

About the Middle of *January* his Majesty was pleased to direct Letters Patents to pass the great Seal, for creating *Philip* Marquess of *Wharton* and *Malmesbury*, a Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile and Title of Duke of *Wharton*, in the County of *Westmoreland*. A Translation of the Preamble to his Grace's Patent, was as follows:

AS it is the Honour of Subjects, who are descended from an illustrious Family, to imitate the great Examples of their Ancestors: We esteem it no less our Glory as a King, after the Manner of our Royal Predecessors, to dignify eminent Virtue by suitable Rewards. It is on this Account, that we confer a new Title on our Right Trusty and entirely Beloved Cousin, *Philip* Marquess of *Wharton* and *Malmesbury*, who, though he be born of a very ancient and noble Family, wherein he may reckon as many Patriots as Fore-fathers, has rather chosen to distinguish himself by his personal Merit. The *British* Nation, not forgetful of his Father lately deceas'd, gratefully remember how much their Invincible King *William III.* owed to that constant and courageous Assister of the publick Liberty, and the Protestant Religion. The same extraordinary Person deserved so well of Us, in having supported Our Interests by the Weight of his Counsels, the Force of his Wit, and the Firmness of his Mind, at a Time when Our Title to the Succession of this Realm was endanger'd; that in the Beginning of our Reign we invested him with the Dignity of a Marquess, as an Earnest of Our Royal Favour, the farther Marks whereof we were prevented from bestowing on him by his Death, too hasty and untimely for his King and Country. When we see the Son of this great Man forming himself by so worthy an Example, and in every Action exhibiting a lively Resemblance of his Father; When we consider the Eloquence which he has exerted with so much Applause in the Parliament of *Ireland*; and his Turn and Application, ever in early Youth, to the most serious and weighty Affairs of the Publick; We willingly decreed him Honours which are neither Superior to his Merit, nor Earlier than the Expectation of Our good Subjects. Know ye therefore, &c.

On the 6th of *March*, came on at the *Old Bailey*, the Trial of *James Shephard*, a Youth of about 18 Years of

of Age, Apprentice to a Coach-Painter in *Devonshire-Street* without *Bishopsgate*, *London*, indicted for High Treason, in imagining and conspiring the Death of his Sacred Majesty King *George*; an Abstract of which Trial is as follows:

The Jury being sworn, Mr. *John Leak* depos'd, That on *Friday* the 24<sup>th</sup> of *January* at Night, he having been Abroad, when he came Home, a Letter was given him by his Maid, which was subscrib'd, *For the Reverend Mr. Heath*; that upon seeing of the Superscription, he doubted of its being for him; but was told by the Maid, that it was left for him; that he considering also that there was no such Person as Mr. *Heath*, a Clergyman, in that Neighbourhood, open'd the Letter, and having read it to himself, told his Maid and Daughter it was a wicked and villainous Letter, and that he afterwards read it to them, and in Abhorrence of such a villainous Design, threw it into the Fire and burnt it: That then he went up into his Study, and there considering on the Matter, and suspecting whether some malicious Person had not sent it, with a Design to get his House afterward search'd, and finding it, to fix an Odium upon him, he thought it adviseable to acquaint the Alderman of the Ward with the Matter; which he did the next Morning, being *Saturday* the 25<sup>th</sup> of *January*.

Sir *John Fryer*, Alderman, depos'd, That upon *Saturday* Morning, the 25<sup>th</sup> of *January*, Mr. *Leak* came to him, and acquainted him there had been a very wicked and treasonable Letter sent to him, telling him the Contents of it in a Sort of an Agony; that he ask'd him, if he knew the Person who sent it? To which he reply'd, No, but he did remember the Person had signify'd that he would come again on *Monday*; and that thereupon he gave him Orders, if he did come, to secure him, and carry him before the Lord Mayor, or some other Justice of the Peace; and accordingly he being on *Monday* with some Gentlemen at the *Fountain Tavern* in *Stocks-Market*, his Man came to him and told him, That Mr. *Leak*, a Constable, and the Prisoner wanted to speak with him. That he order'd his Man to get a Room below Stairs, and desiring Mr. *John Nichols* and Mr. *Henry Langley*, who were then in his Company, to go in with him, he examin'd the Prisoner, asking him if his Name was *James Shephard*, and if he had deliver'd a Letter to Mr. *Leak's* Maid on the

*Friday*

*Friday* before, sign'd, *For the Reverend Mr. Heath?* To which he reply'd, his Name was *James Shephard*, and he had deliver'd such a Letter; that then he ask'd the Prisoner, if he had a Copy of that Letter? To which he answer'd, he had no Copy of it about him, but that if he had Pen, Ink, and Paper, he could soon write a Copy of it, because he had it in his Memory. That he then order'd Pen, Ink and Paper to be brought, and the Prisoner sat down in the Room, and having written the Letter, brought it to him; but had not put his Name to it. That then he bid him put his Name to it, which he did with a great deal of Readiness, and afterwards read it with much Presence of Mind and Calmness of Temper, telling him, that he did believe that to be a true Copy of the Letter he had left at Mr. *Leak's* House the *Friday* before, and that, if at all, it differ'd but in some few Words; which being produc'd in Court, was read, and is as follows:

S I R,

FROM the many Discontents visible throughout this Kingdom, I infer, that if the Prince now reigning could be by Death remov'd, our King being here, ~~he~~ might be settled on his Throne, without much loss of Blood. For the more ready effecting of this, I propose, that if any Gentleman will pay for my Passage into *Italy*, and if our Friends will intrust one so Young with Letters of Invitation to his Majesty, I will, on his Arrival, smite the Usurper in his Palace. In this Confusion, if sufficient Forces may be rais'd, his Majesty may appear; if not, he may retreat or conceal himself 'till a fitter Opportunity. Neither is it presumptuous to hope that this may succeed, if we consider how easy it is to cut the Thread of human Life; how great Confusion the Death of a Prince occasions in the most peaceful Nation, and how mutinous the People are, how desirous of a Change. But we will suppose the worst, that I am seiz'd and by Torture examin'd. Now that this may endanger none but myself; it will be necessary that the Gentleman, who defrays my Charges to *Italy*, leave *England* before my Departure; that I be ignorant of his Majesty's Abode; that I lodge with some Whig, that you abscond, and that this be communicated to none. But be the Event as it will, I can expect nothing less than a most cruel Death, which that I may the better support, 'twill be requisite that from

my Arrival 'till the Attempt, I every Day receive the Holy Sacrament from one who shall be ignorant of the Design.

JAMES SHEPHEARD.

Mr. Wase, Mr. Nightingale, and Mr. Randal depos'd, That they being sent to the Prisoner's Master's House, were shewn the Prisoner's Trunk, where, among some Papers, was found one Paper which was produc'd in Court, and read, and did appear to have been a Draught of the Letter that the Prisoner had deliver'd to Mr. Leak's Maid, and differ'd very little in Words from the Copy that he had written before Sir John Fryer, saving, that at the latter End there were these Expressions, *How meritorious an Act will it be to free these Nations from an Usurpation that they have lain under this nine and twenty Years?* And that he thought it might be requisite, that while his Majesty (meaning the Pretender) should be absent from Avignon, some Person should be found resembling him, that should personate him there, lest the Rumour of his Departure from Avignon should awaken this inquisitive and suspicious Court.

Mr. De la Fay depos'd, That the Prisoner did (being examin'd) acknowledge to this Effect. That he was the Son of Thomas and Mary Shepheard, of the Parish of St. Mary Overy's in Southwark, by Trade a Glover; that his Father dying when he was about five Years of Age, at which Time he removed down to Abbots Langley in Hertfordshire, went to School to one Mr. Hows, was afterwards remov'd thence and put to School at Mitcham in Surrey, by Dr. Hinchman, his Uncle by the Mother's Side, and afterwards sent down to Salisbury, went to School to Mr. Hales there, continuing about three Years, and was afterwards put Apprentice to Mr. Scott by his Uncle Dr. Hinchman; that while he was at Salisbury, he had imbib'd the Principles he then acted upon, by Conversation with his Fellow-Scholars, who, in the Time of the Rebellion in the North, wish'd that the Pretender might have Success; and that he was confirm'd in his Opinion by reading some Pamphlets he saw lying on some Booksellers Stalls, and particularly by one, entitled, *A Vindication of the Bishop of Exeter*; and especially from the Improvements of the Words of St. Paul, *That Persons ought to be obedient to the Powers that were set over them, although they were Tyrannical.*

These and the other Depositions mention'd in the Trial having been given by the Evidence for the King,

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the Prisoner was call'd upon by the Court to make his Defence; upon which he answer'd, That he acknowledg'd the Truth of what had been depos'd against him; saying, That he meant it, that he intended it, and did not think there was any Harm in it, or any Guilt in the Fact, if committed.

The Prisoner declining to make any farther Defence, was call'd upon by the Court to know if he would call any Evidences. To which he answer'd, No. The Court having summ'd up the Evidence, the Jury went out, and after a very short Stay, found the Prisoner Guilty of High Treason. And he being ask'd before the receiving of Sentence, what he had to say why Judgment should not pass upon him according to Law; reply'd, *He could not hope for Mercy from a Prince he would not own.*

Then the Recorder proceeded to give Sentence to the Effect following :

**J**ames Shephard, you are convicted according to Law of the greatest of Offences against human Authority, High Treason, in compassing and imagining the Death of the King. Your Intent was to kill, to murder, and basely assassinate his Majesty King George, in order to place a Popish Pretender on his Throne. It is very surprizing that one so young in Years should attempt so wicked an Enterprize; and it is more amazing that you should still thus defend and justify, and not only think there is no Harm in it, but that the Action, if committed, would have been meritorious.

It was reasonable to think that you had receiv'd those Impressions, which incited you to this Undertaking, from some of those false and malicious Libels which have been industriously dispers'd to delude unwary Readers, and to alienate the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects; and it appears to be so from your own Confession, that you had imbib'd your Principles from Sermons and Pamphlets, which make you think King George an Urrper, and the Pretender your lawful King.

Consider, unhappy young Man, whether you may not be in an Error; and what I now suggest to you, is not to reproach you, or to aggravate your Crime, but proceeds from Compassion, and with a Regard to your farther Consideration before you go out of the World; that you may be convinc'd of your Error, and retract it.

The Notions you entertain, are contrary to the Sense of the Nation; who found by Experience that their Religion, their Laws and Liberties, were in imminent Danger from a Popish Prince, and therefore they rescu'd themselves from that Danger, and excluded Papists for the future from the Crown, and settled it on his Majesty and his Heirs, being Protestants; which has been confirm'd by many Parliaments, and the Nation feels the good Effects of so happy an Establishment.

It seems strange, that you should hint at a Passage in *St. Paul* for your Justification. If he exhorted the Christians to submit to the *Roman* Emperors, even tho' they should be Tyrants, how comes it, that you, a private Youth, should not only judge of the Title of Kings in Opposition to the Sense of so many Parliaments; but that you should think yourself authoris'd to murder a Prince in peaceable Possession of the Throne, and by whom his Subjects are protected in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges, and of every Thing that is dear and valuable to Mankind?

You mention in your Papers as if you must expect the most cruel Tortures. No, unfortunate Youth, the King you won't own, uses no cruel Tortures to his Subjects. He is King according to the Laws of the Land, and by them he governs. And as you have transgress'd those Laws in the highest Degree, the publick Justice requires that you should submit to the Sentence ordain'd for such an Offender. And then the Recorder pronounced the Sentence usual in like Cases.

We intended to have taken no farther Notice of the Affairs in Foreign Parts, than what we have already given in the Beginning of this *Register*; but a very remarkable Occurrence being since transmitted from *A-broad*, we will conclude this *Register* with it, I mean the Renunciation that the Hereditary Prince of *Moscow* has been obliged to make of his Succession to the Throne of *Russia*: But first it will be proper to observe, that about the Beginning of the last Year, upon some Misunderstandings that happen'd between that Prince and his Father, the Prince thought fit to withdraw out of the Dominions of the Czar, without his Leave; and passing thro' *Germany* and *Switzerland*, went into *Italy*, where he continued till the Beginning of this Year, when he return'd to *Moscow*; from whence we have the following Account, dated the 17th of *February*.

On

ON the 11th Instant the Czar's eldest Son, Prince *Alexis Petrowitz*, attended by the *Sieur Tolstoy*, arriv'd here from his Travels. He waited that Night upon the Czar, with whom he had a long Conference. The next Day a great Council was held, and his Czarish Majesty having resolv'd to exert in a very solemn Manner his Justice upon the said Prince for his Disobedience and Breach of the Laws of this Empire, who had incurr'd the Penalty of High Treason, by Travelling into Foreign Parts without his Licence, Orders were given for the necessary Preparations to be made for that Purpose. Accordingly the 14th, before Break of Day, the Regiment of Guards, and Garrison of this Place being under Arms, were posted round the Castle, so as to secure all the Gates and Avenues; and Orders were sent at the same Time to all his Majesty's Ministers, Boyars, and Councillors, to repair to the great Hall in the Castle, and to the Clergy to assemble in the Cathedral. Then the great Bell was toll'd, and the Prince was brought in as a Prisoner without his Sword; and being carry'd into the Czar's Presence, who was standing in the Hall in the Midst of the Great Men of his Kingdom, presented a Writing to his Majesty, containing a Confession of his Crime, and in Tears fell at his Feet. The Czar gave the Paper to Baron *Scafiros*, his Vice-Chancellor, and afterwards raising his unhappy Son from the Ground, demanded of him what was his Desire? The Prince implor'd his Mercy, and begg'd he would spare his Life: His Majesty granted his Request, but told him, he had cut himself off from the Hopes of inheriting his Crown; that he must solemnly renounce the Succession, and acknowledge the same under his Hand; which he answer'd, he was ready to perform. The Czar then expostulated with him upon his Disobedience, and ask'd him, Who were the Advisers of his late Escape? Upon which the Prince drew near and whisper'd him, and they went together into an adjoining Room, where it is suppos'd he nam'd the Persons, which is the more probable, because soon after three Couriers were dispatch'd several Ways, whose Errands are not yet publickly known. His Majesty and the Prince being return'd into the Hall, the Prince sign'd an Instrument, setting forth, That finding himself unqualify'd for Government, he therefore disclaim-

ed any Right of Succession to the Crown. Then several Articles, containing a long Deduction of the Causes of his Majesty's excluding his eldest Son from the Succession, were read aloud. This being done, the Ministers, Boyars, Officers, and others who were present, swore upon the Gospel, and subscrib'd an Oath, of which several printed Copies had been prepar'd, importing, That the Czar having by his Letters declar'd that he had excluded from the Crown the Czarowitz *Alexis Petrowitz*, and had appointed his second Son, the Prince Royal *Peter Petrowitz* to succeed him; they own'd the Legality of this his Majesty's Decree, acknowledged the said *Peter Petrowitz* to be the undoubted Successor to the Crown, engag'd to stand by him with their Lives against any that should dare to oppose him, and never would, under any Pretence whatsoever, adhere to Prince *Alexis Petrowitz*, or assist him in the Recovery of the said Succession. Then the Company repair'd to the Cathedral, where the Czar, in a long Speech, set forth the Prince his Son's undutiful Behaviour and evil Conduct; after which the Clergy swore and subscribed the Oath above-mention'd; this being ended, the Company was dismiss'd, and his Majesty return'd to his Apartment. The said Oath has since been administer'd to all the publick Officers, and other Inhabitants of this Place, who were not present at the Solemnity; and Orders are sent for doing the like all over the *Russian* Empire, and in his Majesty's Armies Abroad. The Prince is kept under Confinement, and Nobody is admitted to him but the Heer *Tolstoy*, and such others as are appointed by the Czar.

A LIST



# An Exact LIST of the present Parliament of Great Britain.

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## The House of LORDS.

Note, Those mark'd thus †, are the present Knights of the Garter; those with this Mark \*, are under Age; and P. C. for Privy Counsellor.

† HIS Royal Highness George Augustus, Prince of Wales, &c. P. C.

† His Royal Highness Earnest Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster, &c.

† \* His Highness Prince Frederick, (eldest Son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) Duke of Gloucester.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, P. C.

Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal, P. C.

† Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England.

† Henry de Gray, Duke of Kent, Lord-Steward of the King's Household, P. C.

† Charles Paulett, Duke of Bolton, L. Lieut. of Ireland, P. C.

Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, P. C.

## D U K E S.

† Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, P. C.

† Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.

† Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, P. C.

\* Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Charles Beauclair, Duke of St Albans.

† Meinhardt Schonberg, Duke Schonberg and Leinster.

Pergrine Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

\* Viscountess Ruff, Duke of Bedford.

† William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, P. C.

† John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, P. C.

† John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby.

† John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

John Mountague, Duke of Mountague.

- \* Charles Douglass, *Duke of Dover.*
- \* James Hamilton, *Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.*
- || James Graham, *Duke of Montrose, P. C.*
- || John Kerr, *Duke of Roxburghe, P. C.*
- Robert Bertie, *Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, P. C.*
- Henry Bentinck, *Duke of Portland.*
- \* Philip Wharton, *Duke of Wharton.*

## MARQUESSSES.

- || William Ker, *Marquess of Lothian.*
- || William Johnston, *Marquess of Annandale, P. C.*

## EARLS.

- † Charles Talbot, *Earl of Shrewsbury.*
- James Stanley, *Earl of Derby, P. C.*
- Theophilus Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon.*
- † Thomas Herbert, *E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, P. C.*
- Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln, P. C.*
- Henry Howard, *Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, P. C.*
- † Lionel Cranfield Sackville, *E. of Dorset and Middlesex, P. C.*
- James Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury.*
- John Cecil, *Earl of Exeter.*
- Scroop Egerton, *Earl of Bridgewater.*
- John Sidney, *Earl of Leicester.*
- George Compton, *Earl of Northampton, P. C.*
- \* Edward-Henry Rich, *Earl of Warwick and Holland.*
- \* William Fielding, *Earl of Denbigh.*
- Thomas Fane, *Earl of Westmorland, P. C.*
- Charles Mountague, *Earl of Manchester, P. C.*
- Henry-Bowes Howard, *Earl of Berkshire.*
- \* John Savage, *Earl of Rivers.*
- † Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.*
- Thomas Grey, *Earl of Stamford.*
- Heneage Finch, *Earl of Winchelsea.*
- Philip Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield.*
- Thomas Tuston, *Earl of Thanet.*
- Charles Spencer, *Earl of Sunderland, P. C.*
- Nicholas Leake, *Earl of Scarisdale.*
- Edward Mountague, *Earl of Sandwich.*
- Edward Hyde, *Earl of Clarendon.*
- \* William Capel, *Earl of Essex.*
- George Brudenel, *Earl of Cardigan.*
- Arthur Annesley, *Earl of Anglesey, P. C.*
- Charles Howard, *Earl of Carlisle, P. C.*
- † Thomas Bruce, *Earl of Ailesbury.*
- Richard Boyle, *Earl of Burlington.*
- \* Anthony-Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftsbury.*
- George Lee, *Earl of Lincoln.*
- Charles-Bonville Roberts, *Earl of Radnor, P. C.*
- William Paston, *Earl of Yarmouth.*

James Berkley, *Earl of Berkley*, P. C.  
 Daniel Finch, *Earl of Nottingham*, P. C.  
 Henry Hyde, *Earl of Rochester*.  
 Mountague-Venables Bertie, *Earl of Abingdon*, P. C.  
 \* Baptist Noel, *Earl of Gainsborough*.  
 Robert Darcy, *Earl of Holderness*, P. C.  
 Other Windsor, *Earl of Plymouth*.  
 † Henry-Stafford Howard, *Earl of Stafford*  
 Richard Lumley, *Earl of Scarborough*, P. C.  
 George Booth, *Earl of Warrington*.  
 Richard Newport, *Earl of Bradford*, P. C.  
 Frederick Zulestin, *Earl of Rochford*.  
 † Arnold Joost van Kevel, *Earl of Albemarle*.  
 Gilbert Coventry, *Earl of Coventry*.  
 Edward Russel, *Earl of Orford*, P. C.  
 William Villers, *Earl of Jersey*.  
 Henry D'Averquerque, *Earl of Grantham*.  
 † John Campbell, *E. of Greenwich, and D. of Argyle*, P. C.  
 † John Poulet, *Earl Poulet*.  
 Francis Godolphin, *Earl of Godolphin*.  
 Hugh Cholmondley, *Earl of Cholmondley*, P. C.  
 || George Godon, *Earl of Sutherland*.  
 || John Lesly, *Earl of Rothes*.  
 || David Areskine, *Earl of Buchan*.  
 || Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of Haddington*.  
 || Hugh Campbell, *Earl of Loudon*, P. C.  
 || George Hamilton, *Earl of Orkney*.  
 || John Dalrimple, *Earl of Stair*, P. C.  
 || James Stewart, *Earl of Bute*.  
 || Henry Scot, *Earl of Deloraine*.  
 || Archibald Campbell, *Earl of Ila*, P. C.  
 † Robert Harley, *Earl of Oxford and Mortimer*.  
 † Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of Strafford*.  
 Washington Shirley, *Earl of Ferrers*.  
 William Legg, *Earl of Dartmouth*.  
 Henry Paget, *Earl of Uxbridge*, P. C.  
 James Bridges, *Earl of Caernarvon*.  
 Lewis Watson, *Earl of Rockingham*.  
 Charles Bennet, *Earl of Tankerville*, P. C.  
 Heneage Finch, *Earl of Aylesford*, P. C.  
 John Hervey, *Earl of Bristol*.  
 George Mountague, *Earl of Halifax*, P. C.  
 Talbot Yelverton, *Earl of Suffolk*.

## VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viscount Hereford*.  
 † Anthony Browne *Viscount Montague*.  
 Lawrence Pienes, *Viscount Say and Sele*.  
 † Thomas Belafise, *Viscount Fauconberg*.

Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend, P. C.*  
 \* Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth.*  
 William Hatton, *Viscount Hatton.*  
 Henry Lowther, *Viscount Lonsdale.*  
 Henry Obrian, *Viscount Tadcaster, and Earl of Thomond.*  
 James Saunderson, *Viscount Castleton.*  
 Henry St. John, *Viscount St. John.*  
 James Stanhope, *Viscount Stanhope, P. C.*

## B A R O N S.

George Nevil, *Lord Abergavenny.*  
 † James Touchet, *Lord Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven*  
 Peregrine Bertie, *Lord Willoughby of Eresby.*  
 John West, *Lord De la War.*  
 Charles Milbourn, *Lord Fitzwalter.*  
 \* Edward Ward, *Lord Dudley and Ward.*  
 † Edward Stourton, *Lord Stourton*  
 Dr. George Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Brookes*  
 Charles Paulett, *Lord St. John of Basing.*  
 \* Hugh Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby of Parham.*  
 Thomas Howard, *Lord Howard of Effingham.*  
 William North, *Lord North, and Lord Grey of Rolleston.*  
 William-Ferdinand Carey, *Lord Hunsdon.*  
 William St. John, *Lord St. John of Bletso.*  
 James Compton, *Lord Compton.*  
 † \* Robert Petre, *Lord Petre.*  
 † Thomas Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Wardour.*  
 † Charles Dormer, *Lord Dormer.*  
 Henry Roper, *Lord Teynham.*  
 William Greville, *Lord Brooke.*  
 \* Nevil Lovelace, *Lord Lovelace.*  
 Henry Maynard, *Lord Maynard.*  
 Charles Bruce, *Lord Bruce.*  
 Edward Leigh, *Lord Leigh.*  
 William Byron, *Lord Byron.*  
 John Colepeper, *Lord Colepeper.*  
 Robert Sutton, *Lord Lexington.*  
 † Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord Langdale.*  
 William Berkeley, *Lord Berkeley of Stratton, P. C.*  
 Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Cornwallis.*  
 Nathaniel Crew, *Lord Crew, and Lord Bishop of Durham.*  
 John Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Trerice.*  
 \* William Craven, *Lord Craven.*  
 † Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.*  
 Peregrine Hyde Osborne, *Lord Osborne.*  
 Richard Lumley, *Lord Lumley.*  
 John Carteret, *Lord Carteret.*  
 William Stawell, *Lord Stawell.*  
 Francis North, *Lord Guilford.*



† James Waldegrave, *Lord Waldegrave.*  
 John Ashburnham, *Lord Ashburnham.*  
 \* Thomas Farmer, *Lord Lempster.*  
 Charles Butler, *Lord Butler of Weston, and Earl of Arran.*  
 Henry Herbert, *Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*  
 Maurice Thompson, *Lord Haverſham.*  
 Christopher Vane, *Lord Barnard*  
 John Leveson Gower, *Lord Gower.*  
 Francis-Seymour Conway, *Lord Conway.*  
 || William Roſs, *Lord Roſs.*  
 || John Hamilton, *Lord Belhaven.*  
 Simon Harcourt, *Lord Harcourt.*  
 Charles Boyle, *Lord Boyle, and Earl of Orrery, P. C.*  
 George Haye, *Lord Haye, and Viſcount Duplin.*  
 Thomas Windſor, *Lord Montjoy, and Viſcount Windſor.*  
 Thomas Manſel, *Lord Manſel.*  
 Thomas Willoughby, *Lord Middleton.*  
 Thomas Trevor, *Lord Trevor.*  
 George Grandville, *Lord Lanſdown.*  
 Samuel Maſham, *Lord Maſham.*  
 Thomas Foley, *Lord Foley.*  
 Allen Bathurſt, *Lord Bathurſt.*  
 Robert Benſon, *Lord Bingley.*  
 Bennet Sherrard, *Lord Harborough.*  
 Henry Boyle, *Lord Carleton, P. C.*  
 Richard Temple, *Lord Cobham, P. C.*  
 Thomas Parker, *Lord Parker, P. C.*  
 Thomas Coningsby, *Lord Coningsby, P. C.*  
 Thomas Onſlow, *Lord Onſlow.*  
 Thomas Newport, *Lord Torrington, P. C.*  
 William Cadogan, *Lord Cadogan, P. C.*  
 Robert Maſham, *Lord Romney.*  
 George Cholmondeley, *Lord Newborough.*

## ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Dr. William Wake, *Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, P. C.*  
 Sir William Dawes, *Bart. Lord Archbiſhop of York, P. C.*  
 Dr. John Robinson, *Lord Biſhop of London, P. C.*  
 Dr. Nathaniel Crew, *Lord Ep. of Durham, and Lord Crew.*  
 Sir Johnathan Trelawny, *Bart. Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter.*  
 Dr. John Hough, *Lord Biſhop of Worceſter.*  
 Dr. Richard Cumberland, *Lord Biſhop of Peterborough.*  
 Dr. William Talbot, *Lord Biſhop of Sarum.*  
 Dr. William Niſholſon, *Lord Biſhop of Carlisle.*  
 Dr. George Hooper, *Lord Biſhop of Bath and Wells.*  
 Dr. John Tyler, *Lord Biſhop of Landſaff.*  
 Dr. Charles Trimnet, *Lord Biſhop of Norwich.*  
 Dr. William Fleetwood, *Lord Biſhop of Ely.*

*Dr. Thomas Manningham, Lord Bishop of Chichester.*  
*Dr. Philip Bisse, Lord Bishop of Hereford.*  
*Dr. Adam Ottley, Lord Bishop of St. Davids.*  
*Dr. Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester.*  
*Dr. George Smalridge, Lord Bishop of Bristol.*  
*Dr. Francis Gastril, Lord Bishop of Chester.*  
*Dr. Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.*  
*Dr. John Wynn, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*  
*Dr. John Potter, Lord Bishop of Oxford.*  
*Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*  
*Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Bangor.*  
*Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Bishop of Exeter.*  
*Dr. Edward Chandler, Lord Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry.*



## An Alphabetical LIST of the House of Commons.

Note, Those mark'd thus †, were not Members of the last  
Parliament.

### England.

<b>A</b> BINGDON in Berkshire	† James Jennings, Esq;
Agmondesham in Buckinghamshire	Montague-Gerrard Drake, Esq;
Ailesbury in Buck- inghamshire	† Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, Esq;
St. Albans in Hert- fordshire	† Sir Nathaniel Mead, Kt.
Aldborough in Suff- olk	† Trevor Hill, Lord Hillsborough.
Aldborough in York- shire	William Grimstone, Esq;
Andover in Hamp- shire	† Joshua Lomax, Esq;
Anglesea, the Isle	† Sir Henry Johnson, Kt.
Apulby in Westmor- land	William Johnson, Esq;
Arundel in Suffex	† William Jessop, Esq;
Ashburton in Devon- shire	† William Monson, Esq;
Banbury in Oxford- shire	William Gaddott, Esq;
	Hon. James Brudenel, Esq;
	† Owen Meyrick, Esq;
	† Sir Richard Sandford, Bart.
	Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;
	† Hon. Henry Lumley, Esq;
	† Thomas Micklethwait, Esq;
	Roger Tuckfield, Esq;
	Richard Reynel, Esq;
	† Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart.

Barnstaple in Devon- shire	{ John Rolle, Esq; † John Baffer, Esq;
Bath in Somersetshire	{ Samuel Trotman, Esq; John Coddington, Esq;
Beaumaris in the Isle of Anglesea	{ Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq;
Bedfordshire	{ † William Hillersden, Esq; John Cater, Esq;
Bedford Town	{ † William Farrer, Esq; † John-Thurloe Brace, Esq;
Great Bedwin in Wiltshire	{ † Stephen Bisse, Esq; † William Sloper, Esq;
Berkshire	{ Sir John Stonehouse, Bart. Robert Packer, Esq;
Berwick upon Tweed in Northumberland	{ † Grey Neville, Esq; † John Barrington, Esq;
Beverley in Yorkshire	{ Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Sir Michael Wharton, Bart.
Bewdley in Worcester- shire	{ † Grey-James Grove, Esq;
Bishop's Castle in Shropshire	{ Richard Harnage, Esq; † Charles Mason, Esq;
Blechingly in Surrey	{ George Evelyn, Esq; † William Clayton, Esq;
Bodmin in Cornwall	{ † John Leigh, Esq; Earl of Burford.
Borlston in Devon- shire	{ Lawrence Carter, Esq; † Hon. Edward Carteret, Esq;
Boroughbridge in Yorkshire	{ Sir Richard Steele, Kt. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Kt.
Bosliney in Cornwall	{ † Samuel Molineux, Esq; † Henry Cartwright, Esq;
Boston in Lincoln- shire	{ Richard Wynne, Esq; Henry Heron, Esq;
Brackley in Nor- thamptonshire	{ Hon. William Egerton, Esq; Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen, Esq;
Bramber in Sussex	{ † Sir Richard Gough, Kt. † Edward Minshull, Esq;
Brecknockshire	{ Sir Edward Williams, Kt.
Brecknock Town	{ Roger Jones, Esq;
Bridgenorth in Shrop- shire	{ William Whitmore, Esq; John Weaver, Esq;
Bridgewater in So- mersetshire	{ † Thomas Palmer, Esq; George Doddington, Esq;
Bridport in Dorset- shire	{ William Coventry, Esq; † Peter Valter, Esq;
Bristol in Somerset- shire	{ Joseph Earle, Esq; † Sir William Daines, Kt.

Buckinghamshire	{ John Fleetwood, Esq;
	{ Richard Hampden, Esq;
Buckingham Town	{ † Alexander Denton, Esq;
	{ † Edmund Halsey, Esq;
Calne in Wiltshire	{ † Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.
	{ † Richard Chifwell, Esq;
Cambridgeshire	{ John Bromley, Esq;
	{ † Robert Clarke, Esq;
Cambridge Town	{ Sir John-Hynde Cotton, Bart.
	{ Samuel Sheppard, Jun. Esq;
Cambridge Univer-	{ Hon. Dixey Windsor, Esq;
sity	{ Thomas Paske, LL.D.
Camelford in Corn-	{ † Richard Coffin, Esq;
wall	{ † James Mountague, Esq;
Canterbury in Kent	{ John Hardress, Esq;
	{ † Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
Cardiffe in Glamor-	{ Sir Edward Stradling, Bart.
ganshire	{ † Owen Brigstock, Esq;
Cardiganshire	{ † Stephen Parry, Esq;
Cardigan Town	{ Maj. Gen. Thomas Stanwix,
Carlisle in Cumber-	{ William Strickland, Esq;
land	{ † Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart.
Caermarthenshire	{ Richard Vaughan, Esq;
Caermarthen Town	{ † John Griffith, Esq;
Carnarvonshire	{ Thomas Wynne, Esq;
Carnarvon Town	{ Hon. William Fielding, Esq;
Castlerising in Nor-	{ † Col. Charles Churchill.
folk	{ Sir George Warburton, Bart.
Cheshire	{ † Hon. Langham Booth, Esq;
	{ Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.
Chester	{ † Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart.
	{ † Sir Richard Farrington, Bart.
Chichester in Suffex	{ † Thomas Miller, Esq;
	{ † Sir John Eyles, Bart.
Chippenham in Wilt-	{ † Giles Erle, Esq;
shire	{ Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Chipping-Wicomb	{ Sir John Wittewrong, Bart.
in Buckinghamshire	{ Sir Peter Mews, Kt.
Christchurch in	{ Francis Gwyn, Esq;
Hampshire	{ Thomas Masters, Esq;
Cirencester in Glou-	{ Benjamin Bathurst, Esq;
cestershire	{ Clifton, see Dartmouth.
Clithero in Lanca-	{ Thomas Lister, Esq;
shire	{ † Edward Harvey, Esq;
Cockermouth in	{ † Mr. Hon. Lord Percy Seymour.
Cumberland	{ † Thomas Pengelly, Esq;



Colchester in Essex	{ Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt.
	{ † Richard Ducane, Esq;
Corfe-Castle in Dor-	{ † Dennis Bond, Esq;
setshire	{ † William Okenden, Esq;
Cornwal	{ Sir William Carew, Bart.
	{ John Trevanion, Esq;
Coventry in War-	{ † Sir Thomas Samuel, Bart.
wickshire	{ † Adolphus Oughton, Esq;
Cricklade in Wilt-	{ Sir Thomas Read, Bart.
shire	{ † Jacob Sawbridge, Esq;
Cumberland	{ James Lowther, Esq;
	{ Gilfrid Lawfon, Esq;
Dartmouth in Devon-	{ John Fownes, jun. Esq;
shire	{ † Joseph Herne, Esq;
Denbighshire	{ † Watkin Williams, Esq;
Denbigh Town	{ † John Roberts, Esq;
Derbyshire	{ John Curzon, Esq;
	{ Godfrey Clarke, Esq;
Derby Town	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Cavendish
	{ † Col. William Stanhope
Devises in Wiltshire	{ † Francis Eyles, Esq;
	{ † Josiah Dilton, Esq;
Devonshire	{ Sir William Courtenay, Bart.
	{ Sir Copleston-Warwick Bamfield, Bart.
Dorsetshire	{ Thomas Strangways, Esq;
	{ George Chaffin, Esq;
Dorchester	{ Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart.
	{ Henry Trenchard, Esq;
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in Kent.	{ Philip Papillon, Esq;
Downeton in Wilt-	{ † Charles Longueville, Esq;
shire	{ † Gyles Eyre, Esq;
Droitwich in Wor-	{ Richard Foley, Esq;
cestershire	{ Edward Jeffereys, Esq;
Dunhivid, see Launceston.	
Dunwich in Suffolk	{ † Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
	{ † Charles Long, Esq;
Durham County	{ John Eden, Esq;
	{ John Hedworth, Esq;
Durham City	{ Thomas Conyers, Esq;
	{ George Baker, Esq;
East Grinstead in	{ John Conyers, Esq;
Suffex	{ † Rt. Hon. Richard Boyle.
	{ † Rt. Hon. John Smith.
Eastlow in Cornwall	{ † Sir James Bateman, Kt.

East Retford in Nottinghamshire	{ John Digby, Esq;
St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk	{ † Thomas White, Esq;
	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Carr.
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	{ Sir Richard Child, Bart.
Evesham in Worcestershire	{ † Robert Honeywood, Esq;
	{ John Rudge, Esq;
	{ † John Deacle, Esq;
Exeter in Devonshire	{ † John Bamfield, Esq;
	{ Francis Drew, Esq;
Eye in Suffolk	{ Edward Hopkins, Esq;
	{ † Thomas Smith, Esq;
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Flint Town	{ Sir John Conway, Bart.
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Gatton in Surrey	{ William Newland, Esq;
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Gloucester City	{ John Snell, Esq;
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	{ † Sir Charles Cook, Kt.
Grantham in Lincolnshire	{ Edward Rolt, Esq;
	{ † John Heathcot, Esq;
Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire	{ † Sir Robert Chaplin, Bart.
	{ † Joseph Banks, Esq;
Grinstead, see East Grinstead.	
Guilford in Surrey	{ Morgan Randy, Esq;
	{ † Robert Wroth, Esq;
Hardnes, see Dartmouth.	
Hatwich in Essex	{ † Thomas Heath, Esq;
	{ † Sir Philip Parker, Bart.
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	{ † Henry Pelham, jun. Esq;
Haverford West in Pembrokehire	{ Sir John Philips.
Helston in Cornwall	{ † Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt.
	{ † Sidney Godolphin, Esq;
	{ † Richard Hopton, Esq;
Herefordshire	{ † Sir Hungerford Hoskins, Bart.
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Hertfordshire	{ Ralph Freeman, jun. Esq;
	{ † Sir Thomas Saunders, Bart.
Hertford Town	{ † Sir Thomas Clarke, Kt.
	{ † John Boteler, Esq;
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	{ Hugh Cholmeley, Esq;
Heytersbury in Wiltshire	{ Edward Ash, Esq;
	{ † William Ash, Esq;
Higham Ferrars in Northamptonshire	{ Hon. Charles Leigh, Esq;
Hindon in Wiltshire	{ † Reynold Calthrope, Esq;
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Honiton in Devonshire	{ † William Young, Esq;
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Huntingdon Town	{ Hon. Sidney Wortley, Esq;
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Kent County	{ † William Delaune, Esq;
	{ † Hon. John Fane, Esq;
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Knareborough in Yorkshire	{ † Rt. Hon. Harry Coote, Esq;
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	{ † William Heysham, Esq;
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	{ † Sir John Ward, Kt.
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	{ † Peter Godfrey, Esq;
	{ Robert Heysham, Esq;
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	{ † Francis Herbert, Esq;
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	{ † John Ivory, Esq;
Lymington in Hamp- shire	{ † Richard Chandler, Esq;
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Lyme-Regis in Dor- setshire	{ John Henly, Esq;
	{ John Burridge, jun. Esq;
Lyn-Regis in Nor- folk	{ Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
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	{ † Samuel Tuffnel, Esq;
Malmesbury in Wilt- shire	{ Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison, Esq;
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	{ † James Milner, Esq;
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	{ † Thomas Lewis, Esq;
Monmouth Town	{ † William Bray, Esq;
Mongomeryshire	{ Edward Vaughan, Esq;
Mongomery Town	{ John Pugh, Esq;
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	{ † George Carpenter, Esq;
Newark on Trent in Nottinghamshire	{ Hon. Richard Sutton, Esq;
	{ † Hon. Conyers Darcy, Esq;
Newcastle on Tyne in Northumberland	{ Sir William Blacket, Bart.
	{ William Wrightson, Esq;
Newcastle und. Lyne in Staffordshire	{ † Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart.
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Northampton Town	{ William Wykes, Esq;
	{ † William Wilmer, Esq;
Northumberland County	{ Rt. Hon. Earl of Hertford.
	{ † Francis Delavall, Esq;
	{ † Walter Bacon, Esq;
Norwich in Norfolk	{ † Robert Brattiffe, Esq;

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	{ William Levinz, Esq;
Nottingham Town	{ † John Plumptree, Esq;
	{ † George Gregory, Esq;
Oakhampton in Devonshire	{ William Northmore, jun. Esq;
	{ Christopher Harris, Esq;
Orford in Suffolk	{ Sir Edward Turner, Kt.
	{ Clement Currance, Esq;
Oxfordshire	{ † Sir Robert-Banks, Jenkinson, Bart.
	{ James Herbert, Esq;
Oxford City	{ Sir John Walter, Bart.
	{ Thomas Rowney, Esq;
Oxford University	{ William Bromley, Esq;
	{ † George Clarke, Esq;
Pembrokeshire	{ † Sir Arthur Owen, Bart.
Pembroke Town	{ † Thomas Ferrers, Esq;
Penryn in Cornwall	{ Rt. Hon. Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
	{ Samuel Trefusis, Esq;
Peterborough in Northamptonshire	{ Rt. Hon. John Fitz-Williams.
	{ Charles Parker, Esq;
Petersfield in Hampshire	{ Norton Paulett, Esq;
	{ † Samuel-Pargiter Fuller, Esq;
Plymouth in Devonshire	{ Sir John Rogers, Bart.
	{ Sir George Bing, Kt.
Plympton in Devonshire	{ Richard Edgcomb, Esq;
	{ George Treby, Esq;
Pontefract in Yorkshire	{ † Sir William Lowther, Bart.
	{ † Hugh Bethel, Esq;
Poole in Dorsetshire	{ Rt. Hon. Sir William Lewen, Kt.
	{ George Trenchard, Esq;
Portpigham, see Westlow.	
Portsmouth in Hampshire	{ † Sir Edward Ernly, Bart.
	{ Sir Charles Wager, Kt.
Preston in Lancashire	{ Henry Fleetwood, Esq;
	{ † Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.
Queensborough in Kent	{ Thomas King, Esq;
	{ † Philip Jennings, Esq;
Radnorshire	{ † Sir Richard Fowler, Bart.
New Radnor	{ † Thomas Lewis, Esq;
Reading in Berkshire	{ † Col. Charles Cadogan.
	{ † Owen Buckingham, Esq;
Retford, see East Retford.	
Richmond in Yorkshire	{ Hon. Harry Mordaunt, Esq;
	{ † John York, Esq;
Rippon in Yorkshire	{ Rt. Hon. John Aislaby, Esq;
	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Castlecomer.

Rochester in Kent.	{ † Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart.
	{ † Sir John Jennings, Kt.
New Romney Cinq.	{ Sir Robert Furness, Bart.
Port in Kent.	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Sonds.
	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Finch.
Rutlandshire	{ † Hon. John Noel, Esq;
Rye Cinque Port in	{ Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sussex	{ Philip Gibbon, Esq;
	{ James Cocks, Esq;
Ryegate in Surrey	{ † William Jordan, Esq;
	{ † Shilston Calmady, Esq;
Saltaſh in Corwal	{ William Shippen, Esq;
	{ Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart.
Sandwich Cinque	{ † Sir Thomas D'Aeth, Bart.
Port in Kent	{ † Edmund Lambert, Esq;
New Sarum in Wilt-	{ † Francis Swanton, Esq;
ſhire	{ † Sir William Strickland, Bart.
Old Sarum in Wilt-	{ Robert Pitt, Esq;
ſhire	{ William Thompson, Esq;
Scarborough in York-	{ John Hungerford, Esq;
ſhire	{ George Naylor, Esq;
Seaford Cinque Port	{ † Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;
in Suſſex	{ Edward Nicholas, Esq;
Shaftſbury in Dorſet-	{ † William Benſon, Esq;
ſhire	{ Nathaniel Gould, Esq;
	{ † Sir Gregory Page, Kt. and Bart.
Shoreham in Suſſex	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Newport.
	{ † Sir Robert Corbet, Bart.
Shropſhire	{ Corbet Kynaſton, Esq;
	{ † Andrew Corbet, Esq;
Shrewsbury in Shrop-	{ Sir William Wyndham, Bart.
ſhire	{ † William Hellier, Esq;
Somerſetſhire	{ George Pitt, Esq;
	{ † John Wallop, Esq;
Southampton County	{ Richard Fleming, Esq;
or Hampſhire	{ Thomas Lewis, Esq;
Southampton Town	{ John Lade, Esq;
	{ Sir Piſher Tench, Bart.
Southwark in Surrey	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Paget.
	{ † William Ward, Esq;
Staffordſhire	{ Rt. Hon. Walter Chetwynd, Esq;
	{ William Chetwynd, Esq;
Stafford Town	{ Hon. Charles Cecil, Esq;
	{ Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq;
Stamford in Lincoln-	{ † Maj. Gen. John Pepper.
ſhire	{ William Wallis, Esq;
ſreyning in Suſſex	

Stockbridge in Hamp- shire	{ Thomas Broderick, Esq;
	{ † Martin Bladen, Esq;
Sudbury in Suffolk	{ Sir Harvey Elwes, Bart.
	{ † Thomas Western, Esq;
Suffolk County	{ Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart.
	{ Sir Robert Davers, Bart.
Surrey County	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Guernsey.
	{ Denzil Onslow, Esq;
Sussex County	{ Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;
	{ † James Butler, Esq;
Tamworth in Staf- fordshire	{ Samuel Bracebridge, Esq;
	{ † William Ing, Esq;
Tavistock in Devon- shire	{ Sir John Cope, jun. Kt.
	{ † Sir Francis-Henry Drake, Bart.
Taunton in Somerset- shire	{ † William Pincent, Esq;
	{ † James Smith, Esq;
Tewksbury in Glouc- stershire	{ William Dowdeswell, Esq;
	{ Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;
Thetford in Norfolk	{ John Ward, Esq;
	{ Dudley North, Esq;
Thirsk in Yorkshire	{ Thomas Frankland, Esq;
	{ Thomas Pitt, Esq;
Tiverton in Devon- shire	{ Sir Edward Northey, Kt.
	{ † Thomas Bere, Esq;
Totnes in Devonshire	{ Stephen Northleigh, Esq;
	{ Sir John Germain, Kt. and Bart.
Tregony in Cornwall	{ Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart.
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Truroe in Cornwall	{ † Spencer Cowper, Esq;
	{ † Col. John Selwyn.
Wallingford in Berk- shire	{ Hon. Edmund Dunch, Esq;
	{ † William Hucks, Esq;
Wareham in Dorset- shire	{ Rt. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Erle, Esq;
	{ † George Pitt, jun. Esq;
Warwickshire	{ Andrew Archer, Esq;
	{ † William Peytoe, Esq;
Warwick Town	{ Hon. Dodington Grevile, Esq;
	{ William Colemore, jun. Esq;
Wells in Somersetshire	{ † William Peirs, Esq;
	{ † John Dodd, Esq;
Wendover in Buck- inghamshire	{ Sir Roger Hill, Kt.
	{ † Richard Greenville, Esq;
Great Wenlock in Shropshire	{ † William Forrester, Esq;
	{ † Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bart.
Weobly in Hereford- shire	{ † Charles Cornwall, Esq;
	{ John Birch, Esq;



Westbury in Wiltshire	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Carberry.
	{ † Charles Allonson, Esq;
Westlow in Cornwall	{ Thomas Maynard, Esq;
	{ † George Delaval, Esq;
Westminster	{ Sir Thomas Cross, Bart.
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Westmorland County	{ Hon. James Grahme, Esq;
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Weymouth in Dorsetshire	{ Hon. Daniel Harvey, Esq;
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Whitchurch in Hampshire	{ Thomas Vernon, Esq;
	{ † Lieut. Gen. George Carpenter.
Wigan in Lancashire	{ Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart.
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Wiltshire	{ Sir Richard How, Bart.
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Wilton Town	{ John London, Esq;
	{ Thomas Pitt, jun. Esq;
Winchelsey Cinque Port in Sussex	{ Robert Bristow, Esq;
	{ † Geo. Bubbs, alias Doddington, jun. Esq;
Winchester in Hampshire	{ George Bridges, Esq;
	{ Rt. Hon. Lord William Pawlett.
Windsor in Berkshire	{ † Sir Henry Ashurst, Bart.
	{ † Samuel Travers, Esq;
Woodstock in Oxfordshire	{ Sir Thomas Wheat, Bart.
	{ † William Clayton, Esq;
Wootton Bassett in Wiltshire	{ † Sir James Long, Bart.
	{ William Northey, Esq;
Worcestershire	{ Sir John Packington, Bart.
	{ † Thomas Vernon, Esq;
Worcester City	{ Samuel Wylde, Esq;
	{ Samuel Sandys, Esq;
Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire	{ † Anthony Morgan, Esq;
	{ † Sir Theodore Janssen, Kt. and Bart.
Yarmouth in Norfolk	{ George England, Esq;
	{ † Hon. Horatio Townsend, Esq;
Yorkshire	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Down.
	{ Sir Arthur Kay, Bart.
York City	{ Sir William Robinson, Bart.
	{ † Thomas Jenkins, Esq;

## Scotland.

A Berdeenshire  
Airshire

Sir Alexander Cumming, Bart.  
John Montgomery, Esq;

P

Argyle-

Argyleshire	Sir James Campbel, Bart.
Barrishire	Alexander Abercrombie, Esq;
Berwickshire	Hon. George Bailie, Esq;
Bute and Cathness Shires	} † Sir Robert Gordon, Kt. and Bart.
Cromartie and Nairn Shires	} † Alexander Urquhart, Esq;
Dumbartonshire	Hon. John Campbell, sen. Esq;
Dumfriesshire	Sir William Johnson, Bart.
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Elginshire	Alexander Grant, Esq;
Edinburgh City	† Sir George Warrender, Bart.
Fifehire	Sir John Anstruther, Bart.
Forfarshire	† James Scot, jun. Esq;
Hadingtonshire	John Cockburn, Esq;
Invernesshire	John Forbes, Esq;
Kincardineshire	James Scott, Esq;
Kinross and Clackmannon shires	} † William Douglas, jun. Esq;
Kirkcubright Stewartry	† Alexander Murray, Esq;
Lanarkshire	† James Lockhart, Esq;
Linlithgowshire	† Sir James Cunningham, Bart.
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Peeblesshire	† Alexander Murray, Esq;
Perthshire	Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray.
Renfrewshire	Sir Robert Pollock, Bart.
Rosshire	Charles Ross, Esq;
Roxburghshire	† William Douglass, jun. Esq;
Selkirkshire	John Pringle, Esq;
Sirlingshire	† Mungo Haldane, Esq;
Sutherlandshire	† Sir William Gordon, Bart.
Wigtownshire	Hon. John Stuart, Esq;
Kirkwall, Week, Dornock, Dingwal, and Taine, Burghs	} Robert Monrow of Foulis, Esq;
Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forttress, Burghs	} William Stewart, Esq;
Elgin, Cullen, Barrish, Inverary, and Kintore, Burghs	} John Campbell, jun. of Mamore, Esq;
Aberdeen, Inverbervy, Montross, Aberbrothock, and Brochline, Burghs	} John Middleton, Esq;

Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, and St. Andrews, <i>Burghs</i>	† Patrick Haldane of Glenagies, Esq;
Craill, Kilrennie, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Pittenweem, <i>Burghs</i>	Philip Anstruther, Esq;
Dysert, Kirkaldie, Kinghorne, and Bruntisland, <i>Burghs</i>	† Hon. William Ker, Esq;
Innerkitchen, Dumfermline, Queensferry, Culrois, and Stirling, <i>Burghs</i>	Henry Cunningham, jun. of Balquhan, Esq;
Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, and Dumbarton, <i>Burghs</i>	† Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Esq;
Haddington, Dumbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh, <i>Burghs</i>	Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, Bart.
Selkirk, Peebles, Lintlithgow, and Lanerk, <i>Burghs</i>	† Hon. Col. George Douglas.
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcubright, <i>Burghs</i>	† Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarrock, Esq;
Wigtoun, New Gal-loway, Stranraer, and Whitehern, <i>Burghs</i>	† Patrick Vans of Barnbarrock, Esq;
Air, Irvin, Rothesay, Campleroun, Inverary, <i>Burghs</i>	Charles Oliphant, M. D.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal — 222  
 Commons — 558

Money

\*Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to *March 11, 1717-18.*

<i>I</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
5	4th 2 Shilling Aid —	940000	938782	1630
6	16th 4 Shilling Aid	1880000	1848811	2628
4	5th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	618717	992
6	Hops —————	180000	173778	681
4	Malt 1715 —————	700000	556505	1017
	Malt 1716 —————	700000	616736	874
	Malt 1717 —————	700000	47000	74
6	Low Wines, 1715, ———	700000	638292	
6	Candles, &c. —————	500000	185708	
4	Lotter. 1713, Civ. List	633000	39270	4th Paym. 6
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits } ———	1876400	71290	8th Paym. 43
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks }			
6	Subsidies 1710 ———	1210000	778686	1764
	Coals for Churches ———	133000	85660	337
	Sale of Tin —————	1214740	1164840	3398

Blanks 1710, of 14 s. per Annum for 26 Years, 10 l. 15 s.

All the Blanks 1710, due *Sept. 29, 1716*, are paid, and the Benefits due *March 25, 1717*, from N<sup>o</sup> 52, are in Course of Payment.

<i>Annuities for 99 Years.</i>	<i>Years Purchase.</i>
1693, 14 l. per Cent. Excise —————	21
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise —————	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1706, $\frac{1}{2}$ additional Customs and Excise ———	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars and Customs	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound:	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1708, 40000 l. Surplusses —————	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 l. per C. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prizes 1710, for 26 Years $\frac{1}{2}$ , Coals and Windows	16

F I N I S



T H E  
*Historical Register.*

N U M B E R X.



IN our last *Register* we gave some Account of the Debates in the House of Commons concerning the continuing of the Army; but several Speeches that were made on that Occasion having been since publish'd, it will not be improper to insert them, in order to make our Account of that Affair the more perfect.

On the 4th of *December 1717*, *William Shippen, Esq;* oppos'd the Motion made for a Supply for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain* for the Year 1718, according to the Estimate laid before the House, and spoke as follows.

S I R,

I Congratulate the honourable Person below, [*General Lu——y*] on his being restor'd to the good Opinion of the learned Gentleman who spoke last. [*Sir J. J——l*]. For it is not long since he complimented (I will not say flatter'd) another, at the Expence of that honourable Person, and most of the General Officers in this Kingdom.

But as to the Question before us, 'tis my Misfortune to differ from the learned Gentleman in all he hath advanc'd, which, when stripp'd of some Excursions, may be reduc'd to these two Propositions:

*That the only Danger of continuing the Army is the Expence of it.*

*That we ought to comply with the Number of Forces propos'd, because it is demanded by the King, who is the best Judge of our Necessities.*

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I do not object to the first Reason, that the Phrase is ambiguous, and that it is difficult to know what he means by the Danger of the Expence; but, if I understand him, the Answer is obvious. For though the Expence is doubtless a Matter highly deserving the Consideration of this House, whose Business and Duty it is to dispose of the publick Money with the utmost Frugality; yet it is by no Means the chief, or only Argument against keeping up an Army in Time of Peace. The chief Argument, with great Submission, is, That the civil and military Power cannot long subsist together; that a standing Army in Time of Peace will necessarily impede the free Execution of the Laws of the Land. And 'tis therefore very extraordinary that the Expence should be thought the only Danger (to use his own Terms) of a standing Army, by a Person whose Profession and present Station oblige him to make those Laws his first Care; and that it should be urg'd as such in this Place, where so many Millions have been chearfully granted for the Defence of them.

The second Reason is no more conclusive than the first, as I hope to make appear in the Sequel of what I have to offer.

Gentlemen have insisted much on the great Grace and Favour shewn, in reducing the Army since the Beginning of the last Session; and I presume not to say, that we were deceiv'd into the Vote then given for maintaining thirty two thousand Men, because we always proceed with the utmost Caution and Circumspection, and because the deep Designs of the *Swedish* Flot, which occasion'd such terrible Apprehensions amongst us, have since been fully discover'd to the World.

But however wisely it was then done, I hope never again to see, either the same Number, or near the same Corps, after some artful Reductions, continu'd in this Nation in Time of Peace, on any Pretence, on any Apprehensions whatsoever.

I will not trouble you, Sir, with my Remarks on the Fallacy of those Reductions. They have been sufficiently expos'd by a Gentleman [Mr. W——le] who is better inform'd of the Secret of that Affair, and who, (I am glad to find) when he is contending for the Service of his Country, is no more afraid than my self,

self, of being call'd a *Jacobite*, by those, who want other Arguments to support their Debates.

Our present Consideration is, whether there are any Reasons to induce us, as our Circumstances now stand, to keep up above sixteen thousand Men, with Officers for almost double that Number; and whether, if we should consent to keep them up, we should act (as his Majesty desires we should) agreeably to the Constitution of these Kingdoms, and consequently to the Principles on which his Government is founded.

Now in Virtue of that Freedom of Speech we are all entitl'd to, I beg Leave to declare my Opinion, That the Keeping up the Number propos'd, is so far from being necessary to our Protection, that it will be inconsistent with our Safety, and an excessive Burthen to his Majesty's good Subjects. Nor do I think it possible any Arguments can be invented (none I am sure have been yet offer'd) to incline an House of Commons at this Time, when we are in a profound Tranquillity, some domestick Feuds excepted, to submit to that, which every Member, every Lover of Liberty, must own, abstractedly consider'd, to be a Grievance, and such a one, as ought never to be submitted, to, but in that most desperate and deplorable Circumstance, where it is to be chosen as the less Evil.

I know these Assertions interfere with what is laid down in the second Paragraph of his Majesty's Speech. But we are to consider that Speech as the Composition and Advice of his Ministry, and are therefore at Liberty to debate every Proposition in it; especially \* those which seem rather calculated for the Meridian of *Germany*, than of *Great Britain*.

'Tis the only Infelicity of his Majesty's Reign, That \* he is unacquainted with our Language and Constitution; and 'tis therefore the more incumbent on his *British* Ministers to inform him, That our Government does not stand on the same Foundation with his *German* Dominions, which, by Reason of their Situation, and the Nature of their Constitution, are oblig'd to keep up Armies in Time

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\* These were the two Passages which gave Offence, and for which he was committed to the Tower.



of Peace. Nor is it in the least to be wonder'd at, that his Majesty, who hath spent the earlier Part of his Life in those Dominions, should think sixteen, or even thirty two thousand Men, might be continu'd in so rich and powerful a Nation as this is, without being a Burthen to it. But when he shall come to understand, that the smaller Number in Time of Peace would be destructive to that Security and Ease of his People, for which he expresses so tender a Regard, he will doubtless be convinc'd, that those act most conformably to their Duty and his Interest, who (as true Subjects of *Great Britain*) are against continuing more Troops, than have been usually thought and found sufficient, in the same Situation of Affairs, for the Support of the Crown and the Safety of the Kingdom.

I am therefore at a Loss to conceive how Gentlemen can persuade themselves, that the complying with this extraordinary Demand would promote his Majesty's Service. For it supposes not only a Distrust, but a Weakness in the Government; as if neither the Affections of the People at Home, nor the Trearies of our Allies Abroad, were to be depended on: Which is a Thought so injurious, so contradictory to some solemn Assurances from the Throne, that no one will presume to advance it openly in this House, or elsewhere; and yet it is all, in my humble Apprehension, included in this Motion. Nothing, indeed, can alienate the Hearts of the People from his Majesty; but such Attempts have formerly prov'd fatal to Princes of less consummate Wisdom and Virtue. Nor are we to imagine, that the same Grievance is not equally mischievous in the Reign of a good Prince, as of a bad one. 'Tis sometimes more so, because less expected, and less guarded against.

Surely his Majesty will have no just Cause to doubt the Continuance of that Zeal for the Good of our Country, which (he is pleas'd to say) hath been so eminently conspicuous in every Session of this Parliament, if we make the Fate of other Nations a Document to ourselves on this Occasion; if we think, that the keeping up a larger Number of Forces, than is absolutely necessary, too dangerous an Experiment to be often repeated.

Let Gentlemen look round *Europe*, and they will find, That some of the freest and bravest People in  
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it have, by this very Method, lost their Liberties. They will find, That the civil Power was from Time to Time drawn in, by pretended Exigencies, to allow and maintain an armed Force in Peace; which, as they at first thought, and were instructed to believe, was intended to add Strength to their Authority, to secure them in the Possession of their religious and political Rights, to watch the ambitious Designs of their Neighbour Nations, and to preserve the Ballance of Power. Glorious Intentions, if they had prov'd real! But though they us'd all possible Precautions, though they made it the Condition of their Establishment, That the Forces should be disbanded, when the extraordinary Occasion for which they were rais'd ceas'd, yet they perceived too late that their Condition was not binding, That they had erected a Power superiour to themselves, That the Soldiery, when they had tasted the Sweets of Authority, would not part with it, and, that even their Princes (after these temporary Concessions made to them) began to think, that ruling by an Army was a more easy, a more compendious Way of Government, then acting under the Restraints and Limitations of the Laws of their Country. And now they wear the Chains, which they put round their own Necks, and lament the Loss of that Freedom, which they unhappily consented to destroy, and which could never have been destroy'd without their Consent.

But there is no Need of fetching Arguments on this Subject from foreign Nations. Our own is too well acquainted with the Effects of continuing an armed Force in Peace, not to apprehend every Thing from it, be the Pretence never so specious.

Twould be mispending our Time, to recount the Mischiefs which have from hence happen'd to this Nation; and I will not run back to former Reigns. But I cannot forbear observing (what [Mr. Sn—b] my very good Friend near me hath already hinted) that it was the great Grievance complain'd of in the Bill of Rights, and was that from which the Revolution was to deliver us. King *William* himself, after the Peace of *Ryswick*, could not obtain above ten thousand Men, though he had then a more enterprizing, and a more powerful Prince to deal with, than any now in this Part of the World. And the Proceeding of that House of Commons must be ever justify'd by those, who

who have the least Concern for our Constitution, notwithstanding some ungrounded Insinuations, that it involv'd us in a long and expensive War. Besides, it is every Year declar'd in the Act of Mutiny and Desertion, That the keeping up a standing Army in Time of Peace is against Law; and as the Freeing us from it was one of the Ends of the Revolution, so no doubt the Preserving us for ever from an Attempt of the like Nature, was one of those innumerable glorious Advantages propos'd by the Act of Succession.

- But it hath been urg'd, That the Consent of Parliament reconciles all; and that Forces so continu'd are not to be accounted a standing Army, because they are intended to keep out a standing Army; which (with the noble Lord's Leave, [Lord M<sup>th</sup>] who makes the Distinction) is a Notion too fine, too chimerical to be maintain'd.

I know indeed it is explain'd both in the Bill of Rights and in the Act of Mutiny and Desertion, that the keeping up a standing Army in Time of Peace is illegal, only, if done without Consent of Parliament: Now this in no Sort weakens the Argument, as to the Inconvenience and Oppression, of which I am speaking. For tho' the Parliament in these declaratory Laws, seems to put in its Claim only against the Inroachments of the Crown, from whence it suppos'd such Oppressions were more likely to come, than from the Representatives of the People; yet the Consent of Parliament cannot alter the Nature of Things, cannot hinder the same Causes from producing the same Effects. An Army, tho' kept up by the Consent of Parliament, will, like other Armies, soon know its own Strength, will in Probability pursue the Dictates of Self-Preservation, and rather chuse to dissolve that Authority with which it is incompatible, than tamely submit to its own Dissolution. An Army, tho' kept up by Consent of Parliament, if it hath no Enemies Abroad, will be apt to make Depredations at Home; and I with there hath not been something of that Kind done this last Year: I with we have no Complaints from some of our own most considerable Parliamentary Corporations, of Soldiers demanding free Quarter, and insulting the chief Magistrates for exerting the Power we have lodg'd with them, and endeavouring to redress the Grievances of  
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the poor Inn-keepers and Inhabitants. Nay, the Consent of Parliament is so far from altering the Nature and Genius of Armies, that a Parliament Army (consisting of about the Number now demanded) once committed greater Outrages, and gave a deeper Wound to the Constitution, than all the Armies of the Crown have ever done; and that Army was the Creature of a Parliament which had establish'd itself. But, if we were to admit for Arguments sake, that the Consent of Parliament could make Armies more tame and ductile than they would otherwise be, I think, however, it would not be advisable for a Parliament, that intends to act rationally and agreeably either to the Principles on which his Majesty's Government or its own Power is founded, to familiarize a military Force to this free Nation. For the very Name and Terror of it would (without Oppression) awe and subdue the Spirits of the People, extinguish their Love of Liberty, and beget a mean and abject Acquiescence in Slavery.

S I R,

We have already suspended some Laws, and repealed others, to comply with the Necessities of the Administration: But pray let us not go farther, let us not go on to continue the Army, or the greatest Part of it: For so long as it is continu'd, so long is the whole Constitution suspended, or, at least, in the Mercy of those whom we arm against it.

On the 5th of *December* the House being again in a Committee on the same Affair, *Edward Jefferyes, Esq;* spoke as follows.

S I R,

I shall not waste the Time of the Committee in making an Apology for meddling in this Question; since I apprehend whatever I can yet call my own to be at Stake in the Event of it. Whether the Army shall be disbanded or continu'd in Time of Peace? Whether we shall be govern'd by the Magistrate, or the Soldier? Or, whether we shall be bond or free? are, in my Opinion, Questions of the same Importance.

I think my self justify'd in saying this, from the Examples of most Countries in *Europe*. They were once

once free; but if it be inquir'd, how, from a State of Freedom, they sunk into Slavery, it will appear, That their common Ruin has proceeded from the Continuance of regular Troops in pay, after the Occasion for which they were rais'd was over.

That this Island has retain'd its Freedom longer than the Countries on the Continent, has been imputed to its Situation, which not being so much expos'd to the Incursions of its Neighbours, there was not the like Pretence for keeping up regular Troops. But the Preservation of our Liberties to this Time, is, in my Opinion, rather to be ascrib'd to the due Sense our Forefathers had of the Danger the Publick underwent from intrusting Princes with a standing Force in Time of Peace; and also to the Measure observ'd by the House of Commons, in giving such Supplies only, as enabled the Prince to live in the full Enjoyment of his Prerogative, without putting it into his Power to affect the Liberties of the Subject.

From the first credible Account of Things in this Kingdom, down to King *Charles* the second's Time, I can find no Instance, where the Crown kept up regular Troops in Time of Peace, that of *Richard* the second excepted.

He liv'd in a tempestuous Age; he had Wars Abroad, and Commotions at Home. The first Rebellion, headed by *Wat Tyler*, was compos'd without shedding the Blood of any one of the Rebels, save *Tyler* himself: The King gave them good Words; they laid down their Arms, went Home, and were all pardon'd. Another Rebellion of the Men of *Kent* and *Essex* broke out, which occasion'd the King's raising an Army of forty thousand Men. The Rebels apply'd by Petition to have their Liberties and Franchises allow'd them. But the King spoke to these in a different Style; and told them, Slaves they were, and Slaves they should be. Five hundred of them were cut to Pieces in the Field, and fifteen Hundred of them were afterwards executed in cold Blood.

This Severity aw'd the Nation for a while. But, the Discontent of the People afterwards increasing, about the thirtieth Year of his Reign a Parliament was call'd, and to use the Historian's Words, lest I should offend any tender Ear, 'all Endeavours were us'd to procure such a Parliament, as would concur with the King's Designs.' Before they met, Forces were  
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were rais'd. ' to attend and guard the Parliament; ' which might at the same Time be an Awe upon any ' refractory Members.' Touching the Numbers of which this Army consisted, History is silent: This only we are given to know, that four thousand of them were Archers, and that many of them were *Cheshire-Men*. It is not to the present Purpose to go over the Extravagancies of that Parliament.

Into what a State Things were brought by that King's Conduct, appears from an Observation made by the same Historian, who says, ' That the King ' having thus establish'd his Power, and put himself ' beyond all Opposition, thought himself secure, and ' an absolute Prince. But it being laid upon such a ' Foundation, as begat many Discontents among the ' People, all the Fabrick prov'd weak, and was ' soon follow'd with lamentable Ruin.' When that King's Affairs grew desperate, an Oath was requir'd from the Duke of *Lancaster*, afterwards *Henry* the fourth, that he should cause the King to send Home the *Cheshire* Guard, which was accordingly done.

I observe in the Debate it has been taken for granted, That the Crown of *England* has a Right to a Number of regular Troops, under the Denomination of Guards. This is a Notion I can by no Means give into. It was not so *ab Antiquo*.

The first Guards we hear of (the Yeomen of the Guard, which were constituted by *Henry* the seventh, being of another Kind) were in *Charles* the Second's Time. That Prince immediately after his Restoration, got together a small Number of Guards, which at first seem'd to be meant only to add to the Equipage and Splendor of the Court. But it soon appear'd, that he had other Views: The Guards, by adding Men to Troops and Companies, and Troops and Companies to Regiments, were insensibly increas'd; so that in the Year 1677, they were got up to five thousand eight hundred ninety Men. Few Seditious pass'd; but they were taken Notice of in the House of Commons, and though Money was not ask'd of Parliament for their Support, yet they occasion'd a general Uneasiness.

About that Time there was a Prospect of War with *France*, on which Pretence an Army was rais'd. But the War not proceeding, an Act pass'd, which gave the King six hundred and nineteen thousand three

hundred and eighty eight Pounds for disbanding the Army. When the Parliament met again, they were told from the Throne, 'That the Forces were still kept 'on Foot for the Preservation of our Neighbours, 'who otherwise had absolutely despair'd, and for 'preserving what was left in *Flanders*; and that the 'King was confident no Body would repine at the 'Employing that Money, which was rais'd for the Disbanding of the Army, for the Continuance of it.

This did not satisfy the House, and they came to a Resolution, 'That it was necessary for the Safety of 'his Majesty's Person, and preserving the Peace of the 'Government, That all Forces, rais'd since the twenty 'ninth of September 1677, should be disbanded.' Whereupon that Parliament, which went under the Name of the Pensioner-Parliament, was dissolv'd.

The new Parliament which met on the first of *March* following, had the same Apprehensions of regular Troops. Money was given to disband them, and the Act directed, That it should be paid into the Chamber of *London*; and Commissioners of their own were appointed to see it apply'd to that Use. Whatever Diffidence of the King this might imply, I do not find that any Member lost his Liberty for Freedom of Speech on that Occasion. The Opinion that Parliament had of a standing Army, appears in the Resolution they came to, 'That the Continuance 'of standing Forces in this Nation, other than the 'Militia, was illegal, and a great Grievance and Vexation to the People.'

I shall now take Leave to consider the Arguments advanc'd for continuing sixteen thousand three hundred forty seven Men for the ensuing Year.

It is said,

*That there is a disaffected Party in the Kingdom, which makes an Army necessary,*

If this Argument will prevail, 'tis strange it has not prevail'd for six hundred Years past, since no Period within that Time can be assign'd, wherein this Argument was not as strong as in the present.

During the long Controversy between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* touching the Right of Succession (in which each Side had its Turn of being uppermost)

most) one would think it should have been natural for the prevailing Party, in order to their Security, to have insisted on the Continuance of their regular Troops, at least for a Time. There was a Pretender to the Crown, who had a strong Party in the Nation, and the Government was insecure 'till the Spirit of Rebellion was suppress'd. It might then with an Appearance of Reason have been insisted on, That the Taxes on the Disaffected should be increas'd, that those, who occasion'd the Expence, should bear the Burthen 'till the Danger was over.

Why this Sort of Reasoning did not then prevail is obvious. They saw it was unsafe to trust any Prince, even one of their own setting up, with such a Power, which, if ill apply'd, might enslave them.

Another Period of Time I shall take Notice of is, that of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. The Disaffection to her in the Beginning of it was great, occasion'd by the Reformation in Religion, and the Application of Ecclesiastical Revenues to secular Uses. Many Plots there were against her Life. *Spain* (one of the greatest Powers in *Europe* at that Time) attempted an Invasion, and a more proper Juncture could not have happen'd, wherein to have ask'd for an Army. But instead of that, the greatest Part of the Forces then got together to oppose the Invasion, consisted of Militia, and as soon as the Armado was scatter'd, the Army was disbanded. That Queen being sensible, that the true, the only Support of the Crown, was the Good-will and Affections of the People.

Another Argument brought for the Continuance of the Army is,

*That the denying it does insinuate a Distrust of his Majesty.*

How disingenuous and unparliamentary a Way of Arguing this is, let Gentlemen judge: For to draw that sacred Name into a Debate, must put every Body to Pain, who takes the other Side of the Question, in Regard it may be constru'd, that the stronger the Argument is, the greater is the Distrust.

But this Reasoning, in my Opinion, turns quite another Way, and instead of implying a Distrust, argues the greatest Regard to the Safety of his Majesty's



Person and Government. Who can answer for the Caprice of an Army, when once establish'd?

Although no Man living has a greater Esteem than my self for those honourable Gentlemen, who have with so much Bravery serv'd their Country in a military Way, nor shall any Man go farther in rewarding their Services; yet the common Experience of Mankind demonstrates, That it is not reasonable to expect an Army should be always in the same Humour. *Augustus Caesar* liv'd in great Peace and Security with the *Prætorian Bands*, which had put an End to the *Roman Liberties*; but the Case was different with his Successors, for of twenty six Emperors, no less then sixteen were pull'd to pieces by their own Soldiers. Did not the Army here in *England*, in the Times of Usurpation, if I may be allow'd to name them, in a short Space change the Government into ten several Forms? What Treatment did the Parliament, who had rais'd and supported them, meet with from them? They beset the House, repuls'd many Members who would have come in, others they dragg'd out even by the Legs, and at length they were all turn'd out, and the Doors shut up. I say this with the more Assurance, having had the Account from an honourable Person, lately dead, who was an Eye witness of it. This Army, 'tis true, (which consisted of about seventeen thousand Men) afterwards brought in King *Charles the second*. But that Prince soon disbanded them, being well aware that the same Army which brought him in, should their Minds change, might again turn him out.

This Objection, drawn from a Distrust of his Majesty, deserves another Name. 'Tis an honest, 'tis a reasonable Jealousy of the growing Power of the Crown, which those that went before us always avow'd. May it not with Parity of Reason be said, That because I will not consent, that the King shall by his Proclamation raise Money without Parliament, that this is a Distrust of his Majesty? Because I will not consent to give up *Magna Charta*, and accept of a new Patent at Pleasure, may not this likewise be call'd a Distrust of his Majesty? But suppose from an Opinion of the Virtue of the Troops; from an Opinion, that Men in Power will not make an ill Use of it; that those who may be Masters, will chuse to continue Servants; that Men under the same Circumstances

stances will not do the same Things; and that we should consent for ourselves, to deposite our Liberties in their Hands for a while; will any one say, that we have an Authority also to consent on the Behalf of those we represent? A Sum of Money, a Jewel, or other valuable Thing, is committed to my Care; I without the Owner's Consent, leave it in the Possession of another, although the Person with whom I left it, does not actually embezel the Money, or detain the Jewel, yet do I break my Trust by putting it into his Power so to do.

It is self-evident that by keeping up such a Number of Forces, who may, when they are dispos'd, controul the Power of the civil Magistrate, that the Strength and Security of our Constitution is at an End, and that we have no other Rule of Government left, than Will and Pleasure. The Notion I have of Slavery is the being subjected to the Will of another; and notwithstanding the Rod be not always on my Back, or the Dragoon in my House; yet, if it is not in my Power to prevent its being so, I am no longer free. After *Augustus* had establish'd his eight thousand regular Troops, the *Roman* Constitution was as much at an End, as it was in *Nero's* Time. Although the Tyranny was not by *Augustus* exercis'd with the like Severity it was by his Successors; yet, from the Time his Power became irresistible, the *Romans* were Slaves.

Another Argument us'd for this Number of Troops is,

*That there are no Thoughts of establishing them; but only continuing them for a Year.*

If the Notion be true, which no Gentleman in the Debate has deny'd, That the Number of disciplin'd Men now contended for, are sufficient to dictate to the greatest Number of undisciplin'd; I desire to know who shall dare to bid them go Home? 'Tis said indeed the Parliament will not provide for them: Why may not they then, as others in their Circumstances have done, provide for themselves? Is it reasonable to think, that Men will starve with Swords in their Hands?

I am sensible, that I have too much trespass'd on Gentlemens Patience. I shall say no more; but that  
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Bodies political, as well as natural, have their Periods: Governments must die as well as Men; ours is grown old and crazy; and tho' she hath surviv'd her Neighbour, yet I fear her Day approaches.

On the 7th of December Sir Thomas Hanmer spoke on the same Side as follows.

S I R,

I Cannot forbear troubling you with a few Words upon this Subject, tho' I can neither flatter myself with the Hopes of convincing any one, nor pretend to be able to offer any Thing to your Consideration, which has not in a better Manner been urg'd already. But I am truly concern'd for the Mischiefs which, I think, we are giving Way to; and if I cannot prevent them, it will be a Satisfaction to me at least to protest against them.

All Gentlemen who have spoke in this Debate, have, for their different Opinions, agreed in one Thing, to press very much the Argument of Danger; and the only Question is, on which Side the Danger lies; whether to the Government, without a military Force to support it; or to the Constitution and Liberties of *Great Britain*, from that military Force, if it be allow'd to continue in it?

As to the Dangers which threaten the Government, I think I am not willing to overlook them. But I hope we may be excus'd, if we cannot be convinc'd of Dangers, which no Man, that I hear, pretends to explain to us.

Abroad the State and Circumstances of *Europe* happen to be such, that I think it is hard to suppose a Time possible, when there shall be less Appearance or Apprehension of any immediate Disturbance to this Kingdom. The three great Powers, those which are most considerable in themselves, and of nearest Concern to us, I mean the *Empire*, *France*, and *Holland*, are so far from being at any Enmity with us, that they are all of them our fast Friends and Allies; at least we are told so, and hear very often a great deal of boasting upon that Subject, whenever the Administration of the Government is to be extoll'd, and the Merits of it are to be set forth to us. Upon those Occasions we hear of nothing, but the wise and useful Treaties which have been made, the great Influence

ence which we have acquir'd in foreign Courts and Councils, and the solid Foundations which are laid for our Security. But when, in Consequence of these great Things, we come to talk of reducing Forces, then I observe the Language is quite turn'd the other Way, then we are in the weakest and most insecure Condition imaginable, there is no Dependence upon any Thing, and we must even be thought disaffected to the Government, if we will not believe that we are surrounded on all Sides with the greatest Dangers.

But in the midst of these Contrarieties and Contradictions I think we need not be at any Loss what our Conduct ought to be; if we will but have Regard to those plain Rules and Maxims which have always been observ'd in the like Cases with that which is now before us.

It would certainly be an endless Thing, for an House of Commons to enter into the Secrets of State, and to debate upon the different Views, and Interests, and Intrigues of foreign Courts; what Jealousies are among them, and what Treaties are on Foot to reconcile them. If we take such Things into our Considerations, to guide us in Questions concerning our own Guards and Garrisons here at Home, we shall be in a Labyrinth indeed, and must be compell'd at last to put an absolute Trust in the Government, because they only know the Truth of such Matters, and from them we must be content to receive whatsoever Account they think fit to give us of them. But the only Thing proper for us to look to is, what is plain and obvious to the Sense of all Mankind, I mean, When are the Times of present Peace. There need no Refinements of Politicks to know that, and I will venture to say, that during such Times of Peace, no remote Fears, no Arguments drawn from Contingencies of what may be hereafter, have ever yet brought this Nation into a Concession so fatal to Liberty, as the Keeping up of standing Forces, when there is no other Employment for them, but to insult and oppress their Fellow Subjects. I say there has hitherto been no Precedent of that kind, and the Misfortune of this Case is, there will need but one Precedent in it; one wrong Step taken in this Particular, may put an End to all your Claims of Rights and Privileges.

And

And on the other Hand I beg it may not be taken for granted, that if we dismiss our Soldiers, we shall therefore leave ourselves naked, and void of all Protection against any sudden Danger that may arise. No, Sir, Providence has given us the best Protection, if we do not foolishly throw away the Benefit of it. Our Situation, that is our natural Protection, our Fleet is our Protection; and if we could ever be so happy as to see it rightly pursu'd, a good Agreement betwixt the King and People, uniting and acting together in one national Interest, would be such a Protection, as none of our Enemies would ever hope to break through.

It is a melancholy Thing to me to hear any other Notions of Government advanc'd here, and that his Majesty, either from his private or his general Council, should ever upon this Subject have any Thing inculcated to him, but this great Truth, That the true and only Support of an *English* Prince does and ought to consist in the Affections of his People. It is that should strengthen his Hands; it is that should give him Credit and Authority in the Eyes of other Nations, and to think of doing of it by keeping up a Number of Land Forces here at Home, such a Number as can have any Awe or Influence over the great Powers on the Continent, is, I think, one of the wildest Imaginations that ever enter'd into the Heart of Man. The only Strength of this Nation must always consist in the Riches of it; Riches must be the Fruits of Publick Liberty; and the People can neither acquire Riches, nor the King have the Use of them, but by a Government founded in their Inclinations and Affections.

If this be true, then of Consequence it follows, That whoever advises his Majesty to aim at any additional Security to himself from a standing Army, instead of increasing his Strength, does really diminish it, and undermine his true Support, by robbing him of the Hearts of his Subjects. For this I take for granted, that as there are but two Ways of Governing; the one by Force, and the other by the Affections of the People govern'd, it is impossible for any Prince to have them both. He must chuse which of the two he will stick to, for he can have but one. If he is Master of their Affections, he stands in no need of Force; and if he will make Use of Force,  
it



it is in vain for him to expect their Affections. For it is not in Nature, and it can never be brought to pass, that Men can love a Government, under which they are loaded with heavy Taxes; and pay a considerable Part of their Estates to maintain an Army, which insults them in the Possession of the rest, and can turn them out of the whole whenever they please.

With Submission therefore, the Argument is taken by the wrong End, when it is said, There are great Animosities in the Kingdom, the People are disaffected, and upon that Account there is a Necessity of keeping up an Army. It concludes much righter the other Way; that is, dismiss your Army, and give no other Cause of Suspicion, that any Part of the Constitution is to be invaded, and the People will be well-affected. Upon any other Foot than this, what Minister will ever care, whether he does right or wrong? It is not his Concern, whether the People are easy or uneasy; his Army is his Dependence: Nay, and the more by his wicked Counsels he exasperates and irritates the People, the stronger he makes his Pretence for maintaining and increasing that Army which supports him.

What I have said, I confess, goes upon a Supposition, that the Numbers contain'd in the Estimate; and in the Question before you, do make an Army formidable enough, and able to enslave this Nation; of which indeed there remains no Doubt with me. In the Manner those Forces are constituted, I think, a Prince who would wish to be arbitrary, could desire no more: and if he had all the Power in his Hands, I think, for his own sake he would keep no more.

Of what Nature the Reductions have been, other Gentlemen have so fully explain'd, and I believe it is so generally understood, that it will be needless for me to dwell upon it. But the Short of the Case is this, That out of thirty two thousand Men, thirteen Regiments only have been disbanded, which do not amount to more than five or six thousand, besides a few Invalids, which were taken from the Establishment of the Army, and put upon the Establishment of the Hospital. So that there are the Corps now subsisting of more than twenty five thousand Men, which Corps may be fill'd up to their entire Complement whenever the Government pleases; and that even without any Noise, or Notice taken



For the Case is very different in that Respect, where the Regiments are few, and those kept compleat: There, if the Numbers allow'd by Act of Parliament are exceeded, it must be by raising new Regiments, which is easily seen and known. But where the Corps are kept up with only a few Men in them, and some Recruits will always be necessary for them, there, if the Government is willing to be at the Charge, they may keep the Numbers up to what they please, and it is impossible to know when the parliamentary Standard is exceeded, and when not. Thus therefore stands our Account: In the first Place, the Publick is to pay eighteen thousand Men; in the next Place, the Number of effective Men is to be sixteen thousand three hundred forty seven; and if those are not sufficient to exercise Dominion over us, yet, in the Manner they are kept together, they are equivalent to twenty five thousand Men; the Charge is inconsiderably less, and the Terror, which is the main Thing, is not at all abated.

For the taking this dangerous Step, the only Justification I hear Gentlemen offer for themselves, the only Shelter they fly to, is the great Confidence which is to be repos'd in his Majesty's just and gracious Intentions; of those I will entertain no Doubt; I believe his Majesty is too good to be suspected of any arbitrary Designs. But yet there is a general Suspicion, which I will never be ashamed or afraid to own; because it is a Suspicion interwoven in our Constitution; it is a Suspicion upon which our Laws, our Parliament, and every Part of our Government is founded; which is, That too much Power lodg'd in the Crown, (abstracting from the Person that wears it) will at some Time or other be abus'd in the Exercise of it, and can never long consist with the natural Rights and Liberties of Mankind. And therefore whatever Opinions we have of his Majesty's Goodness, and how much soever he deserves them, we should still consider, that in this Place we are under a distinct Duty to our Country, and by that Duty we should be as incapable of giving up such an unwarrantable Trust, as his Majesty I am perswaded, would be incapable of abusing it, if he had it in his Hands. Those we represent will expect, and they ought to expect from us, that they should not only continue to enjoy what belongs to them, as *Englishmen*;

*glissmen*; but that they should hold it still by the same Tenure. Their Estates, their Lives, and their Liberties they have hitherto possess'd as their Rights; and it would be a very great and a sad Change, and such as shall never have my Consent along with it, to make them only Tenants at Will for them.



*Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain  
continu'd.*

ON the 12<sup>th</sup> of *February* the House of Commons pass'd a Bill, For the better explaining several Acts therein mention'd, for the erecting of Hospitals and Work-houses, within the City of *Bristol*, for the employing and maintaining the Poor thereof, &c. In this Act there is the following very remarkable Clause, *viz.* That the Clause of the Act 12 *Anna*, That no Person shall be capable of being Guardian for the Poor, who shall not have taken the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, as appointed by an Act 13 *Car. 2.* shall from henceforth be repeal'd, abrogated, and for ever made void. The same Day a Petition of several Merchants trading to *Sweden*, was offer'd to the House; but Mr. *Boscawen* assuring them that a Proclamation would soon be publish'd relating to that Matter, the Petition was rejected. Then a Petition of *William Widdrington*, late Lord *Widdrington*, on behalf of himself, and *Henry, Alathea, Jane, William* and *Mary* Infants, his Children by the Lady *Jane*, his late Wife, deceas'd, was presented to the House and read, praying that the House would be pleas'd to take his and his Childrens deplorable Circumstances into Consideration, and give Leave that the Clause in the Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for the Use of the Publick, whereby his Majesty will be enabled to grant some Provision to the Wives of the forfeiting Persons, might be extended to the Petitioner and his said Children. And Mr. *Boscawen* acquainted the House, That he had his Majesty's Commands to signify to them, that his Majesty had no Objection to whatsoever the House should think fit to do in this Case. Upon which the said Petition was refer'd to the Committee

of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed. Then a Motion being made, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to make such Provision for *Emely Lady Lovat*, out of the forfeited Estates in *Scotland*, as she would be entitled to, if her Husband were naturally dead: Mr. *Boscawen* likewise acquainted the House, That he had the same Direction from his Majesty in this Case as the other; whereupon it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to make Provision for *Emely Lady Lovat* accordingly. Then a Petition of *John Balfour*, *Henry Balfour*, *John Carlyair*, *Patrick Sciton*, and *Robert Rollo*, was presented to the House and read, praying, That the House, in Compassion to the Necessities of the Petitioners and their poor destitute Families, would provide for their Relief in such Manner as to them should seem meet: And Mr. *Boscawen* acquainted the House, That he had the same Directions from his Majesty in the Case of these five Gentlemen, as in the two former Cases; upon which the said Petition was order'd to be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee, and that it be an Instruction to them, That they have Power to receive a Clause for the Petitioners Relief. Then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and made some farther Progress in the said Bill.

The same Day the King being in Council, an Order was made for the following Proclamation, for allowing the Importation of *Swedish* Iron from all Places other than from the Dominions of *Sweden*.

#### GEORGE R.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with *Sweden*, for the Reasons therein contain'd, it is, amongst other Things, enacted, That it should and might be lawful for us, by one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, to be issued at any Time or Times before the 20th Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1717, to prohibit and restrain all and every Person and Persons, Native and Foreigners, Bodies politick and corporate whatso-



ever, to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by way of Merchandize, into Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of Sweden, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of Sweden, being mixt or unmixt with the Goods of any other Country, or such particular Goods, Wares, or Commodities of Sweden, or of any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of Sweden, mixt or unmixt, as aforesaid, except as is therein excepted, as in such Proclamation or Proclamations should be enumerated, describ'd, and forbidden, for and during such Time and Times, not exceeding one Year, to be reckon'd from the 20th Day of March 1716, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties in the said Act mention'd, and in such Manner and Form as in and by such Proclamation and Proclamations respectively should be prescrib'd. And whereas by our Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the 2d Day of March 1716, we did, under the Penalties in the said Act, prohibit and forbid all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies politic and corporate whatsoever, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the 20th Day of March 1717, amongst other Things, to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by way of Merchandize, into Great Britain, Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of Sweden, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of Sweden, other than such of the said Goods, Wares, or Commodities, which were, or at any Time or Times, on or before the 15th Day of April 1717, should be laden or put on Board any Ship or Vessel in Sweden, or other foreign Parts, to be brought into Great Britain, Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, unless we should think fit, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the said 20th Day of March 1717, by our Royal Proclamation, to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of Sweden, or to alter the Prohibitions therein contain'd. Now we judging it may be convenient for the present, to alter the Prohibitions in our said recited Proclamation contain'd, in Manner herein after mention'd, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby



hereby declare, That it shall and may be lawful for any of our Subjects to import Swedish Iron into Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, in any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels whatsoever, which shall truly and without Fraud belong only to the People of Great Britain or Ireland; or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and whereof the Master and three fourths at least of the Mariners shall be British, from any Place or Places whatsoever, other than from the Kingdom of Sweden, or from any of the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the King of Sweden, at any Time or Times before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which shall be after the said 20th Day of March 1717, any Thing in our said recited Proclamation contain'd to the Contrary thereof notwithstanding, unless we shall think fit, within the Time aforesaid, to alter this our Royal Proclamation. Given at our Court at St. James's the 13th Day of February 1717. In the fourth Year of our Reign.

Feb. 14. A Petition of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, was presented to the House and read, praying, That the Duties which have been appropriated to the fifty new Churches, may not be apply'd to the rebuilding of any of the old ones. But this Petition was rejected.

Feb. 15. A Petition of the Lady Phillippa Standish, Daughter to the most noble Henry late Duke of Norfolk, deceased, Margaret Thornton, Frances Dalton, Mary Hodgson, Dorothy Halsen, Anne Walton, and Elizabeth Shaftes, on Behalf of themselves and others under the same unhappy Circumstances, was presented to the House and read, praying, That the House would commiserate their deplorable Circumstances, and give Leave that the Clause in the said Bill, whereby his Majesty will be enabled to grant some Support to the Petitioners, may be extended to the Support of their Children after the Decease of their Mothers. And Mr. Boscawen acquainted the House, That Application having been made to his Majesty, he had receiv'd his Majesty's Commands to acquaint the House, That his Majesty had no Objection, if this House should think fit to give the Petitioners Relief: Whereupon it was order'd, That the said Petition be