Opposition of the Commander of the *Holstein* Troops, they forc'd the Arsenal, took the Cannon that was there, and sent it to *Usedom*, where *Prussian* Troops were also plac'd.

His *Swedish* Majesty says, that this Contravention to the Treaty of Sequestration, has oblig'd him, after ineffectual Representations at the Court of *Prussia*, to take Possession of the Island of *Usedom*, where his Troops are not enter'd as Enemies, seeing they sent back the *Prussians* with their Cloaths, Arms, and Equipages. Who then, Sir, with Justice, can blame the King of Sweden?

But although he had waited too long Time (which it is not) I dare ask you if it be not much more wise and prudent, to a Prince so great as the King of *Prussia*, and to a Minister so understanding as your Excellency, to divert an Evil, than to facilitate the Course of it, and let it encrease to its highest Point. It is still Time, and his *Prussian* Majesty will thereby make appear to the World, that he has no other Design than to restore Repose and publick Tranquillity. I submit, Sir, my Reflections to yours, and I assure your Excellency, that no Man is more,

Yours, &c.

Than the Count de CROISSY.

To M. d'ILGEN.

Count Croissy wrote at the same Time to Count Fleming, as Minister of the King of *Poland*, the following Letter:

A Letter from his Excellency M. the Count de Croissy, Ambassador of his most Christian Majesty to the King of Sweden, to his Excellency M. the Count de Flemming, Field-Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony. Dated at Straelsund, June 9, 1715.

Advices from other Parts, and what I have receiv'd from *Poland*, assure me, that that Court is actually in favourable Dispositions to Peace, which obliges me to repeat the same Things to your Excellency, which I had the Honour to discourse to you at *Scettin*: That is to say, that I could not think of any more expeditious and easy Way to induce the King of *Prussia* to Peace, and to succeed in the Commission I was charg'd with, than to follow blindly your Advice, because I was as well inform'd of the Uprightness of your Intentions for the publick Repose,

as of your Penetration for bringing about so great a Good. But the Conjunctions not being favourable at that Time, your Excellency told me, That there could be no Security with the King of Sweden; and although I alledg'd the same Securities which their Majesties of Poland and Prussia had propos'd; that is to say, the Restitution of the 400000 Crowns for the Sequestration, and the King of Sweden's Word that he would not enter into either Saxony or Poland, to which was added the Guarantee of my Master, and all the Potentates that would enter into it, they were rejected; and M. Ilgen told me in your Presence, That I knew not the Intentions of the King of Sweden, by Reason I had not yet seen him; and in one Word, that there was no Security with him; so that the Words of his Ambassador in France were of no Weight in my Mouth. 'Tis this that engag'd me, Sir, soon after my Arrival at Stralsund, to give an Account to his Prussian Majesty of the Sentiments of the King of Sweden, who had himself confirm'd to me all that I had advanc'd on his Part at Stettin. My Letter made too much Noise to need my telling you the Contents of it. Your Excellency knows very well, that they immediately made a bad Construction of it. The Truths I set down were treated as Fictions; and my Zeal, that appear'd injurious, brought on me only an Answer which I had no Cause to have expected. Notwithstanding that, Sir, I was not repuls'd; I wrote since to M. Ilgen, and am writing again this Day, to endeavour, by his Prudence and Wisdom, to divert the Evils which are going to fall upon the North, and may perhaps be felt by all Europe. But 'tis to you principally that I address myself, considering you as the Minister of a Prince less interested in this War than any other, and consequently more capable of bringing the Spirit of Peace and Union. If your Excellency knows any Expedients, I shall do myself a sensible Pleasure in conforming to your Advice: And assure you, that upon all Occasions none can be with more Esteem and Sincerity than I am,

Yours, &c.

To this Letter Count Flemming return'd the following Answer:

The Answer of his Excellency M. the Count de Flemming, Field-Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, to His Excellency the Count de Croissy, Ambassador of his most Christian Majesty to the King of Sweden. Dated at Warsaw, July 23, 1715.

S I R,

I Have receiv'd the Letter which your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me on the 9th Instant. The Advices which your Excellency receiv'd from Poland, concerning the good Dispositions to a Peace, are most true, but it is for a general Peace, certain and reasonable. All the Northern League has wish'd for it a long Time, particularly the King my Master; but no Body under his Command more desires it than myself, I assure you, although it has seem'd to me that you were of a contrary Opinion, when I had the Honour to see you at *Stettin*, and that you suspected that I more than any push'd the Court of *Prussia* on to the War. If your Excellency really had that Opinion of me, you did me as much Injury as those that have accus'd me of inspiring at the same Court Thoughts too pacifick. It concern'd me as little to do the one as the other, and both were equally useless. Why should I inspire Thoughts of Peace to a Court which I saw was of itself entirely dispos'd to it, and clearly demonstrated that they prefer'd the Way of a Treaty to that of a Decision by Arms? Accordingly, the Treaty of Execution I made there, was form'd upon that Principle. Why should I on the other Side excite to War? Which I could not have done without going beyond the Bounds of the Treaty, and exposing myself at the same Time to Reproaches, and perhaps something worse. But it was besides very superfluous for me to give myself that Trouble, seeing the King of Sweden labour'd enough himself to kindle the Fire. So, Sir, I can assure you, that neither I by my Negotiation, nor any Minister of the Northern Allies, by all the Pains they could take, nor any Person in the World, can assume the Glory of having contributed so much to embark the King of *Prussia* in the War, as the King of Sweden himself: And it is Fact, that those who desir'd most to see his *Prussian* Majesty take that Step, were amaz'd to see the King of Sweden and his Friends labour so effectually to bring upon him so formidable an Enemy. I remember very well, Sir, all that you did me the Honour

nour to say to me at *Stettin*; and it was for the more surely preserving it in my Mind, that I desir'd you to give it me precisely in Writing, to which I answer'd immediately in the same Manner. As to the Conjectures which you believe, Sir, in your Letter, were not then favourable, I can at least assure you that they were not desperate. But I do not remember that M. the Baron *d'Algen*, or I, ever said that there was no Security with the King of *Sweden*, but only that it was necessary to have Security from him, and use as much Precaution as possible; and as upon that Occasion you talk'd of Guarantees, I answer'd you, that the two Parties pretending equally to Guarantees, the Effect of it is not ordinarily seen, till after a Blow, and so an Engagement of 30 or 40000 Men with Arms in their Hands, gave us more Security than all the Guarantees. It may be your Excellency may have talk'd to some Body of the Court of *Prussia* of the Embassador of *Sweden* in *France*, but I can assure you that I never heard one Word spoken of it; so, that I cannot comprehend that Place of your Letter, *That the Words which the Embassador of Sweden had given to the King of France were of no Weight in your Mouth.* Neither did I perceive, Sir, that you propos'd any Thing to us on the Part of the King of *Sweden*; and had so much the less Cause to think so, since you said yourself you were going to that Prince to inform yourself of his true Intentions; and the Propositions which your Excellency gave me in Writing, shew also that you did not speak on the Part of his *Swedish* Majesty. With respect to what your Excellency said to me then, and repeat now in your Letter concerning the Propositions that should have been made in *France* on the Part of the King my Master, I have had Time to inform myself from the Court where I am at present, and have been fully confirm'd in what I then answer'd to your Excellency, that there had never been any Proposition made on our Part, but that we only answer'd to those that M. the Baron *Resenval* made to us; which Answer consisted in this, That we desir'd a Peace General, Reasonable, and Secure on both Sides, and that in the mean time the Treaty of *Schwedt* might subsist entire.

For the rest, Sir, you may make Account that the Court of *Prussia*, as you believe, has not look'd upon as Fictions the Truths that you wrote to his *Prussian* Majesty: They have so well taken them for Truths, that instead of hesitating in any Manner upon the Measures which were to be taken, they determin'd thereupon at that Court more than

than ever to secure themselves against the King of Sweden, as you have been without doubt already inform'd.

In the mean time, Sir, we cannot enough applaud the constant Zeal which you have made appear, for preventing the Evils the North is threaten'd with, and the Earnestness wherewith you invite others to do the same Thing.

I can assure you on the Part of our Court, that it is in all the Dispositions that can be desir'd for a Peace, but such as I have describ'd, General, Secure, and Reasonable. The other Allies of the North have in like Manner for a long Time manifested their good Will to that Purpose; and those who have newly come into the Alliance, make War for no other Reason than to preserve themselves in Peace: The little Disposition that has hitherto been shewn on the other Side, makes all the World attentive to the Propositions they believe they ought to expect at this Time, to know what they will tend to. For me, in particular, your Excellency may be perswaded, that as remote as I am from being willing to be the Instrument of a particular Peace, subject to so many Inconveniencies, I am as much at Hand to labour with all the Ardour and Sincerity that is possible, in seeking the Means to obtain one that is General and Secure; and I should not believe myself so happy in any Thing in the World, as by being able to contribute to it. I have the Honour to be, with all possible Esteem and Consideration,

S I R,

Yours, &c.

Baron d'Ilgen's Answer to Count Croissy's last Letter was as follows:

Baron d'Ilgen Answer to M. de Croissy from Stettin, June 13, 1715.

S I R,

I Do not at all doubt, that it would be a great Pleasure to your Excellency to bring Things between the King my Master and his Swedish Majesty to an Accommodation, as you do me the Honour to remark in your Letter of the 9th Instant. I protest to your Excellency, that on our Side we have always sought the same Thing; and that it is with the greatest Repugnance in the World, that we have been oblig'd to enter into the Measures wherein we find ourselves at present.

I am

I am willing to believe also, as your Excellency says, That the King of *Sweden* desires to live in good Understanding with his Neighbours; but that will be, perhaps, (if I may be permitted to speak it, with all the Respect due to so great a Prince) under the Laws and Conditions which his Neighbours will not be very easy to let him impose, and which their Glory and Interest would not permit them to accept.

For the rest, I acknowledge to your Excellency, that I never knew till now, that his *Swedish* Majesty was willing to pay us 400000 Crowns, and promise not to march into either *Poland* or *Saxony*. I remember, indeed, a Declaration of his Highness Monsignor the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, who offer'd, in the Conferences at *Oranienburg*, to give Security for the 400000 Crowns in Question; but that was upon Condition, that the City of *Stettin* should be put into his Hands; and as that Condition could not take Place, it is certain that the Landgrave has never thought of that Security since.

With Regard to the March into *Poland* and *Saxony*, I assure your Excellency, that your Letter is the first Information I have ever had, that the King of *Sweden* renounces that March; for when your Excellency was here, all that you did us the Honour to tell us upon it, was, That you would undertake to dispose his *Swedish* Majesty to it; but have never notify'd since whether you had succeeded in it, or not.

But if even entire Satisfaction were given us upon these two Points, your Excellency may please to remember, that the most important, and what his most Christian Majesty gave us formerly Hopes to bring the King of *Sweden* to, has been always refus'd; namely, That of the keeping *Stettin* till the Peace; and that whatever Respect we otherwise have for the Guarantee of *France*, we have always just Reason to believe, that to render that Guarantee more ready, it should be absolutely necessary to join to it some other Precautions for our Security; upon which we made more particular Overtures to your Excellency, when we had the Honour to see you here.

For what concerns the Affair of *Usedom*, I beseech your Excellency to be perswaded, and at all Times, when you would be inform'd, we shall shew you as clear as the Day, that that Island, and the Town of *Wolgast* also, is compriz'd in that Sequestration, with the Approbation and full Consent of the House of *Holstein* itself; inasmuch, that

that when his *Swedish* Majesty thought fit to dislodge us from that Island, he not only acted in direct Contravention to what had been agreed between us and the House of *Holstein*, who were authoriz'd for it by Powers given by his *Swedish* Majesty to Count *Welling*, but began to make War upon us in all its Forms.

All that your Excellency has been pleas'd to alledge in your Letter concerning a larger Number of Troops that we should have introduc'd into *Stetin*, and concerning the Cannon drawn from the Arsenal of that City, could not be look'd upon as a Contravention made to the Sequestration, whilst that his *Swedish* Majesty would not accept all the Conditions of it; among which, the principal is, that we should keep *Stetin* till the Peace. Your Excellency is too just to approve, that this Sequestration should be plead-ed, and the Benefit claim'd in some Conditions, without acknowledging it in others; which *Sweden* has been so far from doing hitherto, that it has even begun a War against us on that Account.

For the rest, Sir, your Excellency will give me Leave to say, That although his *Swedish* Majesty sent us back our Troops that he dislodg'd from *Wolgast* and *Usedom*, with their Cloaths, Arms, and Equipage, that hinders not that they were treated as Enemies; unless *Sweden* will take it for a Friendship, when we dislodg'd them from the Posts on the other Side of the *Pene*, and sent back the Soldiers which we found there.

In the mean Time, I agree entirely with your Excellency, that it is upon all Accounts much wiser and more prudent to make Peace, altho' late, than to let War have its free Course: But your Excellency will also agree with me, that a War, be it as it will, is rather to be chosen than an unsafe Peace, which throws us from a Fever to an Ague; and certainly there is no Security for us in an Accommodation, unless it be made upon a sure Foot, and such as I had the Honour to explain myself upon by Word of Mouth with your Excellency.

I ask you a thousand Pardon's for having troubled you with so long a Letter; but as I perceiv'd, that in the Court where you are, we have no Advocates, and every one endeavours to put sinister Impressions upon all our Actions, I could not avoid disabusing you. Assuring you,

That I am, &c.

To Monsieur the
Comte de Croissy.

ALLEN.

The French Minister was nettled at the Declaration made by Monsieur Ugen, That they had never heard before of the Propositions mention'd by his Excellency, and so he writ to him the following Reply :

Count Croissy's Answer to Monsieur Ugen's Letter, dated at Straelsund, June 19, 1715.

S I R,

A Minister charg'd with so many Affairs of State as your Excellency, may have forgot the Propositions made to you by the Landgrave of Hesse, as well as by Count Rotenbourg, before my Arrival; and which I have had the Honour to repeat to you in our several Conversations, either alone, or jointly with the Marshal Count Flemming and Count Rotenbourg. As for my Part, having no more than three Words to say, viz. The Reimbursement of 400,000 Crowns, the King of Sweden's Promise not to enter into Saxony or Poland, and the Guarantee of the King my Master.

I remember very well, Sir, that you answer'd me to the Article concerning the 400,000 Crowns, That the King of Prussia would not now content himself with that Sum, seeing the Expences he has been at have been very much increas'd since that Time; and when I told you, That this, however, was the Sum you had ask'd, you told me, That then the King of Sweden had not attack'd Usedom.

When I assur'd you, That the King of Sweden promis'd not to enter into Saxony or Poland, you said, There was no depending on the Parole of the King of Sweden. I answer'd you, That that Prince never yet had broke it; and besides, That the King my Master's Guarantee was a Security. To which you reply'd, That Guarantees were not secure, and that the King my Master was too far off.

I desire, therefore, your Excellency to believe, that I have neglected nothing that might contribute towards a Peace. I assure you also, that I have taken no sinister Impressions, as you suspect me. He that throws himself into Dangers he can avoid, has, in all Appearance, the Desire of gaining Esteem and Consideration; and this you will be convinc'd of, when you see me remain at Straelsund during the Siege, and that I don't intend to stir from thence, unless I can be serviceable to the King of Prussia, and your Excellency.

You

You will one Day find, that I have acquitted myself of my Commission, according to Justice, and without Partiality; and I hope his *Prussian* Majesty will own the same. I repeat, that no Body can be with more Esteem and Consideration, &c.

Baron d'Igen's Answer to this Letter was as follows:

S I R,

THERE is not the least Reason, methinks, to doubt of the Offer made by the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, to reimburse the 400,000 Rixdollars in Question, seeing that Proposition was made to us in Writing by his Highness; and I can assure your Excellency, That after having over again examin'd the Papers which the Landgrave gave us concerning that Affair, I find nothing therein contrary to what I had the Honour to write to your Excellency in my last. It would be altogether useless to enter into a strict Examination of what pass'd there between your Excellence and us, as long as you will not deny, (as I am firmly perswaded you will not) that you did not leave us the least Hopes, that we should remain in Possession of the Sequestration of *Stetin* till the Conclusion of the Peace, which is, however, an essential Condition of the said Treaty; not that the King, my Master, had any private Advantage for himself in View therein, but only because of the Treaties made with the Northern Allies, for preserving the Tranquility within the Empire, and securing the Possession of *Pomerania* to his *Swedish* Majesty. As for the rest, 'tis true, that we always believ'd, and believe still, that since the King of *Sweden* has been pleas'd to make War upon us by the attack and taking of *Essedom*, the Affair has quite taken another Turn, chiefly because that Enterprize was made at the very same Time that the Count *de Rottenburg* and the *Swedish* Minister at *Berlin*, gave us the fairest Assurances on the Part of *Sweden*.

But your Excellence will give me Leave to say, That there is nothing in this but what is very natural; and that seeing that neither the considerable Service the King my Master has done to his *Swedish* Majesty, in preserving his Country, and the Word of his Minister which he gave by express Order of the King his Master, nor the Esteem and Regard which the King of *Sweden* should have had for the Mediation of *France*, have not been able to hinder the violent Proceedings of that Prince against us, there is a

Necessity to provide more effectual Means than Promises and Guarantees, for the establishing a solid Peace, and preventing the like Surprises for the future. Mean time, we do your Excellence the Justice you deserve, and own, that you have neglected nothing for preserving Peace.

It were to be wish'd, that Sweden would have sincerely concurr'd therein, and acted in a Manner answerable to the good Offices your Excellence has used in this Affair, and to which you have doubtless contributed on your Part. Moreover, I rejoice, Sir, at the Assurances your Excellence gives me, that you have not taken at *Straelsund* any ill Impressions against us; which being so, I am perswaded you are fully convinc'd of the Justice of our Cause, of the earnest and strong Desires we ever had to avoid a War, and of the Design we propos'd to ourselves, after having been forced to have recourse to Arms, which we shall put in Execution, with no other View, than in order to come the sooner to a good and safe Peace. I am, &c.

Sign'd,

Stetin, June 21, 1715.

ILGEN.

After the Isle of *Rugen* was taken, and while *Straelsund* was besieg'd, the Marquess *de Croissy* writ another Letter to the Baron *d'Ilgén*, which the latter answer'd. Those two Letters are as follow :

A Copy of a Letter from the Count de Croissy to M. d'Ilgén Minister and Secretary of State to his Majesty the King of Prussia, dated at Straelsund, Nov. 27.

I Sent a Secretary Yesterday to the Isle of *Rugen*, to know of your Excellency, if I might have the Honour to speak to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*; but they having answer'd that you were not there, and that the Kings were departed thence, I address this Letter to the Camp before *Straelsund*, to tell you, that if I might come to the Army, I could make some Propositions that would be agreeable to the King of *Prussia* and the King of *Denmark*. I desire you to be perswaded that none can be with greater Consideration than I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble

and most obedient Servant,

The Count de Croissy.

A Copy

from July 1714, to Jan. 1716. 261

A Copy of the Answer of the Baron d'Ilgén, dated from the Camp before Stralsund, Nov. 23.

THE King my Master has order'd me to tell your Excellency in Answer to that I receiv'd Yesterday from you, that if you, Sir, have any Propositions to make to us for a good Capitulation, or for a General Peace, you may come to his Majesty to Day or to Morrow by the Tribseers Gate. But I must also tell your Excellency, that we will not be amus'd; and if by the Visit your Excellency would make us, there be no more intended than that, you had better, Sir, not give yourself the Trouble. We cannot in such Case even permit you to return to the City, or have afterwards any Correspondence with you. I am perfectly, &c.

Sign'd,

ILGÉN.

The Count de Croissy having return'd no Reply to the Prussian Minister, nor any Ways signify'd what his pretended agreeable Message was, 'tis plain that it did not come up to the Expectation of the Allies, even in the Opinion of that Minister. These Letters are very remarkable, and will be of Use to those that shall hereafter compose the History of these Northern Troubles, and therefore well deserve a Place in this Collection.

Thus ended this Paper War between these two great Ministers: Which of them got the better is left to the Judgment of the Reader, who will find the Success of the real War in the subsequent Registers.

We proceed now to an Alliance which was concluded this Year (1715) between France and the Romish Cantons of Switzerland; which is necessary to insert at large in this Collection, that the Reader may upon Occasion have Recourse to it, and be the better able to Judge of the Reasonableness of the Oppositions made to it by the Protestant Cantons, and by the Imperialists, who charge the Romish Cantons to have thereby subverted the Constitution of the Helvetic Body, and to have given up the Sovereignty of their Country to a Foreign Prince.

The Renewal of the Alliance or League between the most Christian King of France and Navarre, on the one Part; and the laudable Catholick Cantons of Switserland, and the laudable Republick of Valais, on the other Part. Done at Solothurn the 9th of May, 1715.

In the Name of the most holy Trinity.

Whereas during the Diet held at *Lucern* in the Month of December, 1713, by the laudable Catholick Cantons, and the laudable Republick of *Valais*, the Deputies had maturely deliberated upon the present State of Europe, on that of the laudable *Helvetic* Body in general, and upon the great Misfortune that befall'd *France* by the Death of the Dauphin: And in Regard that by this Loss, the Alliance concluded in 1663, between the most excellent and most potent Prince and Lord *Louis XIV.* by the Grace of God most Christian King of *France and Navarre*, Duke of *Milan*, Count of *Als*, Lord of *Orleans*, &c. gloriously reigning, was limited to his Life, (which God long continue) and to eight Years beyond his Demise. After having seriously consider'd the great Usefulness and Importance of this League, as well with Respect to the Crown, as for all the Members that make up the laudable *Helvetic* Body, and at the same Time acknowledg'd the Benefit that would redound from its being prolong'd as far as is possible, they judg'd themselves oblig'd, for the Glory of God, and the common Advantage, to communicate their Thoughts to his Excellency the Count du Luc, the King's Embassador in *Switserland*, who having approv'd of them, agreed that he should give an Account thereof to his Majesty, and they to their Superiors.

The Matter has been since executed, and God of his Mercy has thought fit that his Majesty, the Cantons, and the Republick of *Valais*, should equally agree upon the same Sentiments; so that the King on the one Part, and the Cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Unterwald*, *Zug*, with the exterior Offices, *Catholick Glaris*, *Friburg*, *Solothurn*, *Catholick Appenzel*; the Republick and Country of *Valais* on the other Part, having given their reciprocal Powers, they were communicated and found in due Form: After having invocated the Holy Name of God, agreed upon the following Articles, for the Safety, Defence, and Preservation of our Persons, Honours, Kingdoms, Duchies, Principalities, Towns, Countries, Lordships, Rights, Territories, and Subjects, such as they

are, as we have and possess, shall have or be possess'd of, as well on the hither Side of the Mountains, as beyond them.

I. It is expressly declar'd, That tho' all the Cantons and States that compose the *Helvetic* Body, are not comprehended and nam'd in the present Treaty; yet the Intention is to invite them (as far as is convenient) to accept of the same Treaty, having no Grounds to doubt, but that finding their Advantages therein, they'll voluntarily give their Consent, since it is equally glorious to all, and absolutely necessary for the Support of the Republick in general.

II. That the Treaties of perpetual Peace and Alliance formerly concluded, shall be look'd upon as the Foundation of this present, and as a certain Proof of the ancient Union between the two Nations. But forasmuch as Time makes a Change in all Things, and it may happen, that by unavoidable Variations, or by different Explications, the old Treaties are not so strictly observ'd in all their Articles, we have thought fit to ratify a new by the present Alliance all the Treaties heretofore made, and particularly, the perpetual Peace, the Alliances of the Years 1521 and 1663, and all the annex'd Letters.

III. Since Experience suffers none to doubt of the Advantages that are to be met with, in the Continuation of a perfect good Correspondence between both Nations; the most Christian King, for the better expressing of his great Affection to the *Helvetic* Body, has condescended to renew the present Alliance, to be continu'd with the most Serene Dauphin the presumptive Heir of the Crown, and with all the Kings his Majesty's Successors; upon Condition, that after the Demise of the first King, Successor of his said Majesty, the other most Christian Kings who succeed him, as well as the Cantons, Republicks, and States, do confirm by Oath and ratify the exact Observation of the present Alliance in all its Articles, and remedy the Defects that have not been foreseen in this Treaty, or in which Process of Time has made any Alteration: This is to be done upon every Change of a Reign, by the Embassadors furnish'd with necessary full Powers, and by the Deputies that have a full Power from every Canton of Switzerland, Republick and State that are comprehended in the present Alliance; the Design of this Precaution being to cause Matters to subsist in the same Force and Energy as they are at this Instant.

IV. The Alliances have no other View, than the reciprocal Benefit and Advantage of the contracting Parties; and since the King of the one Part, and the laudable Cantons, the Republick of *Valais*, and other Allies comprehended in the *Helvetic* Body, on the other Part, have found, by a long Experience, that nothing is more advantageous on either Side, than an intimate Union, and that the mutual Inclination of the People subject to his Majesty, and to the *Helvetic* Body, affords a fair Prospect of the Benefit which must needs result from thence, and leaves no Room to doubt of the reciprocal Fidelity with which it is design'd to observe every Thing hereafter contain'd or specify'd; 'tis agreed, as is express'd in the Alliance of 1663.

That if (which God forbid) the Kingdom be attack'd internally, either by foreign Forces, or by intestine Divisions, the *Helvetic* Body in both those Cases, shall grant without any Delay, ten Days after it has been demanded, an extraordinary Levy of Troops, which Levy shall not amount to above 16000 Men; and the *Swiss* Troops shall only be employ'd by Land, and not on the Sea, conformably to the 7th Article of the Alliance of 1663. This Levy shall be made at the Expence of the King then reigning, who is to chuse and nominate the Colonels and Captains of all the Cantons, Republick, and States, out of whose Territories the Soldiers are taken; And when his Majesty has obtain'd the desir'd Services of the said Troops, he shall send them Home thro' certain Routes, after having given them all the Pay that may be due; till their Arrival in their own Houses.

V. If by Way of Exchange, the *Helvetic* Body, or any Canton or State in particular, be attack'd by any foreign Power, or disturb'd by internal Commotions: In the first Case, his Majesty shall assist them with his Forces, accordingly as Necessity may require, and as the Cantons entreat his Majesty: And, in the second Case, as a common Friend and Ally, his Majesty, or the King his Successors, shall perform (upon the Request of the Party molested and aggriev'd) all Sorts of amicable Offices, in order to induce the Parties to Justice reciprocally one to another; and if this Means have not all the Effect desir'd, then his Majesty, as well as the King his Successors, without doing any Thing that destroys the present Alliance, and on the contrary, with an Intention to execute it in its real Sense, shall employ at his own proper Cost, the Forces that God has put into his Hands, to oblige the Aggressor to observe again.

again the Rules prescrib'd by the Leagues which the Cantons and Allies have made one with another. And farther, his Majesty, and the Kings his Successors, shall declare themselves Guarantees of the Treaties that may be made between the laudable Cantons, in Case God should permit any Division to happen among them.

VI. The Officers, Soldiers, and others, retain'd in the King's Military Service and Pay, shall be free from all Taxes laid or to be laid, either Capitations, Tenths, or other Imposts, what Name soever may be given them, upon Account of their Stipends, Maintenance, or Pay.

If the above-mention'd Persons have purchas'd, or are possess'd of Fee-farms in *France*, without examining whether they hold them of themselves in Right of their Wives, or otherwise, they shall enjoy them during their Life, as well as their Widows during their Widowhood, after the same Manner as the Officers of the King's Household or the Noblemen may have the Enjoyment thereof; so that the above-nam'd *Switzers* are only to bear the Taxes or Charges annex'd to the Nature of the Estate they are possess'd of.

But if the said Soldiers, tho' actually in Service, undertake by themselves, or by their Wives, to carry on any Traffick, or a Trade, which Trade has not a direct Relation to the particular Service of the *Swiss* Companies in his Majesty's Pay; in that Case they shall have no Mark of Distinction, neither can they lay Claim to other Prerogatives, different from those that are enjoy'd by the King's Subjects.

VII. The *Swiss* Troops that are in Garrison in the Heart of the Kingdom, or in the Frontier Places, shall enjoy all the Franchises, but without committing any Abuse; and to prevent Disorders, it is agreed to regulate, according to the ancient Treaties and Customs, every Thing that the *Sutlers* may bring into the Towns, with Respect to the Number of Troops that are quarter'd therein, viz. Wine, Provisions, Tobacco, Brandy, and other Commodities necessary for their Subsistence; and if the said *Swiss* *Sutlers* use sinister Practises, and are convicted of going beyond what is prescrib'd, they shall be liable to the Confiscation of their Provisions, and to the Justice of the *Swiss* Nation, in order to be brought to condign Punishment.

VIII. The Pay, either for War or Peace, shall consist on the Foot that is now establish'd; that is to say, in Time of War, when the Regiments are appointed to serve in the Armies, and march into the Field, 17 Livres 8 Sols a

Man

Man every Month, and 1660 Livres likewise *per* Month for the *Etat-major*, or Field-Officers; and in Time of Peace, or when they are order'd to abide during the whole Campaign in Garrisons remote from the Frontiers, where War is carry'd on, 16 Livres a Man *per* Month, and 1000 Livres in like Manner *per* Month for the *Etat-major*, except the Regiment of *Swiss* Guards: But if the *Swiss* Troops, that were not commanded to serve in the Field, or in Places near the Seat of War, receive Orders to march thither, they shall be paid as if they had been commission'd for that Purpose in the Beginning of the Campaign.

IX. The Captains who have 175 effective Men under their Command, shall be reputed to have their Companies compleat, and enjoy a Gratification of 27 Men, as is settled by the Treaty of 1671, with Reference to the Augmentation of the Number of Officers that the King has thought fit to constitute.

X. When the *Swiss* Company does not come up to the Number of 175 Men, the Captain shall lose his Gratification, according to the Custom observ'd in the Troops of that Nation, that are actually in his Majesty's Service.

XI. When the Captains in the Field have the Misfortune to sustain considerable Losses by Sieges, or the Defence of Places, and by Battels, his Majesty shall allow them a reasonable Time of four or five Months, accordingly as he judges expedient, to repair their Losses; during which Time their Pay shall be appointed, and a Discount settled for them, upon the Foot of the first Review that is to be made after the said Term of four or five Months is expir'd.

XII. The Captains shall be paid regularly every Month in ready Money; and for the 12 Months of the Year; provided, nevertheless, that they be oblig'd to keep a good Company, with able Officers and Soldiers, and make the extraordinary Payments for the Company; as for the Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Ensign, and all the other inferior Officers.

XIII. If the King at any Time makes new Levies, 6000 Livres of current Money of France shall be allow'd for every Company of 200 Men; and that Sum deducted out of the Pay in the six last Months of the first Year of the Service.

XIV. The King shall cause to be given to the new Levies, and to the Recruits, daily Allowances of Provisions upon their marching out of the Frontiers of *Switzerland*, to the Places where they are to be in Garrisons; and in Case any Troops are disbanded, the King shall likewise cause such Allowances to be given them, till they come to the Frontiers of *Switzerland*.

XV. When any Companies so rais'd, are vacant, with Consent of the Canton to which the Captain belongs, the King shall appoint them Officers, who are Natives of that Country; and if the deceas'd Captain has any Relations that are able Officers, his Majesty is to prefer them before others, and the Recommendation of the Canton shall be accepted of, if it be in Favour of Subjects capable of performing the vacant Functions; provided that the said Canton always permit and continue to permit Recruits to be made for the vacant Company.

XVI. When the Offices of Subalterns are vacant, the Captains are to propose Subjects that are proper and duly qualify'd to fill them up.

XVII. Such Soldiers as are sick, Prisoners, or absent in the King's Service, for whom the Captain is to produce good Certificates, shall be justify'd in the Review.

XVIII. When any Captain, whose Company continues in his Majesty's Service, is discharg'd or cashier'd, his Soldiers of the *Swiss* Nation cannot be compell'd to serve under any other Captains but those of their Canton; and if a Captain be dismiss'd or cashier'd with his Company, his said Soldiers that are *Swissers*, cannot be forc'd to serve under any Person whatsoever.

XIX. Forasmuch as it frequently happens, that Officers or Serjeants leading Recruits, are oblig'd to pass into different Cantons of *Switzerland*, and that most commonly the People, or subaltern Officers, for Reasons expressly contrary to the Justice and Alliances of the Nation, entice away the Soldiers, so that none, or very few of the said Recruits are left, to the great Detriment of the Service, and at the same Time of the Captains; it is agreed, That an Officer, who conducts a Recruit, shall take, upon his setting out from his Canton, a Certificate sign'd by the Lords of the said Canton, and shew it in the Places of a different Canton, thro' which he is to pass, to the End he may obtain convenient Protection; and if notwithstanding this Precaution, the People do not forbear to use Violence, and draw away the said Recruits, then the Canton where the Fact is committed, shall render the Bailiff or the

the Subaltern Officers responsible for the Offence, without making any Distinction upon Account of Religion in the like Case.

XX. Conformably to the 8th Article of the perpetual Peace, the King shall not permit any of his Subjects to serve any Power, nor any Prince against the *Helvetic* Body, their Allies, Subjects, Territories, Countries, and Lordships; and if his Majesty's Subjects contravene this Article, they shall be diligently sought for, recall'd, and punish'd according to their Demerits.

After the very same Manner the Cantons or their Subjects cannot serve any Power or any Prince against the King, his Kingdom, States, Dutchies, Principalities, Towns, Castles, Lordships, Rights, Territories, and Subjects that he now possesses, or shall be possess'd of hereafter; and if the Subjects of the said Cantons contravene this Article, they shall be diligently sought after, recall'd, and punish'd according to their Demerits.

XXI. When his Majesty, the Dauphin, or the Kings their Successors command the Armies in Person, the *Swiss* Troops in their Pay shall follow them, according to the Example of their Ancestors; and conformably to the 6th Article of the Alliance of 1663, which imports, 'That if it happens that during the War wherein his most Christian Majesty or his Successor is personally engag'd, or is dispos'd to appear in Person in any Place or Part whatsoever, in order to meet and attack his Enemies; he or his said Successor may raise, at his own Expence, as many Captains and Soldiers as he pleases, and judges expedient.

XXII. In Conformity to the 22d Article of the Alliance of 1663, deliver'd in these Terms, 'And forasmuch as the said Territories and Lordships possess'd by our great Uncle in the Year 1521, are not in our Possession; nevertheless, we who are engag'd in the Leagues, shall refuse all Manner of Succours, Favour, Assistance, and Aid, without Respect to any Person whatsoever, and of what Quality and Dignity soever they may be, who would demand it.

It is expressly agreed, That if the King, the Dauphin, or the Kings their Successors, are minded to re-enter upon the Possession of the Countries, States, Dutchies, Principalities, Towns, Castles, Lordships, Rights, and Territories stipulated in the Alliance of King Francis I. of glorious Memory in 1521; the *Helvetic* Body shall refuse all Manner of Succour, Favour, Assistance, and Aid, without Respect

to any Person whatsoever, and of what Quality and Dignity soever they may be who would require the said Succours and Assistance.

XXIII. If it so falls out, that the King, the Dauphin, or the Kings their Successors, and the *Helvetic* Body, should judge it necessary, for the Benefit of the Parties, to engage in a War unanimously against other Powers, an Agreement is to be made about the Manner after which it is requisite to act against the common Enemy; and when the War is once begun, they are reciprocally oblig'd to hearken to no Proposal of Peace, Truce, or Suspension of Arms, but by concert; so that no Treaty be made, that is not equally agreed upon by the King then reigning, and by the *Helvetic* Body.

XXIV. The *Switzers* shall be reputed Inhabitants of the Kingdom, and as such, free from the Duty of Escheatage in the Kingdoms and States under the King's Obedience, upon making Proof of their Birth, and that they left their Country with the Consent of their Superiors: They may purchase Estates as the Natives, and if they have any Trade or Profession, they may follow or practice it with all Liberty, provided they submit to the Rules establish'd in the Places where they chuse to fix their Abode: They shall also enjoy an Exemption from the Impost or Duty call'd *Foreign Traite*, for the Effects of the Successions of the People of their Nation deceas'd in *France*, provided an Inventory be made of them by the Judges of the Places, according to the usual Regulations and Customs, and they shall be treated in all Respects as his Majesty's proper and natural Subjects.

As for those *Switzers* who actually serve in the King's Troops for his Wages and Pay, they shall be free from all Taxes, and bear none but those that are annex'd to the Nature of the Estates they may purchase, as the Natives in the Kingdoms and States under his Majesty's Obedience, enjoying besides all the Privileges and Immunities that have been granted to them by the Kings the Predecessors of his Majesty, and by his said Majesty, by Virtue of the Treaties of Peace and Alliance. The same Privileges and Immunities are granted to those of the *Swiss* Nation, that have serv'd in his Majesty's Troops for his Wages and Pay, provided they have continu'd therein during three Years successively, and quitted the Service with the Consent and by a Licence from their Superiors drawn up in due Form.

XXV. The King's Subjects may in like Manner succeed in *Switzerland*, by Parentages, Testaments, Donations, or all other usual Acts, and are to be protected by the establish'd Magistrates and Judges, so as never to be liable to any Duties of Escheatage, Foreign Traite, or others, for their proper Estates. But as for the Estates of *Switzers* that may devolve to them by Marriages, Successions, Testaments, Donations, or other Acts in use in the Country, they shall be maintain'd in the Possession of them, as well as the Natives, reserving nevertheless the *Regalia*, and some other usual Rights.

Merchants, Dealers, Messengers, Pilgrims, and others, may traffick and negotiate safely, and without any Molestation, either in Body or Goods; they may also freely and at their Pleasure, go, come, sojourn, and abide in *Switzerland*, without Fraud or Deception, as is expressly mention'd in the Alliance of 1663, Article 2d.

XXVI. The People of the *Swiss* Nation shall enjoy, in Point of their Commerce in the Kingdom, all the Privileges that have been granted them by the Kings his Majesty's Predecessors, and by his Majesty himself, as they are set forth in the Treaties of Peace and Alliance, and that they ought to enjoy by Virtue of the said Treaties; in which Privileges his Majesty confirms them anew, and would have them confirm'd and maintain'd without any Trouble or Molestation. The Merchants and Dealers on both Sides may transport Gold and Silver coin'd, which they receiv'd as the Price of their Merchandizes, provided they make their Declarations about that Affair, and take the necessary Passports, in order to prevent Abuses.

XXVII. Forasmuch as one of the principal Advantages of an Alliance, is to watch reciprocally for the Benefit, Glory, and Tranquillity of an Ally, it is agreed upon anew between the contracting Parties, (as is express'd in the 8th Article of the perpetual Peace, and in the 14th of the Alliance of 1663) that each Party shall not suffer the Enemies of their respective Ally, nor allow them any Passage, either in Arms or without Arms, nor afford them any Assistance directly or indirectly: And if it happen that any State-Criminals, Assassins, and Disturbers of the publick Tranquillity, declar'd such by the King with Respect to his Subjects, or by the Cantons with Regard to theirs, fly for Shelter to the Kingdom, or to *Switzerland*, each Party bind themselves, and promise to seize on, or to send them back *bona fide*, upon the first Demand, with-

out allowing the Person demanded to examine whether the Demandant has commenc'd a due Process or otherwise; a Pretence which it is here design'd to cut off, to the End that this Article may never be misinterpreted and eluded.

XXVIII. If it also happen, that Robbers fly for Shelter to France or to Switzerland, with the Goods taken, they shall be apprehended, in order to obtain a full Restitution; and if those Robbers be Domesticks, their Persons are to be deliver'd up to undergo Punishment in the Places where the Robberies were committed.

XXIX. Obligations are enter'd into on both Sides conformably to the 14th Article of the Alliance of 1663, to grant and leave a free Passage for the Troops, Officers, Soldiers, Arms, and Equipages that are to go for the Defence of the States, Countries, Places, Towns, Castles, and Lordships belonging to one of the said Parties, and even for the Succour and Assistance of the Allies and Friends of one of the said Parties, that may be molested, and stand in Need of Relief and Help from their said Ally and Friend; upon Condition, that in those Passages Care be taken to pay regularly, and to do no Damage to the People and Places thro' which they pass: And for the Maintenance of good Government and Correspondence, Commissaries shall be appointed in the said Places, who are to regulate the Price of Commodities, and take proper Measures as well for the Safety of Passengers, as for that of the Country and People, where the Road is mark'd out; always supposing that the Parties are agreed about the Quantity and Quality of the Troops, as well as the Rout they are to take.

XXX. Forasmuch as it comes to pass that private Persons of the two Nations contract Partnerships, Obligations, and Alliances, by Marriages, Purchases, or otherwise, and, in Process of Time, Contests, Trials, and vexatious Suits of Law may arise; it is agreed, that as often as two Parties of a different Nation meet with any Difficulties which cannot be determin'd in an amicable Manner, the Demandant or Plaintiff shall be oblig'd to summon the Party before his proper natural Judges; at least if the two contending Parties are not presented in the same Place, or when by their Agreements, Partnerships, or Contracts, they have not pitch'd upon Judges, before whom they would be constrain'd to decide the Differences that may happen in their Partnerships or Societies.

The King and the *Helvetic* Bodies oblige themselves reciprocally to cause Justice to be done duly and expeditiously to that single Person, or to a greater Number of both Nations, who have Recourse to his Majesty, or to the *Helvetic* Body.

XXXI. And further, his Majesty on the one Part, and the *Helvetic* Body on the other Part, require that the Decrees pass'd without further Appeal by the Judges of the superior Courts, or those that are invested with supreme Authority, be executed in the States depending upon his Majesty, or on the *Helvetic* Body, as if they were given in the Country where the Person that is cast resides after the definitive Sentence is pronounc'd. So that if a *Frenchman*, with an Intent to defraud his Creditors, flies for Shelter to *Switzerland*, he shall be prosecuted and arrested, in order to compel him *bona fide* to submit to the Sentence pass'd against him. The same Thing is to be done in *France*, with Respect to a *Switzer*.

To prevent all Interpretations that may weaken the Tenor of the present Article, it is promis'd on both Sides, to acquiesce in the simple Declaration that shall be made on the Part of the Sovereign, who is to explain the Quality of the Decree pass'd, and upon which a Process is to be issu'd out against the Defaulter.

XXXII. All the Pensions, Contracts, and Obligations agreed upon in the Treaties, particular Acts, and annexed Letters, shall be continu'd, and paid regularly every Year, according to Custom, in the Town of *Soleurre*, and in Species that are current in *Switzerland*.

XXXIII. In this Alliance, on the Part of the King, the Dauphin, and the Kings their Successors, are reserv'd, ———

On the Part of us, the Cantons, and the Republick and Country of *Valais*, are reserv'd, the Pope, the Holy Apostolick See, the Sacred College, the Holy Empire, the House of *Austria*, the Seigniory of *Florence*, and the House of *Medici*, as well as all our Franchises and Liberties, all Rights of Citizens and Fellow-Citizens among us the Cantons, all our Allies and Co-Allies, and all the ancient Letters and Seals, Contracts, Correspondences and Confederations that we have among us, and which were reserv'd in the Alliance of 1663; and relate only to us; and the said Reserve is to be understood, in Case any one among us the said two Parties should attempt to indamage, invade, or molest the said reserved Persons or Powers by War.

XXXIV. And

XXXIV. And if any of the Reserv'd of the said two Parties go about to invade, molest, indamage by War or otherwise, directly or indirectly, either Party in the Kingdoms, States, Countries, Dutchies, Principalities, Towns, Castles, Seigniories, Rights, Territories, and Subjects that each Party holds, possesses, and of Right shall hold, be possess'd of, and have Right to; then the other Party without Regard, and without Consideration, shall aid and succour the Party so invaded, molested, or assaulted, against the Aggressors, Molesters, or Assailants, whoever they be, as is above express'd.

XXXV. And in Regard the present Alliance is the most ancient, the said Cantons declare, that it is, and always shall be, purely and expressly reserv'd and prefer'd before all other Alliances of the other Princes and Potentates that are posterior to the Year 1521, since which Time that of France has ever been continu'd, whoever the said Princes and Potentates are, and what Ordinance soever there may be to the contrary.

And upon this Foundation, the most excellent and most potent Prince and Lord Lewis XIV. the most Christian King of France and Navarre, Duke of Milan, Count of Ast, Lord of Genoa, &c. And the Cantons and Republick and Country of Valais above-mention'd, have accepted of, concluded, and agreed to this aforesaid Alliance, Confederation, Obligation, and auxiliary Correspondence; have sworn and promis'd, do swear and promise by these Presents, for themselves, and for their said Successors, to observe and execute in Word and Deed, firmly and inviolably, in all its Points and Articles, as they are above-written.

In Witness whereof, we, the Embassador of the King, and the Deputies of the Cantons and Republick above-mention'd, have sign'd the present Treaty made double, in French and in High Dutch, and have thereto set the Seals of our Arms, after having promis'd that the Ratifications of his Majesty, and those of the said Cantons and Republick shall be sent in good and due Form, and exchanged respectively, within the Space of two Months, to be reckon'd from the Day of the signing of the aforesaid Treaty, and after having agreed, that the King may in 5 or 6 Months, or sooner at his Pleasure, declare those whom he thinks fit to reserve on his Part, to be afterwards inserted in the 33^d Article.

Sign'd,

Done at Solothurn the 9th
Day of May, 1715.

By the Count de Luc,
And by 30 Deputies.

Thus

Thus we have ended our Account of the Publick Occurrences during the first 17 Months of the Reign of King George, and supply'd the Omissions in the subsequent Registers: Now because the Transactions of the Year 1715 are very material, a short Review of them cannot but be useful and acceptable; besides that, it may serve as an Introduction to the Accounts we have given in the Register N^o I. for the Year 1716, where we began this History.

The War between the *Turks* and *Venetians* is the first remarkable Event we shall take Notice of. The *Turks* fairly declar'd in the Beginning of the Year 1715, their Design to attack *Morea*, and proclaim'd War against the Republick, pretending, That as the *Venetians* had broke the Truce with them while they were engag'd in a War with the Emperor, and conquer'd that Country in the Years 1686 and 1687, the Port had just Grounds to insist, that the *Venetians* should restore that Province or Kingdom as they call it, to the Port, notwithstanding the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, which they offer'd to renew with the *Venetians* upon the Restitution of *Morea*, and observe strictly the Peace with them and their other Christian Neighbours. The *Venetians* having refus'd to comply'd with the Demands of the Infidels, and having so fair a Warning, it was expected that they would provide *Morea* with all Necessaries for a vigorous Defence, and put themselves in a Condition to make Head against that formidable Enemy; but notwithstanding the repeated Advices from *Venice*, of the numerous Forces that were sent from Time to Time for *Morea*, and the List that was publish'd of their Fleet, which, in Conjunction with the *Maltese*, and the Pope's Gallies, was to attack the *Ottoman* Fleet, the whole Country of *Morea* was conquer'd by the *Turks* in less than three Months; and those famous Places of *Napoli di Romania*, *Napoli di Malvania*, and some others, which were said to be in a Condition to stop, for several Months, the Progress of the Infidels, surrender'd without making any Defence. *Corinth* alone, the worst of all, held out 10 or 12 Days, and the Governor deserv'd that the publick Accounts should mention his Name and his Bravery. The *Venetian* Fleet made a pretty Shew, but the Captain-General thought he had done enough to secure *Zant*, *Cephalonia*, and other Islands on that Side, without venturing further in Quest of the *Ottomans*. The *Venetians* lost not only *Morea*, but

also *Suda* and *Spinalonga*, two Fortresses on the Coast of *Candia*, which they had so long defended in late Wars.

The Reader will perhaps expect that we should endeavour to unfold this Conduct of the *Venetians*, in not complying with the Demands of the *Turks*, and neglecting, on the other Hand, the Defence of *Morea*; but we do not think fit to enter upon this Subject any farther than to observe, that this must either proceed from a real want of Power to make larger Preparations, or of some other hidden Motive; for they could not flatter themselves, that the Emperor, who was scarce come out of a bloody and expensive War, would immediately declare against the *Turks* in their Behalf.

This Progress of the *Turks*, alarm'd the Pope, who was so much taken up with his Projects of forming a great League against the Protestants, that he was deaf to all the Instances that were made by the Ministers of the Republick, to obtain from him some Assistance. * The Danger the Territories of the Church, as well as other States of *Italy* were expos'd to, ought to have inspir'd the Pope with other Thoughts, and oblig'd him to think of the Preservation of his own Dominions, instead of carrying on his Intrigues to deprive another Prince of his.

We mean, a certain Project which the Court of *Vienna* pretended to have been form'd by the Pope, and some other Princes, for driving the Imperialists out of *Italy*, as soon as the Emperor was engag'd in a War with the *Turks*. What Truth there was in the Reports of a League form'd for that Purpose, we cannot tell, but it seems altogether improbable that the *Venetians* should have enter'd therein, as was reported, tho' it appear'd undeniably from several Steps of the Imperial Court, that they were persuaded, that the League we speak of, was a real Project, and that *France* and *Spain*, and the new King of *Sicily*, were the chief Authors of this Design.

This may serve to understand the Reasons which induc'd the Imperialists not to declare hitherto against the *Ottomans*; for it cannot be imagin'd that the ill Condition of their Finances, almost exhausted by the late War, could be the only Motive that hinder'd them from performing the Articles of the perpetual League they had with the Republick.

Notwithstanding the Emperor did not at first declare War, he made great Preparations for it. The Places in *Hungary* and *Transylvania* were repair'd and great Magazines were provided for the Subsistence of the Imperial Forces,

which being recruited, were so numerous, that they pretend to bring into the Field 100,000 Men, without including Garrisons.

The whole Empire, except the Northern Parts, having enjoy'd Peace and Tranquillity, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Baden*, affords no Matter for our Epitome; but the North furnishes Abundance of Matters of Fact, by Reason of the War, which the Return of the King of Sweden kindled again therein.

The Interposition of several Princes to procure a Peace in the North, or at least prevent all Troubles in the Empire, prov'd ineffectual. The Swedes would not hear of the Treaty of *Schwetx*, whereby the Sequestration of *Stein* was given to the King of *Prussia*, to be kept by him during the War, and upon Condition that the Swedes should not march from *Pomerania*, into the Territories of the King of *Poland*, nor into *Saxony*. The Swedes pretended, that the *Prussians* should restore *Stein* to them, upon paying them the 400,000 Crowns they had given upon that Account to the Northern Allies, and would not enter into the Engagements that were demanded by the Court of *Prussia*, in Relation to the Security of *Poland* and *Saxony*.

Our Design is not to repeat the Course of this Negotiation, which we have given a full Account of by the Manifesto of the Court of *Prussia*, and the Letters between the Count de *Croissy*, Ambassador of *France*, who acted as Mediator between the two Courts, and the Baron d'*Ilgen*, Minister of the King of *Prussia*. We shall content our selves to observe, that their Negotiation being come to nothing, and the Congress of *Brunswick* in a Manner dissolv'd, the Swedes having not sent any Minister thither, the King of *Prussia* enter'd into new Measures with the Northern Allies, and join'd his Forces with those of *Denmark* and *Saxony*, which form'd the Siege of *Stralsund*. That Enterprize was very difficult; for there was no Probability of reducing that Place, as long as the Swedes remain'd Masters of *Rugen*, and the dislodging of them appear'd a hard Task. However, all these Obstacles which seem'd almost insuperable, being surmounted, *Rugen* was taken without any great Resistance from the Swedes, and the Siege of *Stralsund* carry'd on with so much Vigour, that notwithstanding the King of Sweden defended the Place in Person, that Prince was oblig'd to retire from thence the 21st of December, on board a Ship, and landed the 26th in *Schonen*; whereupon his Generals surrender'd *Stralsund* the 13d to the Northern Allies, whose Troops took Possession.

Of that Place the 24th. We shall not mention here the many remarkable Actions that happen'd both by Sea and Land, during the Siege of *Stralsund*, which lasted so long, that it was expected that some Means would be found to procure a general Peace in the North. All the Parties, according to Custom, declar'd, that they were heartily dispos'd for it, and laid the Blame of the Continuation of the War upon each other: We shall observe only, that the common Danger to which all the Princes of the Lower Saxony were expos'd to have their Country become the Seat of the War, engag'd the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, to take joint Measures, with the Kings of *Denmark* and *Prussia* for the Security of the Peace of the Empire, and act against *Sweden*. This produc'd an Agreement between that Prince and the Danes, by Virtue of which the latter made over to his Britannick Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, of which the *Hanoverians* took Possession. The King of *Prussia* remain'd in Possession of *Stetin*, and the Territories that were mention'd in the Treaty of Sequestration, being that Part of *Pomerania*, that lies between *Stetin* and the *Pene*, and between that River and the *Oder*, wherein *Wolgast* and *Uvedum* are included. The King of *Denmark* took Possession of *Stralsund* and *Rugen*, where the Government was administer'd in his Name; so that that Part of *Pomerania*, from the *Pene* to the Sea, remain'd to that Prince.

Thus the *Swedes* lost all their Dominions in the Empire, except *Wismar*, which was block'd up, and were reduc'd within their ancient Limits on the other Side of the *Baltick*. What Influence this had on the Affairs of the Empire, may be seen in the following Registers; but the Northern Allies pretended, that *Sweden* having been all along in the Interest of *France*, and on all Occasions given a Diversion to the Forces of the Empire, in Favour of that Crown, the *Germans* would be hereby enabl'd, in Case of a new Rupture with the *French*, to join all their Forces against them, and consequently pretended, that the dislodging of the *Swedes* out of *Pomerania* and *Bremen*, would actually render the Empire more formidable to their Enemies. The *Swedes* on the other Hand alledg'd, that the Treaty of *Munster* being the Basis of the Peace of *Germany*, and as the *Magna Charta* of the Empire, the Foundations of the publick Tranquillity were broke and shaken, and that there could be no solid Peace, 'till all Things were restor'd, as they were settl'd by the Treaties of *Westphalia*.

The Czar of *Muscovy* left it to his Allies to act offensively the last Campaign against *Sweden*, for he contented himself to alarm the *Swedes*, and hinder them thereby from sending their Forces into *Pomerania*, which was very favourable to the *Danes*, *Prussians*, and *Saxons*. That Court was under an unspeakable Grief by the Death of the Princess of *Wolfembüttel*, the Hereditary Prince of *Muscovy's* Consort, and Sister to the present Empress; a Princess of great Merit, and by whose Care the Reformation began to make a considerable Progress in that vast Country. She was newly brought to Bed of a Prince, and the Czarina, the Czar's Consort being shortly after brought to Bed likewise of a Prince, their Births moderated the Grief of the Czar, who had a most particular Esteem for the Hereditary Princess.

Poland continu'd in the same Condition as it had been in almost ever since the Election of this King. Nothing was able to cure the Poles of their Umbrages and Jealousies; and they continu'd to insist, that all the *Saxon* Troops should be dismiss'd out of their Country, notwithstanding they were never more necessary there than the last Campaign; the Army of the Crown being very weak, and the *Turks* having a great Army ready on the Frontiers to march into *Poland*, waiting only for Advice, that the *Swedes* were actually march'd into the same Country on the Side of *Pomerania*. King *Augustus* being convinc'd of the Necessity of leaving some Forces in *Poland* to expose his Enemies in Case of an Invasion, and suspecting that those repeated Instances were the Effect of the Intrigues of the Partisans of the *Swedes* and *Stanislaus*, would not dismiss his *Saxon* Forces, but promis'd to do it as soon as the Danger of an Invasion was over. The Poles not being satisfy'd therewith, confederated themselves against the *Saxons*, and drew Part of the Army of the Crown to their Party; but they were not able to make Head against the *Saxons*, who pursued them from Place to Place, and oblig'd them to demand a Cessation of Arms for some Months; during which, all Occasions of Uneasiness and Mistrust were endeavour'd to be remov'd, and the Peace of the Kingdom restor'd.

Charles Joseph of *Lorraine*, Elector of *Trier* and Bishop of *Osnaburgh*, being dead at *Vienna* the 4th of *December*, the King of Great Britain, as Elector of *Hanover*, caus'd the Bishoprick of *Osnaburgh* to be secur'd by Virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, whereby it is stipulated, that that See shall be alternatively possess'd by a Roman Catholic

cholic and a Protestant Prince, and that when it comes to be possess'd by a Protestant, it shall be given to one of the younger Sons of the Family of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, so that it fell in Course to Duke *Ernest*, Brother to his *Britannick Majesty*. This strengthen'd the Protestant Interest in those Parts, and preserv'd the Exercise thereof in that Bishoprick, where it would have been in great Danger of being lost in Time, under a Prince who was a meer Bigot, and consequently an implacable Enemy to the Protestants. The Vacancy of the Electorate of *Triers* occasion'd great Intrigues: The Candidates were, the Cardinal of *Sax Zeitz*, and the great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, Brother to the Elector Palatine, but the last of them was elected?

The Conclusion of the Barrier Treaty between the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain* and the States General, is one of the most remarkable Transactions of the preceding Year; for this Agreement was oppos'd with all possible Industry, by those, who knew how much the Re-establishment of a good Harmony between those Powers might disappoint their Designs. That Treaty was sign'd at *Antwerp* the 15th of *November*; and after the Exchange of the Ratifications, the Government of the *Austrian Provinces* was resign'd by the Maritime Powers to Count *Couningsek*, Plenipotentiary of the Emperor.

We proceed now to the Affairs of *France*, which receiv'd a very great Alteration by the Death of King *Lewis XIV.* who paid the common Tribute of Nature on the 1st of *September*. That Prince had been so long us'd to War, that he could scarce bear any Time with the bare Name of Peace, and therefore he was hardly got out of a War, which in all Probability was to be so fatal to him, and disarm'd his Enemies, by a Peace, than he went upon two great Designs for ruining the Protestant Interest, the Extirpation of which he had been all along aiming at. One of these Designs was to ruin the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, *Geneva*, and *Neufchatel*, a Project of which the Particulars were made publick by the Canton of *Bern*; 'Tis very probable, that there was a horrid Conspiracy set on foot against the Protestant Cantons and *Geneva*, in concert with the late King of *France* and the King of *Sicily*; but Time has not yet reveal'd that: But if the Regency of *Bern* had not Proof thereof, amounting to a Demonstration, they would never have brought it before the Diet of the Protestant Cantons, nor made so much Noise about it.

The second Project the Grand Monarch was engag'd in, admits of no Manner of Doubt, for who can question his having been concern'd in the Design of the Pretender against his Majesty King George? But of this more when we come to speak of the Affairs of England.

It was in the midst of these Projects that Death snatch'd Lewis the XIV. out of this World.

As to *France*, the great Changes which happen'd towards the End of Lewis the XIVth's Reign, and at last by his Death deliver'd that Kingdom from a very doubtful State, with Respect to Affairs both abroad and at Home, as to which, it is best to be silent, 'tis so difficult to judge what the Issue would have been. In short, when they least expected the End of so long and ruinous a War, it happen'd all on a Sudden, by one of the most surprizing Events, which made Lewis XIV. Master of the Peace; and he found out the Secret to cut the Gordian Knot, which appear'd to be indissoluble any other Way. But scarce was that Nation deliver'd from its Fears abroad, 'till greater Dangers within did shew themselves to be almost insurmountable. The prodigious Expence of the War had so confounded the publick Affairs, that there was no Hopes of extricating themselves, but by a long Peace, which they had little Reason to expect, considering the advanc'd Age of their Monarch, which threaten'd them with an approaching Minority, and gave them Reason to dread many troublesome Incidents, because of so many different Dispositions, which Lewis XIV. had made, with Respect to his Succession. However, after the Death of that Monarch, which happen'd sooner than was expected, they were agreeably surpriz'd to see all their Fears happily dispell'd; to see a Minority, which began without Disturbance, tho' it had not so happen'd in those of Lewis XIII. and XIV; to see a new Form of Government establish'd, with Consent of Parliament, under a Regency universally applauded, directed by a Prince endow'd with a superior Genius, and Talents necessary to support so heavy a Charge; to see Councils compos'd of excellent Subjects, whose wise Decisions procur'd them double Respect; and, in fine, to see Plans ready form'd to redress the Affairs of the Kingdom, and to ease the Subject.

The better to judge in what Condition the Regency found Affairs at the late King's Death, we need only cast our Eye upon some Parts of the young King's Declaration of December the 7th, as follows.

Had

Had it been possible for us at our Accession to the Crown, to discharge the immense Debts which were brought upon the State by the two last Wars, and at the same Time, to take off all the extraordinary Imposts with which our People are overcharg'd, it would have been more satisfactory to us, than it could even have been to our Subjects; but there was not the least Fund either in the Royal Treasury, or in the Hands of the Receivers of our Revenue, to answer the most pressing Debts. We found the Domain of our Crown alienated, the Revenues of the State almost brought to nothing by an infinite Number of Offices and Assignations, the ordinary Taxes pre-engag'd, Arrears of all Sorts encreas'd for many Years, the Course of our Receipts perverted, a multitude of Bills, Ordinances, and Assignations, anticipated by so many different Ways, and which amounted to such considerable Sums, as could scarce be compared.

And that we may judge of the wise Measures of the Regency, we need only read what follows.

Tho' our Affairs were in such a desperate State, we did nevertheless reject a Proposal made us, not to discharge those Engagements which we ourselves had not contracted. We also avoided the dangerous Examples of borrowing upon excessive Usury, and refus'd Offers advantageous to ourself, because they carry'd with them this hateful Condition, viz. to abandon our People to new vexations. Those pernicious Expedients which the Obligation of prosecuting the War, in Order to attain to a glorious Peace, might have made necessary, would soon have precipitated the State into utter Ruin, and made us lose the Hopes of being ever able to recover it, &c. The rest of the Declaration is of the same Spirit.

From hence we may observe, that the Reign of the late King (tho' very long) was nevertheless too short for all his grand Designs, or to put himself and the Kingdom in any prospect of enjoying Tranquillity. The whole was spent in continual Wars, most of which were carry'd on meerly to aggrandize his Household and Royal Family, which became more and more numerous. Nevertheless, those Wars, prosecuted with the greatest Preparations that ever were known, were at length determin'd, by placing one of his Grandsons on the Throne of Spain, by Virtue of a Renunciation, and leaving only to France, his great Grandson, a Minor, who were the Remains of his numerous Posterity. But the principal Point, which related to the

the easing of his People, was always delay'd, and Death surpriz'd that Monarch before he could put that Design in Execution, and oblig'd him to leave the Care of it to his Successors. This is what he own'd himself, in his last Instructions to the young Dauphin, when he made his Confession, which deserves to be transmitted to Posterity.

'I have often, said he, undertaken War upon too slight Occasion, and maintain'd it out of Vanity; don't follow my Example; but be a peaceable Prince, and let your chief Application be to ease your Subjects.

Words which will do more Honour to that great Prince, in History, than all the fulsome Panegyricks that ever were made to him.

As to the rest, we have seen, that this Monarch, so powerful and absolute while he liv'd, had no greater Respect shew'd him after his Death, than his Predecessors, whose last Dispositions have been often alter'd by Parliaments, according to what they thought necessary for the publick Welfare. Among other Instances, we find the in his Father, Lewis XIII, who a little before his Death sent to the Parliament his Declaration of April 21, 1643, to settle the Form of the Regency during the Minority of his Son; but after his Death, Lewis XIV. went to his Throne of Justice, to confirm the Regency of the Queen his Mother, and the Parliament, without any Regard to certain Clauses in the Declaration, permitted the Queen to govern the Kingdom absolutely, with the Advice of the Duke of Orleans and the Prince, and to call to her Council, and use for Ministers, such Persons as she thought good, without having any Respect to the Majority of Voices. This was contrary to Lewis XIIIth's Declaration; and the present Parliament acted almost in the same Manner, with Respect to Lewis XIVth's last Will.

There's another very important Affair, in which the last Will and Intentions of the late King have not been follow'd, viz. the famous Constitution *Unigenitus*, which had made so great a Noise in the Kingdom, and was ready to have been attended with very dangerous Consequences. The Pope, seconded by a powerful Party, would have his Bull accepted just as it was, and the King agreed to it, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Cardinal de Noailles, and several Bishops, who demanded Explication of it, and without Regard to the Restrictions which the Parliament had wisely added to the Enrolment of it, for preserving the Laws and Maxims of the Kingdom, the Rights of the

Bishops,

Bishops, and the Liberties of the Gallican Church. It appear'd, even that the Bishops who accepted it, did own by their Instructions added at the Time they accepted it, that the Bull needed Explications; notwithstanding which, a new Declaration was ready to be sent to the Parliament, for taking off all those Obstacles. Many of those who refus'd it, were already proscrib'd and banish'd, but the King dying in the mean Time, and the Government falling into the Hands of a Regency, the Face of Affairs was quite chang'd: The ancient Maxims recover'd the Ascendant, the Parliament and Bishops had their Liberties restor'd, the Exiles were recall'd, the Cardinal Archbishop was set at the Head of a new Council of Conscience, and Things were settl'd on such a Foot, as gave Ground to hope, that thenceforward Right would prevail over Constraint and Violence. The Duke Regent declar'd that he would govern by the Advice of his Councils and Parliament, and mak^e Use of no Authority but what might tend to *use the People, to preserve Peace at Home and abroad, and above all, to restore the Union and Tranquility of the Church.* This was a sudden and great Change, and gave Reason to hope for happy Consequences, provided that the Pope did concur to it on his Part, by not extending his Demands beyond the Bounds prescrib'd in France. 'Tis certain, that this was one of the nicest Affairs that had been a long Time in Dispute with the holy See, or rather the Court of Rome, whose political Views engag'd her on this Occasion to advance her Authority so far, that it seem'd very difficult to find Expedients capable of satisfying both Courts alike; and there were no less Difficulties in the fundamental Affair, *viz.* the 101 condemn'd Propositions, especially if the Pope absolutely persist'd to declare, *That no Man may think otherwise than himself, of what his Holiness has decided;* for this would be to own the *Infallibility* of his Authority, which is *highly* contested in France.

As the Reign of that Prince was very long, and cry'd up, even to Impiety, by his Flatterers, for the pretended Glory that had attended it, we think fit to observe in a few Words, that Lewis XIV. after having long disturb'd all his Neighbours without Exception, persecuted his Protestant Subjects, occasion'd the Death of several Millions of Men, seen his numerous Family reduc'd to very few, with such particular Strokes and Circumstances as ought to have brought him to reflect upon his Actions; seen the Ruin of all his Subjects, there being few Merchants and

and Bankers in his Kingdom who did not break, an Instance unparallel'd in all the Records of Time; was forc'd to dye insolvent of the greatest Sum that ever was heard of, being above three hundred Millions Sterling, and even more; for we have the new King's Word, That the Debts left upon him, are so immense, that they cannot be compted. This is, without exaggerating, a short but true Picture of the Kingdom of *France*, after the long Reign of that immortal Man, which sheweth the Impertinence of the fulsome Panegyricks that were made of that Prince during his Life. The Bishop of *Nismes*, in his Speech to the Duke of *Orleans*, has these Expressions, which ought to put to the Blush the Admirers of the late glorious Reign, if they had retain'd any Sense of Modesty. *The Glory of the State, says the Prelate, is too dearly bought by the Head, when it costs the Indigence of all the Members: A King is the Father and Shepherd of his People; and those precious Titles, by Virtue of which he is entrusted with their Estates as well as their Lives; cannot allow him to dispose of either of them, but for their Security and Repose.*

The Condition, in which the late King left his Kingdom, was attended with so many Difficulties, that the Regent with all his Ability, found no Means to extricate the Government out of it; but by new Injustices, that is, by paying off the publick Debts with a Sponge, raising again the publick Coin, whereby he got at one Stroke, one full fifth Part of all the Species in the Kingdom, and continuing all the Taxes that were in Being; which Severities made the People less sensible of the Hardships of the late Reign, altho' they prove only that it was a very terrible Administration, since it is out of the Power of the succeeding Regency to remedy those Inconveniencies, and ease the People.

This will suffice for the Affairs of *France*, and we shall be very short on those of *Spain*, having only to observe in that Article, that the *Spaniards* being convinc'd that *Great Britain* had Reason to complain of three Articles that were tack'd to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in Relation to Commerce; King *Philip* at last made a new Treaty with King *George*, whereby those Articles are revok'd, and all other Grievances in Trade remov'd. This is one of the most material Occurrences of the Year 1715, which sheweth the tender Concern of his Britannick Majesty for his Subjects, and at the same Time his Interest amongst his Neighbours, in obtaining what was represented in a late Treaty as altogether impossible.

Portugal afforded nothing very material but the Conclusion of their Treaty of Peace with Spain, and the Retreat of Don Manuel, Brother to the King of Portugal. That young Prince who was scarce 15 Years old, having an insuperable Aversion to an Ecclesiastical Life, and knowing that he was to be made a Cardinal and Archbishop of Evora, resolv'd to withdraw from Lisbon, and imparted his Secret to no Body but to a young Nobleman of his Age, Son to the Count de Tarouca, and yet they concerted so well their Measures, that they privately embark'd on board an English Ship, who brought them to Holland, where they landed, and immediately went to the House of Count Tarouca, Ambassador of Portugal at the Hague, where he continu'd some Time, expecting that the King his Brother would give him Leave to go to Vienna, and accept an Employment in the Emperor's Service. This Occurrence had no Influence on the publick Affairs of Europe; but yet we thought it deserv'd to be rank'd amongst the remarkable Events of this Year; for, in short, there are few Instances of this Nature.

Having dispatch'd all the Affairs abroad, we shall conclude with an Account of our own.

The Accession of his Majesty King George to the Throne, having remov'd the Jealousies which had disturb'd the Nation, we promis'd ourselves nothing but Halcyon Days, and a perfect Tranquility, during which we might recover the Losses we had sustain'd in the late War: And indeed, we could have but a charming Prospect before us, under the Reign of Princes. But the Enemies of our Religion and Liberties, which they were endeavouring to sacrifice to a popish Prince, and in which they had made so great a Progress, stirr'd up a rebellious Faction, and under the specious Pretence of Religion, laid the Foundation of one of the most dangerous Conspiracies that ever was set on Foot, in Order to dethrone his Majesty, and set a popish Prince on the Throne. They endeavour'd, in the first Place, by impudent Libels, to alarm the Nation with imaginary Dangers of the Church, in Order to disturb the Election of Members of Parliament; and this Artifice having not succeeded, they stirr'd up Tumults in most Parts of the Kingdom, where the Mob was so insolent, as to pull down the Meeting-Houses of Dissenters with so much Audaciousness, that the like can hardly be instanc'd in any History.

The Government, with a Patience that was likely to be fatal to the Kingdom, gave Time to the Rioters to repent,

repent, and return to their Duty. But when it was observ'd, that their violent Proceedings were not the Effect of a sudden Transport of mistaken Zeal, but of a settl'd Resolution, to pursue these pernicious Practices; it was thought fit to make a new Law, to prevent Crimes of a new Nature.

It was believ'd at first, that these Tumults were rais'd in Favour of the chief Favourites of the latter Part of the Reign of the late Queen, who were then under Prosecution; but it appear'd soon after, that the Design of these Tumults was of more Extensiveness, and set on Foot to know the Friends of the Pretender, and try the Strength of his Party; for about the same Time that we were thus disturb'd at Home, we were threatn'd with an Invasion from abroad, by the Pretender, who had Promises of a powerful Assistance from some foreign Prince. Upon the Discovery of this Design, the Duke of Ormond, whom the Commons had impeach'd for his Conduct in *Flanders*, thought fit to make his Escape into *France*; from whence every Body concluded, that he was concern'd in this Conspiracy.

It would be too long to insist on all the Particulars and remarkable Incidents that attended the Discovery of the Conspiracy; but it will be sufficient to observe, that the Parliament having on this Occasion, given all possible Demonstrations of Zeal and Affection for the best of Princes, so many Persons were secur'd, and such Measures were taken, that it was thought the intended Invasion was actually disappointed, especially upon Account of the Death of the late *French King*, which prov'd a great Mortification to the Enemies of our Peace. The Event shew'd, however, that this Plot was so deeply laid, that they thought it could not miscarry; and therefore the Earl of *Mar*, and some others, met in *Scotland*, proclaim'd the Pretender, set up his Standard, and levy'd War against their Sovereign; as the Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Lord *Widdrington*, two popish Lords; Mr. *Forsler*, and the other Protestants, did shortly after in *Northumberland*.

The *English Rebels* being join'd by a Detachment of the *Scotch*, they march'd into *Lancashire*, designing to advance into *Staffordshire*, where they boasted of many Friends; but the King's Forces stopp'd their Career, and oblig'd them to shut up themselves in *Preston*, where they were attack'd the 12th of *November*, with so much Valor, that the next Day they surrender'd at Discretion; and the 14th,

he King's Forces secur'd the Rebels, and with that single Stroke, put an End to the Rebellion in *England*.

The Earl of *Mar*, with the *Scotch* Rebels, having march'd at the same Time, to favour by a Diversion the Rebellion in *England*, ventur'd a Battle with the King's Forces, at *Dumblain*, under the Duke of *Argyle*, relying upon his great Superiority; but he met with a Defeat, which broke all his Measures, and oblig'd him to retire to *Perth*. This Action was fought the 13th of *November*, a fatal Day to the Rebels, it being the same Day that those in *England* were capitulating in *Preston*.

This Defeat of the Partisans of the Pretender, both in *England* and *Scotland*, and the Measures that were taken by the Government, made all the World believe the Pretender would give over his Design to land in his Majesty's Dominions; but contrary to their Expectations he landed in *Scotland* towards the latter End of *December*, but found his Affairs in such Circumstances, that he seems to have been driven there by his ill Fate, to act the last Part of that Character he has taken upon him.

Great Britain was never in greater Danger since the Revolution in 1688, than at the End of the late Reign, and by this Rebellion, which, was the Consequence of a Project form'd by the late Ministry, and the last Effort of a turbulent Faction, who at the first took care to conceal their Design, that they might the better attain their Ends; insomuch, that they treated all the well ground-ed Suspicions which honest Men had of them, as chimerical Visions, and did not pull off the Mask till the last Extremity, when they saw their Artifices discover'd, and that the Parliament was resolv'd to take Notice of their wicked Administration.

Every one sees thro' it now, and what they aim'd at by so many Intrigues, and the secret Springs which they so artfully set at work. But this cannot be set in a stronger and clearer Light, than it was by the Speaker of the House of Commons in his Speech to the King, in September 1715, in Effect as follows.

Your Commons cannot see without the utmost Indignation the Glory of her late Majesty's Reign, tarnish'd by a perfidious Cessation of Arms, the Faith of Treaties violated, the ancient Probity, for which the *English* Nation has been so justly renown'd in all Ages, expos'd to Contempt, and the Trade of this Kingdom sacrific'd by insidious and precarious Treaties of Commerce; while the People, amus'd with imaginary Hopes

of a pretended Commerce in a new World, saw the Nation's most advantageous Branches of her Trade in *Europe* given up and lost.

Such was the Condition of this Kingdom, when it pleas'd the Divine Providence to call your Majesty to the Throne of your Ancestors. And to the End that nothing may be wanting on the Part of your Commons, to establish your Majesty's Throne on solid and lasting Foundations, they apply'd themselves with indefatigable Diligence to restore the Honour of the *British* Nation to its Lustre, and to re-establish the mutual Confidence between this Kingdom and its ancient and faithful Allies, by tracing out the Authors of those pernicious Counsels, and the Actors of those perfidious Designs, that they may be brought to Justice, &c.

It was natural to expect that the Enemies of the Nation's Peace, would make their utmost Efforts to stop the Proceedings of the Commons, but despairing of Success therein, in the representative Body of the Kingdom, they fomented Tumults at Home among the Dregs of the People, and encourag'd the Pretender in a Design to invade us from Abroad, &c.

'Tis certain, that as the Accession of King *George* to the Crown, did fill the Nation with Joy, by dispelling their Fears and securing their Peace, so it was a Thunder-Stroke upon those who design'd to disturb it, and saw all their Measures broken. It was then believ'd that they would have made Use of the Respite allow'd them for returning to their Duty, and having Recourse to the Clemency of so good and so generous a Prince: But those false Views of their Interest did harden and blind them, their Rebellion had this good Effect, that it discover'd all that old Leaven which had been fermenting so long, and gave the Government a Handle to rid themselves of it by Force, since all other Measures had prov'd ineffectual, so that now they knew what they had to do.

Division is certainly a great Misfortune to a Nation: *Great Britain* has so often found it by Experience, that it may be justly said, that 'tis her most formidable Enemy; but this Misfortune is only to be charg'd, on those who are the Cause of it, and would overturn all; and not upon those who stand up in Defence of their Religion and Laws, and would make themselves highly culpable, if they did not bravely oppose those pernicious Designs.

In doubtful and troublesome Times, when factious Men govern solely by Passion, make no Scruple to call

GOOD,

GOOD, and Good EVIL, it is an Advantage to the Publick that such Offences happen, by rousing up a true Zeal, when a false one is ready to get the Ascendant and destroy all in such Times of Trial, the Nation may be said to be thrown into the Refiner's Fire; but 'tis to separate the good Metal from the base Alloy.

Thus we have given an Account of the most material Transactions and Events that happen'd in *Europe*, during the first seventeen Months of the Reign of King *George*; excepting only such as have been taken Notice of by us in the *Historical Registers* N^o I. and N^o II. among which are the Death of *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, the Rebellions that broke out in *England* and *Scotland*, the War between the *Turks* and the Emperor and Republick of *Venice*, the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland*, together with some other Events of less Importance, that happen'd in the Year 1715, and consequently ought to have been related in these Volumes, had they not been already accounted for in our first *Historical Registers*, to which we refer our Readers.

The End of the Second Volume.

