

pointed to hinder the Officers of the Parliament to affix it in Writing in any other Parts, but within the Palace; whereupon the Parliament came the 21st of June to the following Resolution:

THis Day, June 21, 1718, the King's Council having signify'd to the Court that they had something to communicate, the Chambers were assembled, and the King's Council being come in, they said; That the Lord Regent had put into their Hands an Arrest of the Council, with a Letter seal'd up directed to them, which they were commanded to deliver to the Assembly, and let them know that it was not in their Power to print their Arrest. The King's Council being withdrawn, and the Matter taken into Debate, as also upon what was necessary to be done for the Execution of the Arrest of Yesterday, &c. it was resolv'd, That the King's Council shall immediately repair to the Palace Royal, and return to the Regent the Arrest of Council with the seal'd Letter; with a Declaration, that it was not read by the Court, because they were not acquainted with such kind of Arrests. The Court farther charg'd the King's Council, that they this Day cause written Copies of the Arrest of Yesterday to be fix'd up throughout the whole Palace, &c. And order'd that like Copies shall be sent in a few Days throughout all the Jurisdiction of Paris, &c. And that Commissioners of the Court shall be nam'd to cause the same Arrest to be publicly proclaim'd by Word of Mouth in all the Markets to Morrow, which is Market-Day, and especially the Prohibition therein contain'd concerning the new Species, &c.

The same Day another Arrest of the Council of State was publish'd, and is as follows:

IT having been represented to the King, being in his Council, that many Differences are arisen on Account of the Edict of the Month of May, register'd in the Court of the Mint, which ordains the coining of new Species of Gold and Silver, and the Prices at which they shall be current, and receiv'd in Payments; and that many Law-suits, Differences, and Disputations may arise, within the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of Paris, which has contradicted the said Edict by it's Arrest of Yesterday: Which Arrest

has been destroy'd and annull'd by the Arrest of the Council of State of the same Day, and it being necessary to provide against that Arrest; his Majesty being in his Council, with the Advice of the Duke of Orleans, Regent, has revok'd, and doth revoke, by himself and his said Council, all the Processes, Differences, and Disputes, mov'd, and to be mov'd, in the Parliament of *Paris*, and in it's Jurisdiction, by Reason of, and in Execution of, the said Edict; his Majesty making most expresse Inhibition and Prohibition to the Parties to proceed any where but before his said Council, and to the said Parliament of *Paris*, and its Jurisdictions, to take Cognizance of the same upon Pain of Nullity. Ordain'd that the present Arrest shall be read, publish'd, and fix'd up every where, that no Body may be ignorant of it. Done in the King's Council of State, (his Majesty being present) held at *Paris*, the 21st Day of *June*, 1618.

Sign'd

THELYPEAUX.

The next Day being the 22d, a Messenger of those commonly call'd *de la Chainé*, because of a Chain they wear, was sent to the Greffier or Chief of the Parliament, to whom he deliver'd this last Arrest; but the Parliament refus'd to accept the same. On the 25th the said Arrest was transmitted to them with Letters Patent, with Orders to register the same; whereupon the Parliament resolv'd to make of it an Article in their Remonstrances, which Monsieur *de Mesmes*, first President, accompany'd by several Members of the said Parliament, presented to the King on the 27th of *June*, and are as follows.

S I R,

AT the Time that your Parliament could ardently wish to appear before your Majesty, only to admire all the Perfections which it has pleas'd God so liberally to bestow upon you, that early Penetration which renders you capable to understand in so tender an Age Matters which are commonly reserv'd for riper Years; that Grace and Comeliness which attend your Majesty in all your Actions, your Parliament find themselves oblig'd, in order to discharge the most essential of their Duties, to bring to the Foot of the Throne of your Majesty the just Uneasiness of all the

the Orders of your Kingdom, about an Edict concerning the general Recoining of the Species, which will impoverish all such of your Subjects as are rich or easy in their Fortunes, without relieving the Poor, who are so numerous. We have in this Affair, Sir, no other Object than the Service of your Majesty, and the Good of your People. We have besides in View, to avoid the just Reproaches which your Majesty would doubtless cast one Day upon us, if we should remain silent on the most important Occasion that may offer in the whole Course of your Minority.

The Parliament has no other Authority but what has been granted to them by the Kings your Majesty's Predecessors, and that Authority ought never to be employ'd, but for causing the Ordinances of our Kings to be executed. We are oblig'd besides to do whatever is in our Power, for maintaining a good Order in the Kingdom, procuring publick Tranquillity, and representing, upon proper Occasions, to your Majesty the Want and Uneasiness of your Subjects, as we do this Day, by most humble and respectful Remonstrances. We do not know any other Way to intercede in Favour of a People, who have given, on so many Occasions, undoubted Proofs of their Affection for the King your great Grandfather, and who carry to so high a Degree their respectful and tender Love for your Majesty, that we can scarce hope to distinguish our selves in that Respect from the rest of your Subjects.

The most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, which we take the Liberty to bring to the Foot of the Throne of your Majesty, consist in two Points; the first relates to the Manner, in which the Edict in Question has been made publick; and the second relates to the Inconveniencies that would attend the different Disposition of that Edict, if your Majesty, mov'd with our Reasons and Motives, did not order the Revocation thereof.

To begin with the first: We dare say, that it is not only the Interest of all your Majesty's Subjects, but also your own, that your Will and Intention be transmitted to your People by the ordinary Ways, which are the Registering and Publication in Parliament, to be sent afterwards to the Bailiwicks of its Jurisdiction. That necessary Formality for promulgating a Law, cannot be supply'd by any other Tribunal, especially

especially in Relation to an Edict, which implies not only a general Regulation of Policy, and concerns the Commerce both at home and abroad, and in general the whole State; but contains also some Dispositions concerning the State Bills, which would set the Pretensions of the Parliament beyond all Question, altho' the Right of deliberating about the Regulation of the Coin should not appear so indisputable and so well establish'd, not only before, but also since the Erection of the Chamber of the Mint into a Sovereign Court, which was in the Year 1551. It is from that Time we take the Liberty to alledge some Examples to your Majesty, that we may trouble you as little as possible.

November 15, 1571, an Edict concerning Coin directed to the Parliament, which was consider'd during several Sittings. *In 1577*, an Edict concerning Coin consider'd in Parliament. *In 1577*, a Remonstrance of the Parliament concerning an Edict directed to them, about a general Reformation of the Coin. *Aug. and Sept. 1609*, an Edict consider'd in Parliament concerning the Coin. *Dec. 1614*, an Edict about Coin consider'd in Parliament. *March 1635*, an Edict concerning Coin consider'd in Parliament. *June 1656*, a Declaration concerning the Currency, Weight, and Value of the Species, sent to the Parliament, in Consequence of their Remonstrances, which they had repeated four Times about the Question, Whether the Cognizance of Matters relating to Coin did belong to them? This last Instance is so much the more important, because it contains a Fact that happen'd in the Reign of the late King your Majesty's Great Grandfather, several Years after his Majority, and after an ample and exact Discussion of the Rights of the Parliament, of which the King was pleas'd to inform himself in so authentick a Manner.

If the Parliament is so highly concern'd in this Matter, that your Majesty, Monsieur the Regent, nor the Publick, cannot suspect them to have made any Step in the least contrary to the Submission they will always have for the Royal Authority, they hope they may be allow'd to represent to your Majesty, that in the Arrests they have given on this Occasion, they have only follow'd the Precedents found in their Registers; and we have the Satisfaction, that the late King did not look upon what was transacted in Parliament in the

the Year 1652, about Coin, as an Invasion of his Authority.

In *January*, 1652, the Parliament gave two Arrests, conformable to the Requisition of the Attorney General: By the first, the Value of the Species was provisionally fix'd, and it was forbidden to utter them at a higher Rate; which Arrest was order'd to be read, publish'd, and sent to the Bailywicks of their Jurisdiction: By the 2d, which was a Consequence of the first, a Contestation before the Council about the raising the Species, was order'd to be brought before them.

In 1688, the late King order'd, that the first Greffier of the Parliament, and the principal Clerk of that Office, should, in the Presence of four Counsellors of the Court of Parliament, bring to the Chancellor the Minutes of ~~ten~~ Arrests as his Majesty order'd to be suppress'd. We have the Original of the verbal Process of the Chancellor, and the 4 Counsellors aforesaid, which sets forth at large the Arrests which his Majesty was willing should remain in the Registers of the Parliament, whereby it appears, that the two Arrests of *January*, 1652, are by Name excepted from such as were to be suppress'd, and we have the Minutes thereof. We conjure your Majesty to be perswaded, that we in Conscience believe ourselves to be oblig'd, for the Good of your Service, to act as we do at present.

This Affair is of so great Consequence, that we cannot forbear to set before your Majesty the Example of one of the most powerful and best Kings that has govern'd this Kingdom.

Henry the Great having made, in 1609, a general Regulation for the Coin of the Kingdom, the Parliament, after having taken all the necessary Informations, represented to the King how prejudicial this Edict would prove to the State; and we find in our Registers, the Answer made to the Parliament by the Chancellor, on the King's Part; which I (the first President) have copied my self after the Original, that nothing might be alter'd.

Monsieur the Chancellor told Monsieur the President *Seguier*, and Monsieur the President *Molle*, whom he sent for by the King's Order, that he had given an Account to the King of what had been done concerning the Edict about Coin, and had represented

sented the Reasons upon which the Court of Parliament had refus'd to verify the same; and in particular, that the Weakening of the Standard of the Coin had been, as it appears by History, always revok'd, because of the ill Consequence that ensu'd thereupon; and that at last the King had been made sensible of the Reasons of the Parliament, to which *M. de Sully* had contributed, and that his Majesty had said thereupon, That he had not made that Edict to get any Thing by it, but only, because he thought it was for the Good of his People; but that since it was not found to be so, he took in good Part those Reasons, and would no more hear of it; that he revok'd the same, and desir'd, in Order to prevent all Disorders about Coin, that proper Persons might meet, to make such Regulations as should appear necessary. Whereupon the Chancellor added, That not doubting but the Parliament would be satisfied therewith, he desir'd them to name some Deputies of their own, which they did, and thank'd the King for the same, &c.

The Parliament hopes, that your Majesty will take into your Consideration this great Instance. A King who was a Conqueror, and the Darling of his People, does not refuse, in an advanc'd Age, to yield to the Reasons which his Parliament laid before him; he acknowledges that he has been deceiv'd, and retracts and revokes an Edict as soon as he is satisfy'd, that it is prejudicial to the State.

We fear we have too much enlarg'd on this first Article, but hope your Majesty will forgive us, upon Account of the Importance of the Matter. We have but one Word to add in respect to the Court of the Mint: That Court by their Erection have no other Right than to take Cognizance of what concerns the Work and Coining of the Species, the Decision whereof is left unto them; but they have no manner of Jurisdiction upon the Differences that may happen to arise between your Subjects upon Account of the Payments and Reimbursements in new Species, and less still in regard to the State-Bills, mention'd in the Edict. As to the Inconveniences that attend the said Edict, they are numberless; the Commerce in general, both at Home and Abroad, would suffer thereby an irreparable Loss,

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The Undertakers of Manufactures in *France* will not be able to support their Works, as well through the great Price Provisions and other Necessaries for Life begin to be advanc'd to, as by reason of the Largeness of the Wages they must for that Reason be oblig'd to give to their Workmen. 'Tis very well known, that the Manufactures of Cloth have been carry'd in *France* to that Point of Perfection, as to exceed Cloth made in foreign Countries; and it is as notorious, that we want foreign Wool to mix with our own, which Expence our Workers will not be able to bear, without raising the Price of their Goods one third. We shall thereby have the Grief to see our skilful Workmen going into foreign Countries; and every Body knows, that the relieving of such a Loss must be the Work of whole Ages.

As to our Trade with Foreigners, the Loss is still more visible; the intrinsic Value of a Mark of Silver is 27 Livres almost in all Parts of *Europe*, and it would be advanc'd in *France* by the last Edict to 60; so that we shall be oblig'd to pay 60 Livres for any Thing we shall buy, whereof the Value will only be 27; and when Foreigners buy any Thing of us, it will cost them only 27 Livres to pay us 60.

The new Edict seems to have in View the acquiring and paying of the State-Bills, and yet the Bearer thereof does not only lose them entirely, but loses also a considerable Portion of the Money, which he carries to the Mint with his Bills. One who has State-Bills to the Value of 2000 Livres, carries them to the Mint with 125 Marks of Silver, which, at 40 Livres per Mark, make 5000 Livres, and receives back 7000 Livres in new Species, which weigh only 116 Marks, and consequently he loses 9 Marks of his Silver, and all his State-Bills; and this after they have suffer'd such Diminutions, and after the King has made them his own Debt. Such who have not State-Bills, and shall carry to the Mint old Species to have new ones, will be still greater Losers; for when they shall carry 1000 Livres to the Mint, which weigh 25 Marks, they will receive only 16 Marks and two Thirds.

The Reimbursement which the Owners of Contracts of Constitution (Rents, Annuities, Interest) will be forc'd to receive, will oblige them to consent to reduce their Contracts to so low an Interest, as will

occasion the Loss of one Third of their Revenue, or to buy Lands or Houses at double their Value; inſomuch, that the Ediſt in queſtion will prove a ſevere Tax upon all the Subjects of your Maſteſty, in which will be included ſuch who by their Birth and Imployments ought to be undoubtedly exempted from the ſame.

There is another Article which appears to us to deſerve, if poſſible, ſtill a more particular Attention. 'Tis the perſonal Intereſt of your Maſteſty; your Revenue, Sir, will be leſſen'd one Third, in receiving the ſame Sum; for ſuppoſing for Example, that your Maſteſty receive 60000 Marks of Silver, you will receive for the future but 40000. What an Expence will it therefore be to your Maſteſty, when you ſhall think it neceſſary, for the Good of your State, to make Remittances into foreign Countries? What Diminution in the Produce of your Farms, through the Interruption of Commerce and the Diminution of the Conſumption of Goods?

What augments our Grief is, that not only your Maſteſty will not be benefited by the Loſs which will fall upon your Subjects, but that Foreigners will not only make a vaſt Profit by the Difference between the inſinſick Value and the current Price of our Coin. We ſay, beſides this Profit, they will infallibly counterfeit the Species, which they have never fail'd to do, even when the Profit by it was not near ſo great.

The Sovereign has the Right alone to coin Money in his Dominions; but it is not his Effigies that gives the Value to the ſame: It is only a Security to the Publick, that the Species are worth the Price at which they are utter'd, that they are of ſuch a Weight, and of ſuch a Fineneſs; but it is the Matter it ſelf that makes the Value thereof. Therefore we ſee in our Hiſtories, that the Cuſtom was to make no Alteration of the Price or Value of Gold and Silver, without firſt ſending to the principal Towns of the Kingdom, to give in large Inſtructions and Memorials drawn up by People experienc'd in Matters relating to Coin, that they might conſider thereof; it being reaſonable, ſays the Hiſtorian, That as Things relating to Coin concern every Body, they may be reſolv'd by a common and unanimous Conſent of the Nation. We find accordingly ſeveral admirable Regulations concerning Coin, deliberated and concluded in the general

ral Assemblies of the States; so considerable has this Affair been thought.

One of our most famous Authors goes farther, and says, in his *Treatise of the Mint Right*, That Coin is a Dependency of the Law of Nations, and that it is necessary that the Prince should proportion the Value of his Coin to that of his Neighbours, for otherwise his Subjects could not trade with them.

Lastly, Sir, our Consciences oblige us to represent to your Majesty, that whenever there has been a raising of the Coin, the State has always suffer'd a considerable Loss thereby: That our Kings have almost always been pleas'd to hearken to the just Complaints, that their Subjects have had the Honour to lay before them with the profound Respect and Submission due from them.

Be mov'd, Sir, with what your Parliament, sincerely affected with Love for your sacred Person, with Respect and Submission to your Will, and forc'd by their Duty to make this Step, has had the Honour to tell your Majesty.

A new Fact, which happen'd on Saturday last, obliges us to represent to your Majesty, that the Evocation or Order contain'd in your Letters Patent for bringing Matters contain'd therein before your Council, which was brought by your Command to your Parliament, cannot be put in Execution. Although we are oblig'd to maintain the sacred Trust of Justice, such as it has been entrusted to us by our Kings, yet being in this Particular more concern'd for the Interest of your Subjects than our own, permit us, Sir, to have the Honour to represent to you, that out of an hundred Disputes and Contestations, which happen in the Provinces, there is scarce above ten brought before the Parliament, the others being determin'd upon the Spot, by the Wisdom of the ordinary Judges; and if this Evocation or Order should take Place, your Subjects would be oblig'd to come from the most remote Parts of *Auvergne* and *Poitou*, to the Council, to obtain Justice. That Inconveniency is too plain to enlarge farther thereupon before your Majesty, whose Pardon we most humbly beg, for having detain'd you so long.

These are, Sir, the most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, which were thought necessary to be presented to your Majesty, by your most humble, most

Obedient, most faithful, and most affectionate Subjects and Servants, holding your Court of Parliament.
Sign'd,

GILBERT.

The King having signify'd by the Keeper of the Seal, that he would cause their Remonstrances to be examin'd, and signify to them his Intentions, the first President and other Deputies were sent for the 2d of *July*, and the Lord-keeper deliver'd unto them, in the King's Name, the following Answer.

THE King has caus'd the Remonstrances of his Parliament to be examin'd, has very graciously receiv'd them, and has been well pleas'd to see their Submission therein. He shall receive with Pleasure the Advices that are given him, provided they tend not to share or limit his Authority. The Edicts have no need of Registering to give them the Force of Law. The Authority of the Law is in the Person of the Legislator, and the Registering serves only to publish and notify by the Courts. the Edicts to the Jurisdictions that are subordinate to them: There are divers Examples of Edicts and Letters Patents address'd to the Bailiwicks and Seneschalcies inferior to Parliament.

The Debts of the State being contracted by the State, ought to be discharg'd by those who compose it: It ill becomes certain Persons to pretend, that by their Rank and Dignities they ought to be exempt from contributing to it. The Edict in question has been maturely examin'd: 'Tis the best Means that can be found for discharging the Debts of the State. It does not oppress the Publick; but those only who contract for their private Profit by obligatory Acts. It relieves the Debtors by encreasing their Revenues, and the Price of the Lands which are the principal Part of the Revenues of the State: Besides, it facilitates the Payment of the Impositions, as appears by the Receipt in the Month of *June*, which is much above the other Months.

It were to be wish'd that the Examples cited by the Parliament, and the Times which produc'd them, were bury'd in eternal Oblivion.

In short, the King forbids all Assemblies tending to a Want of Submission, and all Convocations that
assemble

assemble without his Royal Permission. He commands the Registring of the Letters Patents upon the Arrest of the Council, by which the Cognizance of the Differences relating to the Coin is refer'd to the Council of State; and his Majesty will take the necessary Measures that those Disputes and Differences may speedily be decided, to the End that his Subjects may not suffer by them.

The Parliament was not well pleas'd with this Answer; but appointed a Committee to search their Registers, to know whether there was any Precedent in Relation to the Registring of the Arrest of Council and Letters Patent order'd by the King: But they could find no Precedent of any one Instance of the Registring any Arrest, by which the Cognizance of Affairs, which naturally belong to their Tribunal, is taken from them. Upon this they resolv'd to send another Deputation to the King, with new Remonstrances; but when they waited upon the Regent to know when the King would be attended by their Deputies, they were answer'd, That his Majesty would not be fatigu'd with Audiences of this Nature; and if they had any Thing to propose, they might do it in Writing. Some Members of the Assembly, who distinguish'd themselves in these Disputes by an extraordinary Zeal for the Authority of the Parliament, propos'd, That the Parliament should go on Foot in their Formalities to the King's Palace, and desire to be admitted to Audience; and if they were refus'd, then that all the Dukes and Peers should be summon'd to attend in Parliament, to consider what was proper to be done in the present Conjunction; but this Proposal was reject'd; lest it should be interpreted as a Step towards promoting Insurrections and a Civil War. However, they have forbid all their Officers to receive any of the new Species, and have forbid all the Notaries to pass any Acts of Obligation, or others, in which the Payments shall be stipulated to be made in the new Coin.

Thus stands this grand Affair at present, which has given much Uneasiness to the Regent: But it being impossible to retrieve the publick Credit, so long as the State-Bills continue to cause a Stagnation of the ready Money, that Prince seems fully bent to cause this

this new Edict concerning the Coin to be put in Execution, as the only Means to sink the State-Bills; tho' the Parliament are of a contrary Opinion, and take the Remedy to be worse than the Disease.



HOLLAND.

ON the 15th of May Earl Cadogan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty arriv'd at the *Hague*, and on the 8th of June N. S. being the King his Master's Birth-day, he made his publick Entry, which was very magnificent, and being arriv'd at the House of Prince *Maurice*, the usual Place of Entertainment of all foreign Ministers, their High-Mightinesses sent a solemn Deputation to his Excellency, consisting of eight of their Members, of whom the Baron de *Wynbergen* was one, and made the following Compliment to his Excellency.

My Lord,

TIS with very great Pleasure and Satisfaction we now see ourselfes honour'd with sufficient Power to testify to you the special Joy and sensible Pleasure of their High-Mightinesses the States-General of the united Provinces, to see you so happily arriv'd at their Court, after that solemn and more than magnificent Entry, which you have now made here, with such extraordinary and sumptuous Splendor, as more and more convinces their High-Mightinesses, of the Affection already experienc'd, of the inviolable Friendship, and the most perfect Attachment, of the worthiest Prince upon Earth that sways a Scepter, (viz. your Master the King of Great Britain) to this Republick.

On the other Hand, my Lord, we think we may venture to assure you beforehand, That no other Person could ever be chosen fitter or more agreeable to their High-Mightinesses than your self; considering your Excellency's personal Merit, on how many Occasions your well-known Bravery distinguish'd itself during the whole Course of the last War, in an infinite Number of heroick Actions and glorious Expeditions for Defence of these happy Provinces, and the Good of our dearest Country; and with how much Zeal your Excellency in this Time of Peace espouses the

Interests

Interests of this State, in that extraordinary Embassy which your Excellency comes with to their High-Mightinesses.

But what farther raises the Glory of this great and illustrious Day, is, that we may have likewise the Honour to celebrate this, the happy and ever memorable Day of his Britannick Majesty's Birth, upon which we congratulate your Excellency with all our Hearts: Earnestly beseeching the Almighty, that he would be pleas'd to pour his most precious Blessings upon his Majesty's sacred Person, and all his illustrious Family, for the Security of his faithful Subjects dear Liberties, and for the Defence of the holy and pure Religion of his glorious Ancestors; to continue a Life so useful and advantageous to all Europe to a long Tract of Years; and finally, that God would be pleas'd to transmit the Crown of his Majesty's Kingdoms to the Heads of his remotest Posterity, 'till the End of Time.

To which his Lordship answer'd as follows:

I Am extreamly oblig'd to their High-Mightinesses for the special Honour done me. I most humbly thank you their Deputy, for your obliging Compliment, and cannot but testify my singular Esteem for the Persons who accompany you on the same Account.

I can assure you from the King my Master, that the fundamental Rule and constant Maxim of his Government will always be to contribute voluntarily to the Service of this State, as far as shall be in his Power; and if he ever alters his Designs, it will be to tie more firmly the Bands of his Friendship with their High-Mightinesses, for whom he has so great a Value.

I esteem myself happy in being employ'd to this glorious End, and shall exert all my Zeal and Abilities in Consequence of the Express Commands of my Master, to espouse the Interest of this famous Republick as heartily as his own, in order to obtain the End propos'd and so much desir'd.

On the 11th of June his Lordship was introduc'd with the usual Ceremonies to his publick Audience of the States-General, to whom he made the following Speech.

High

High and Mighty Lords.

THE King my Master having nothing so much at Heart, as the cultivating and maintaining the most strict Friendship with this Republick, has thought fit to renew the Assurances of it to your High-Mightinesses in a publick and solemn Manner; and has done me the Honour to chuse me to give them to you in his Name.

It is with infinite Satisfaction, High and Mighty Lords; that I now acquit myself of his Majesty's Orders, by acquainting your High-Mightinesses, that the fundamental Maxim of his Reign will be always to preserve that perfect Union which is establish'd between his Majesty and this State; and even to tie closer, if possible, the Bands of so happy an Alliance, no less useful for maintaining the due Ballance in Europe, and the Support of the Protestant Religion, than it is necessary for the Good of his Majesty's Kingdoms and of this Republick, whose Interests are always inseparable: A Maxim so essential to the Welfare of each State, that none can offer at the least Violation of it without being an Enemy to both.

And as the King my Master makes his principal Glory and Grandeur consist in the Happiness of his People, and in making them enjoy a solid Peace and perfect Tranquillity; he has not ceas'd since his Accession to the Crown, to seek by all Manner of Ways to preserve and secure the Repose of Europe: And he does not doubt that your High-Mightinesses, having the same Views, will concur in so great a Work, and that you will join with him, for compassing an End so salutary and so desirable, and which alone can secure the Peace we enjoy.

May your High-Mightinesses enjoy that Peace many Years! May you abundantly reap the Fruits you propose to your selves by it! And may your Grandeur, Prosperity, and Power, augment more and more, and have no other End than that of the World!

In our last Register we took Notice of a Project that had been concerted between the Courts of Great Britain and France, for Accommodation of the Differences between the Emperor and the King of Spain; and of the Endeavours that were us'd to bring the States-General into that Scheme. On the other Hand, the Marquess of Beretti Landi, the Spanish Embassador at the Hague, us'd all Methods to dissuade them from entering into that Alliance. To this Purpose he presented

presented the following Memorial in *June* last to their High-Mightinesses.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King my Master, understanding that a Project of Accommodation betwixt his Majesty and the Arch-Duke has been communicated to your Lordships, in the Name of their Majesties, the Kings of *France* and *Great Britain*, with Advice, that the Arch-Duke has already accepted it; that the States-General are invited to come into it, and also that the two Crowns abovemention'd have invited the States in another Conference to enter into the Quadruple Alliance; I am come hither most humbly to shew your Lordships, that as his Catholick Majesty wishes the publick Repose, as much as *France* and *England*, he will not be averse to enter into a Negotiation for attaining to such a pious and desirable End.

But nevertheless, as the Project of Peace presented to your Lordships is altogether prejudicial to the Interest, and still more to the Honour of his Majesty, and that all the World may perceive 'tis not capable to confirm that publick Tranquillity which ought to be its Object, and that the Proposal of the Quadruple Alliance should be a Consequence of it, his Majesty hopes the States-General will, notwithstanding all Instances to the contrary, forbear entering into any of the said Engagements, which may give Uneasiness to his Majesty, and which at the same Time he believes not to have deserv'd at your Lordship's Hands, by the good Correspondence which is betwixt himself and this illustrious Republick, of which there needs no other Evidence than the publick and particular Testimonies of your Provinces and Towns, as to his generous and cordial Manner of acting towards you; and which he is not only willing to continue, but also to increase on all Occasions that may offer, wherein his Majesty may entirely favour you.

Do me the Honour, my Lords, to allow me to remonstrate to you, for the Discharge of my Duty, (and which besides you know very well) that you are not in the Alliance which *England* made with the Arch-Duke, and for which I congratulate you; and dare almost believe that it is not agreeable to the Interest of any one whatever. Besides, tho' the Answer that might be made to me thereupon, being not seasonable,

ble, cannot perhaps confess this Truth at present; I must also say the Lords the State-General are not Guarantees of the Neutrality of *Italy*, (as the Crowns of *France* and *England* have alledg'd them to be.) And you know moreover, that the Duration of that Guaranty is a very disputable Point, with Respect to the Time of its Execution; and, in short, one of the Tokens that you are not engag'd in it, is, That you have not own'd nor acknowledg'd in the said Treaty any Article to which the other Powers have given their Consent. Your Lordships, in short, have not been consulted upon the Project of Peace unexpectedly sent you; and you cannot but plainly perceive that your Concurrence is demanded to Things agreed upon, and despotically concluded by themselves alone; Circumstances which I ought to leave to your superior Prudence and Inquiry, and whether this can ever oblige you to concur therewith, since you cannot in this Affair take such a Step (I beg Pardon for the Expression) as is agreeable to the Figure of a Sovereign State. You enjoy, my Lords, the Favour of the good and solid Friendship of the Catholick King in your Commerce with *Spain* and the *Indies*; and since the Peace, his Majesty has not done you the least Damage, nor will he do it in Time to come, but will maintain and protect you in all the Advantages you reap from it, and now solemnly promises you this by me.

Therefore his Majesty cannot believe, that the Lords the States General will enter into an Affair, which, for the Reasons abovemention'd, they are not at all oblig'd to do; but as without doubt your Desires and Vows ought to be for the publick Repose, his Catholick Majesty has the same very much at Heart; the Motions of his Armies last Year were wholly design'd for that End, hoping that while he undertook to repress the Infractions and Insults of the Court of *Vienna*, it would at last rouse up in God's Name all the Princes in *Europe*, to see the Necessity of fixing a better Balance and Security for the publick Peace, as to which it appear'd they did not take timely Precautions when there was such great Need of doing it: His Majesty will not only willingly enter into a Negotiation to find out and concert such just and convenient Means as may obtain it; but I am to assure you, that the good Offices, especially of the Lords the States-General, will always be agreeable to him, provided

vided they keep within the Bounds of interposing only their good Offices; because his Majesty is willing to believe, that you will always act an impartial Part, as well at *Madrid* as *Vienna*, and every where else where there is Occasion for it; and perswades himself, that in this Case you will weigh every Thing in the Balance of Honour and Justice; and he will, (if you think fit) with the Participation of *France*, *England*, and *Vienna*, consider of reasonable Methods to please all Parties.

Your Lordships, perhaps, are not ignorant that his Royal Highness the Regent of *France* endeavours to meliorate the Terms of the Project, and that the King of *Great Britain* has signify'd his Intentions to do the same. 'Tis true, it is said that the Court of *Vienna* may reject the Project, if it be any Way alter'd, and that the Arch-Duke may complain that they have not given him all that he demanded in *Italy*.

'Tis very probable that he knew the Contents of the Project before it was publish'd; but 'tis evident on the other Hand, that whatever Inconveniencies might result from it to the King of *Spain*, his Majesty knew not the least Syllable of it. What Disparity and what Satisfaction on the one Side, and what Surprise on the other!

But you must not believe, my Lords, that tho' his Majesty has signify'd his Willingness to treat of Peace, he will ever agree to quit *Sardinia*, which is his Point of Honour.

Shall I be allow'd, my Lords, to reason a little on this Subject? The Arch-Duke himself has given us a very good Example, in the Treaty which he is to make with the *Turks*; for now they talk of a Congress at *Pessowitz*, that Prince will not quit one Inch of Ground that he has got in *Hungary*, in which God bless him, for it rejoyces us, because the Christian Religion will be extended farther on that Side; and to contribute towards it, the King of *Spain*, notwithstanding all political Considerations to the contrary, did, as a Proof of his heroic Intentions, send two Years ago a very strong Squadron, which sav'd *Corfu*. It is also affirm'd from all Parts, that the Arch-Duke is dispos'd to re-obtain for the *Venetians* all that the *Turks* have taken from them. It wou'd seem to me that the Court of *Vienna* ought to observe that we follow their Steps; since they will not only retain

what they have taken from the Infidels, but judge it their Interest to force them to restore what they have taken from a Christian Republick, the Arch-Duke's Ally. If this Example deserves it, I would most humbly intreat you to reflect upon it.

But, to conclude, having advanc'd to you* that his Catholick Majesty expects, and is fully perswaded that this Potent, Illustrious, and just Republick will engage in nothing against him, I think I have with that Brevity which the Nature of such a Memorial requires, represented to you as much as possible, that it is agreeable to the Welfare of all *Europe*. And his Majesty hopes that the Kings of *France* and *Great Britain*, when they farther consider it, will also have the Goodness to believe so; and likewise that to demand of you to enter into no Engagement, contrary to the Requests and equitable Intentions of his Catholick Majesty, either by adhering to the Project, or consenting to the Quadruple Alliance, is agreeable to the true Interest of the United Provinces, and to the good Correspondence which you ought to preserve with a Monarch who never gave you the least Cause of Displeasure, and who is still willing to enter into a Negotiation for a good Peace, hoping that God will inspire all Parties, so as this universal Comfort may be obtain'd. This is what his Majesty desires, and 'tis certain that you desire the same; therefore I conjure you, my Lords, to believe me, and I shall be indebted to you for this generous Confidence, that your good Offices with his Majesty, and which you may also employ with the said other Powers, if you think fit, cannot but be very acceptable to his Catholick Majesty, since that great King persists in the former gracious Offers, which he order'd him to make to your Lordships, in the Memorial I had the Honour to present to you the 21st of *Sept.* last. Sign'd,

Marquess *BERETTI LANDI*.

Besides this Memorial, the Marquess *de Beretti Landi* represented by Word of Mouth to the States Deputy's, that the more he consider'd the Plan or Project of the pretended Accommodation, the more unjust and impracticable it appear'd; that the Princes of the Countries dispos'd of, upon the Extinction of their Families, would reclaim the same, in Vertue of their Sovereignty, at the Courts of *England* and *France*, and

and entirely oppose the said Plan, those Duchies not being capable of passing by certain Investitures: That it would be another monstrous Innovation, to make them change their Nature: That instead of augmenting the Emperor's Forces, it behov'd them well to think of a Balance, which the Embassadors look'd upon as the Basis of all solid Treaties: and not to adjudge *Sicily* to a Prince who is already so superior in *Italy*, whereby he would become more formidable, and even absolute Master of that Country: That he thought it very strange that to put a Colour upon what they were going to do, they had pitch'd upon such a Trifle, and insinuated by a thousand artificial Turns, that the King of *Spain* had violated the Treaty of the Neutrality of *Italy*: That he hoped he should now hear no more of this, since his Catholick Majesty, by his Manifestos, and the Informations advanc'd by his Ministers, had sufficiently expos'd the continual Infractions of the Court of *Vienna*, and consequently their Intentions to proceed: That it ought to be more surprising yet, that while this broken Neutrality was the Object of Complaints on both Sides, the Guarantying Powers, to remedy the same, should recur to the unexpected Method of making Dispositions contrary to the Peace of *Utrecht*, by the design'd one of the Kingdom of *Sicily*: That in vain had Men noised Abroad an Accommodation between the Emperor and the King of *Sicily*, since the Declarations of the latter upon that Subject were well known: That above all, it concern'd the States-General to learn what the King of *Spain*, thro' the Greatness of his Soul, and the Forces which it hath pleas'd God to put into his Hands, had positively resolv'd upon: That their High-Mightinesses would give him Leave to say, that Treaties of such high Importance were not so easily made, nor divulg'd with so little of Order and Decorum, especially when they regarded so great a Prince as the King of *Spain*: That it was partly his Business, at present, to assure them again, that his Catholick Majesty would still believe, that the States-General, reflecting with Profit upon some Time past, would be convinc'd of the Dangers and Irregularities of the Project of Peace, which neither the King of *England*, nor the *French* King, being transported with the laudable Zeal of preventing the Mischiefs of War, had sifted to the Bottom; and would thereupon refrain
from

from joining and concurring in the Quadruple Alliance to which they were invited: That the Project, entitl'd, *The Project of Peace*, had a Name which did not suit it; and the Quadruple Alliance, if it regarded the Affairs of *Italy*, was of the same Nature: That this Project to have its right Name, ought to be call'd, *A Project of War*, innocently form'd, and propos'd as a Project of Accommodation; but nevertheless found such, as, if maintain'd, could afford no other than sinister Presages: That the King of *Spain* neither would nor ought to accept of it: That a Project so injurious wounded his Honour, prejudic'd his Interest, and every Way precipitated the Liberty of the Princes of *Italy*, whose Chains were already too visible and weighty: That if the Emperor should continue in *Italy*, with the exorbitant Superiority some Powers wou'd allot him, that Prince would take the Opportunity of a precarious Peace, when the Princes Guarantees least think of it, to fall upon the rest of that Country, and bring it under his Yoke: That then the Powers, who, without considering it at present, had form'd the Project in Favour of the Emperor, the Guarantees themselves, would be oblig'd to take up with the odious Novelty of repenting of what they had done, and of undoing it too if they could, but with a great deal more Difficulty than they now have Power to remedy it. Lastly, That the King his Master, who had a good Confidence in them, and would stick to the mutual Treaties between them, had order'd him [the Ambassador] to acquaint them once more, that their good Offices towards the attaining a Peace would be highly acceptable to him: But then those Offices must not exceed the proper Bounds of such Offices, to the End they may take Effect, and prevail with the King his Master to hearken to them.

These Representations having not produc'd the Effect the Ambassador expected, he had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States on the same Subject; and in one of them he communicated a Letter from Cardinal *Alberoni* on the same Subject, dated *June 13, 1718*, which is as follows.

S I R,

THE King being appriz'd, that *France* and *England* have form'd a Project, no less prejudicial and contrary to his Interests and his Honour, than fatal
to

to the common Liberty and Tranquility, I have it in Command to order Your Excellency to make known to that Republick; in the clearest and most serious Terms, that his Majesty will never submit to the hard and unjust Law which they preteral to impose upon him. And forasmuch as the King is farther inform'd, that the King of *Great Britain* and the Duke Regent take all imaginable Pains to perswade the States-General to contribute toward the Execution of the said Project; it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that your Excellency should declare to them, that he neither doth, nor ever will, accept of such dishonourable Conditions as the same contains, his Honour and due Satisfaction appearing therein to be altogether wounded; and that your Excellency should admonish the Republick to be careful not to suffer her self to be drawn into what the aforesaid two Powers solícite; because, not to mention that it is obvious to every Man's Understanding, that those Powers, for their own private Ends, tempt the Republick to her own Ruin, under the fallacious Maxims of averting a War, tho' at the Expence of a short-liv'd Peace; it would be extremely piquant and offensive to his Majesty, to see the States-General choose a Conduct repugnant to the publick Tranquility, and to the Continuation of his royal Friendship and good Correspondence. Should that be the Case, the King would find himself oblig'd to have Recourse to such Conjunctions, as Time and the Justice of his Cause might afford him, for taking of proper Measures. And agreeably hereto, the Marquis de *Grimaldo* hath receiv'd Orders to discourse the Secretary of the Embassy of *Holland*, residing at *Madrid*, upon this Subject, to the End that he may write to his Masters in the same Terms, and that they may know, by that Canal also, his Majesty's Intentions. I am, &c.

The States-General are not yet come to any final Resolution in this Affair; for some of the Provinces have consented, but others not. The Reasons given by these last are, 1. That the Republick having suffer'd so much by the last War, without having obtain'd any Satisfaction for the prodigious Expences they were then compell'd to undergo, they ought not to concern themselves in the Quarrels of a Prince, who when his own Turn was serv'd, refus'd, and even continues to refuse them some Inches of Land, notwithstanding

standing the many Millions they had expended to make him Master of almost half the World. 2. That they are bound by no Treaties to concern themselves in the Affairs of *Italy*. 3. That they ought to prefer the Friendship of *Spain*, who can give them so many Advantages in Point of Trade, before any Alliance with the Emperor, of whose good Intentions to the Republick the whole World is fully apprized, by the Difficulties that are daily started to evade the Execution of the Barrier Treaty. 4. That after having exhorted their Neighbours to Peace, they ought to let them fight their own Quarrels, if they will needs be fighting, and in the mean Time make Use of the several Opportunities that may offer on this Occasion to enlarge their own Commerce, which will in a great Measure be lost if they enter into any Alliance with the Enemies of *Spain*.

On the other Hand, those who are at all Adventures for coming into the Alliance against *Spain*, trouble not themselves with confuting the Reasons of the other Party; but pretend to shew by undeniable Arguments, That if a War be kindled in *Italy*, between such Powers as the Emperor and *Spain*, and their Allies, it will not fail to spread itself all over *Europe*; so that the States-General will be unavoidably involv'd in it; and that therefore it is of absolute Necessity to join with *France* and *Great Britain*, in Order to prevent the breaking out of a War, or at least to suppress it in its Birth, though the Trade of their Subjects should suffer upon that Occasion: They conclude their Arguments with saying, That the *Spaniards* themselves cannot take it ill of the Republick, seeing this Quadruple Alliance tends to bring them off with Honour, out of a War in which they have perhaps inconsiderately engag'd themselves, in Hopes that the War between the Emperor and the *Turks*, would have continu'd much longer.

This Alliance has not yet been made publick; but the Substance of it is as follows.

ALL *Europe* having found, that the Disposal of *Sicily* in Favour of the House of *Savoy*, which was made by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, with the single Design of securing the Peace, and not that the King of *Sicily* had any Pretence of Right to the said Kingdom,

dom, far from contributing to that End, had been the principal Obstacle which hinder'd the Emperor all along from concurring therein; the Powers who were the most instrumental in bringing about the Treaty of *Utrecht*, thought they had good Ground, even without the Consent of the Parties concern'd, to make an Alteration in that one Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* which regards the Disposal of *Sicily*, the same not being essential to the Treaty. And seeing, that by the Exchange of the Kingdom of *Sicily* for that of *Sardinia*, the fresh Troubles would be prevented which the Emperor might occasion by claiming *Sicily* in the Way of Arms, as having a Right to attack it, since the Blow that hath been given to the Neutrality of *Italy* by the Reduction and Possession of *Sardinia*, and that at the same Time a certain and permanent Estate would be secur'd to the King of *Sicily*, by a solemn Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, and by the Guaranty of the principal Powers of *Europe*; it is agreed, that the King of *Sicily* shall deliver up to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of *Sicily*, without a Clause of Reversion to the Crown of *Spain*. In Exchange, his Imperial Majesty shall deliver up to the King of *Sicily* the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, in the same Condition wherein he shall receive it from the Catholick King. As the Entrance upon the Successions to the Territories now in the Possession of the Duke of *Parma*, and the great Duke of *Tuscany*, in Case of Failure of their Issue-Male, might be attend'd with a War in *Italy*, on Account of the Right which the Queen of *Spain* now Reigning pretends to have to the said Successions, and on the other Hand, by the Right which the Emperor and Empire may have to dispose of the same; therefore, to prevent the dismal Effects of those Disputes, and do Justice to the Queen of *Spain*, as well as to the Empire, the said Territories, now in the Possession of the great Duke of *Tuscany*, shall be acknowledg'd hereafter and for ever, by all the contracting Parties, to be masculine Fields of the Empire; and whenever they shall happen to devolve, for Want of Male-Issue, his Imperial Majesty, as Head of the Empire, consents, that the Son of the Queen of *Spain*, and his Issue-Male, shall succeed to all the said Territories. For this End, his Imperial Majesty will procure the Consent of the Empire, and cause the Investitures or Expectatives to

be made out for the said Son of the Queen of *Spain*, and his Issue-Male; with an express Clause, whereby, in Default of the Queen of *Spain*'s eldest Son and his Issue-Male, the younger Sons of the said Queen and their male Issue shall succeed in their Order. In Consequence of the Renunciation which the King of *Spain* hath made (or rather is to make) to all the Territories in *Italy* which belong'd to the *Spanish* Monarchy, he shall deliver up to the said Prince, his Son, the Place of *Porto Longone*, with whatever his Majesty possesses in the Isle of *Elba*, after that (by the Vacancy of the Succession to the great Duke of *Tuscany*, for Want of male Heir) the said Prince of *Spain* shall be put in actual Possession of the said Territories. It is likewise stipulated, that none of the said Territories shall ever be capable of devolving to a Prince who is at the same Time King of *Spain*; neither shall he ever be able to have the Guardianship of any of the said Territories. Moreover, no Prince of the House of *Savoy*, who shall succeed to the Crown of *Spain*, (in Case of Failure of King *Philip V.* and his Posterity) shall ever be capable of possessing at the same Time any Territory upon the Continent of *Italy*; but that then his Territories shall devolve to the collateral Princes of that House, who shall succeed thereto, one after another, according to their Proximity of Blood.

The main End of this Treaty seems to be, to leave no Subterfuge for the eluding hereafter the Effect of the Renunciation of his Catholick Majesty to the Crown of *France*, under Pretence that the Emperor reserves his Pretensions to the Monarchy of *Spain*, by prevailing with his Imperial Majesty to subscribe thereto.

It may not be improper in this Place to add the following Piece, which contains the Reasons of his Britannick Majesty's entring into the said Alliance with *France*, and of his sending a Squadron into the *Mediterranean*, in order to preserve the Tranquillity of *Italy*, as they were deliver'd in a Memorial on the 26th of *May* to the Marquess of *Monteleone* on the Part of Earl *Stanhope*, in Consequence of a long Conference those two Ministers had had the Day before; the Substance of which Memorial is as follows.

THAT

THAT the said Earl could add nothing to what he had told the Marquess the preceding Day; naturally, upon hearing Cardinal *Alberoni's* Letter to his Excellency read, for that when Facts and Sentiments were true, there was no Room for Variation.

That the King his Master had always desir'd a particular Friendship with his Catholick Majesty; and his Eminence knew well, that *England* had propos'd a defensive Alliance to him, before she made one with any other Power; and that before that made with the Emperor in *May* 1716, or that with *France* and *Holland* in *January* 1717 were concluded, not only they were communicated to him, but also Copies thereof were deliver'd to him before they were sign'd.

That no sooner had the Desire of contributing to the publick Tranquillity inspir'd into his Britannick Majesty the Project in View, but his Lordship wrote from *Hanover* to Cardinal *Alberoni*, in *December* 1716, to let him know that View, which by his Answer he seem'd to approve; and this encourag'd his Lordship to pursue it.

That soon after passing thro' the *Hague*, on his Return to *England*, he desir'd the Marquess *Beretti Landi*, Embassador of his Catholick Majesty in *Holland*, to cultivate his Eminence's good Dispositions, of the Continuation whereof he had since assur'd them several Times.

That indeed the Enterprize upon *Sardinia*, form'd since those Advances, had surpriz'd and alarm'd them; because, whatever Colour might be put upon it, it was a formal Aggression, contrary to the Neutrality establish'd in *Italy*; which laid them under an indispensable Obligation, in pursuance of the Treaty of *May* 5, 1716, to assist the Emperor, when his Territories, whereof he had the Possession, were attack'd.

But the Fear of being obliged to commit Hostilities against his Catholick Majesty, quicken'd the Zeal of the King his Master for an Accommodation; and instead of declaring himself a Party in this Quarrel, according to his Engagement, he had not hitherto been pleas'd to appear otherwise than as a Mediator, and had endeavour'd with the Regent of *France* to find out Means of reconciling the Interests of his Catholick Majesty and of the Emperor, and did believe that was the only Way to put a Stop to the War

which was breaking out in *Italy*, and might become general.

That for this end, it was his Britannick Majesty's first Care to exhort his Eminence to concur therein, and to dispose his Catholick Majesty to give such Orders and Instructions as would put it in his Power to stand up for his Interests and Advantages in the ensuing Negotiation. That Mr. *Bubb*, Envoy of his Britannick Majesty at *Madrid*, mention'd this frequently to his Eminence; and Colonel *Stanhope* was afterward sent thither, on Purpose to repeat the Instances which had been made to him upon that Subject; which he did for five Months without Intermision, while at the same Time the Marquess was constantly call'd upon at *London*, to inform them of his Catholick Majesty's Intentions; but they could never get any other Explanation from him, than general Declarations that his Catholick Majesty demanded an adequate Satisfaction for the Breaches which he pretended the Emperor had made upon the Treaty of *Utrecht*, a Balance of Power in *Europe*, and the Security and Liberty of the Princes of *Italy*; with other Answers no less indefinite than those made by his Eminence himself to the King's Minister at *Madrid*, tho' from the very Beginning he had communicated to him the Conditions which were design'd to be demanded for the Advantage of his Catholick Majesty; so that, notwithstanding their utmost Desire to procure all that would be for his Catholick Majesty's Interest, they could never learn of the Cardinal what would be most agreeable to him, nor obtain so much as the Naming of a Minister with whom the same might be concerted. Insomuch that all that the King his Master, with the Regent's Assistance, could do, was to insist upon such Things, as in the present Juncture they thought most advantageous for his Catholick Majesty, and most substantial too, Regard being had both to Time present and future; to wit, an absolute Renunciation to the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, and a considerable Settlement in *Italy* for a Prince of *Spain*.

That it was therefore offering a manifest Injustice to the King his Master, to complain that that Project was made without his Catholick Majesty's Knowledge, and to the Good-liking of his Enemy, to whom they were forc'd to do the greatest Violence to obtain the Condi-

Conditions that were thought agreeable to his Catholick Majesty; particularly the Totality of *Tuscany*, which he did not give his Consent to, till he could no longer doubt, but that if he persisted in his Opposition, he should not receive from *England* the Assistance he had a Right to demand by Vertue of the Treaty made with him.

That his Eminence was perswaded, that the Emperor found such great Advantages in that Project, that he ought to think himself happy in obtaining them; which might be: But they had learnt by Experience, that he thought otherwise, and that he imagin'd he lost all that his approaching Peace with the *Turks* and the unlimited Offers of the King of *Sicily* gave him Hopes of conquering by Force of Arms, when *Italy* should be the only Object of his Forces, and those of the King of *Sicily*.

That as the Emperor's Pretensions to *Sicily* were the principal Cause of his opposing the Treaty of *Utrecht*, from which he could not afterward be brought off at the Treaty of *Baden*, so they remain the principal Object of the War, which his Imperial Majesty might, and peradventure design'd to carry into *Italy*. Could then an Accommodation be expected, without disposing of it in his Favour, for the same Reasons that it was put into the Hands of the Duke of *Savoy*, who had no Right to it? And was it not more for the Advantage of *Italy* itself, at a Time when it could not receive Succours from Powers that were not in Circumstances to engage in War, that the Emperor should have it, upon Condition that a Prince of *Spain* should have a Settlement in *Italy*, which should divide his Territories, than to have left the Emperor at Liberty to attack it with his Armies, and to have expos'd all *Italy* to undergo the Yoke?

That it was by no means to despoil the great Duke, and the Duke of *Parma*, of their Territories, to make such Dispositions thereof, as they themselves, following their own and their Peoples Inclination, would have made; such as secur'd their Repose, and that of their Subjects during their Life, and prevented the Troubles which might happen after their Death, upon Account of their Successions, should they not be fix'd by a Convention made with the Emperor, who claim'd a Right to dispose thereof, and perhaps to put himself
in

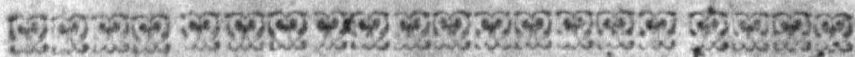
in Possession of them, and guarantee'd by the principal Powers of *Europe*.

Considering the reasonable Distrusts which the King of *Sicily* had given to all the Powers of *Europe*, and particularly to his Catholick Majesty, by the importunate Demand of an Archduchess for the Prince of *Piedmont*, what could be done more for the Interest of *Italy*, and of himself, than to fix his Situation by common Consent, by securing to him the Possession of the Augmentations he had acquir'd, which might have been disputed and taken from him? And could he ask more, without reviving the reasonable Distrusts he had inspir'd?

That since the Project had been fix'd and accepted by the Emperor, the Regent had made divers Instances to continue to his Catholick Majesty the Possession of *Sardinia*, and Colonel *Stathope* had dispatch'd an Express to communicate the Intentions of his Catholick Majesty upon that Subject: But the Emperor having for three Months refus'd to enter into the Negotiation, unless *Sardinia* were previously restor'd to him, and unless *Italy* were put in *statu quo*, infinite Pains had been taken to prevent the Negotiation's being stop'd by that Preliminary, from which his Imperial Majesty pretended his Honour would not suffer him to depart, and to obtain the Disposition of *Sardinia* in Favour of the King of *Sicily*. That, however, had they known in the Beginning, or even during the Course of the Negotiation, that his Catholick Majesty had that Conquest at Heart, all possible Care would have been taken so to have contriv'd Matters, that it should have remain'd his: But his Eminence judg'd rightly, that considering the Engagements they were now under, the same could not any Way be hop'd: And in Effect they knew, that if they should insist any longer upon giving his Catholick Majesty that Satisfaction, the Emperor would look upon the Continuation of their Instances as an Affront offer'd to his Dignity, and as a Prevarication repugnant to good Order and common Decency, and thence take Occasion to retract. Wherefore, it was impossible, and at the same Time a real Mortification to the King of *Great Britain*, as well as to the Regent of *France*, that they could not give Content to his Catholick Majesty upon that Article, without undoing all that had been done. • But to let his Eminence frankly into the

the true Sentiments, not only of the King his Master, and of the Ministry, but of the whole *English* Nation, they prefer'd Peace to all other Considerations; and with Peace they should always prefer the Friendship and Advantages of the Catholick King to those of all other Powers. That it was upon this Maxim that the King had determin'd to send a Squadron into the *Mediterranean*, which should have no Orders more precise, than to maintain all the Interests of his Catholick Majesty, which should not be contrary to the Execution of the Treaty; tho' it must indispensibly also maintain the Tranquillity of *Italy*, and perform the Engagements of *England* with regard to the Emperor, if unfortunately his Territories there should be attack'd, and the War, which it was propos'd to extinguish by that Treaty, should be design'd to be renew'd. That for the rest, the King his Master would not be sparing of any Pains or Endeavours to give his Catholick Majesty, upon this and all other Occasions, unquestionable Proofs of the Part he bears in his Glory and his Advantage, whereunto he was equally excited by Inclination, by Gratitude, and by Interest. That the same Disposition had so far the Ascendant over all his Ministers, that if any Partiality in Prejudice of those Sentiments were attributed to them, his Catholick Majesty had certainly been abus'd, and the Marquess had not done them Justice, if he had not born them Witness to his Eminence, that they had never waver'd in those Thoughts. That when his Eminence should be inform'd by equitable and judicious Persons, he would be entirely undeceiv'd, and especially by Events. But that it were to be wish'd, that the last Efforts of the King his Master, made to contribute to the Catholick King's Satisfaction, might determine him not to withhold any longer his good Intentions for the publick Welfare; but to give his Orders for concurring in the Conclusion of that Project of Peace, at a Time when his Generosity and Love of the publick Tranquillity might shine out with greater Lustre than ever, and make a deeper Impression upon all Nations of the World; assuring him that such a Resolution would be attended with all the Cares, all the Offices, and all the Efforts, which *England* could make, for the Interests of his Catholick Majesty; and that it would cement the Union be-

twixt *England* and *Spain*, by all the Ties that should render their Interests inseparable.



Court of the Czar of Muscovy

IN our last *Register* we gave an Account of the Proceedings of the Czar against his Son Prince *Alexis*, and of his excluding that Prince from the Succession. We likewise inserted a Manifesto the Czar had caus'd to be publish'd, containing the Reasons that had induc'd him to that Exclusion: The Emperor of *Germany* was not satisfy'd at some Expressions us'd in that Manifesto; particularly where it says, That his Imperial Majesty had not only advis'd that unfortunate Prince to return Home, but even threaten'd to refuse him his Protection, if he did not comply with his Father's Desires. They indeed appear'd very hard in the Emperor, who had not obtain'd the Promise at least of a full Pardon for a Prince, who was his Brother-in-Law; and therefore his Imperial Majesty notify'd to the Diet of the Empire, That the Czar had been misinform'd in that Point; and that he had never perswaded the Prince to return Home: On the contrary, That if he had intimated to his Imperial Majesty his Resolution not to do so, he would not have refus'd him his Protection, to which he had so just a Claim, both by the Law of Nations, and by his being so nearly related to him. Besides, the Emperor was so highly concern'd at the above Expressions in the Czar's Manifesto, that he writ him the following Letter on this Occasion.

Charles VI. Emperor of the Romans, &c.

AS we cultivate your Serenity's Friendship with a particular Affection, and are desirous constantly to preserve it, as much as in us lies, the Proof of your grateful Dispositions towards us, on Account of the Favours bestow'd by us on Prince *Alexis* your Son, as is more at large express'd in your Serenity's Letter to us of the 21st of *March* last, was very acceptable to us: But we were affected in a different Manner, when we saw the Manifesto publish'd by your Serenity, in several Passages of which it is said, that
Prince

Prince *Alexis* had been prevail'd upon, by our Persuasion and Exhortation, to return into his own Country; and even as the said Manifesto insinuates, by our threatening him in some Manner; when the Truth is, that we so far refer'd the whole Matter to his own Judgment, that as we did not hinder him when he was willing to go Home, so likewise, in case he had refus'd to return, he should, according to the Law of Nations, and out of the Regard due to a Prince related to us, have found farther Protection and Refuge at our Hands, till some Means or other had offer'd for his Reconciliation: We have thought fit to give your Serenity this genuine Information of our past Behaviour and present Sentiments in this Affair; and so we wish you all Sort of Prosperity. *Laxemburgh near Vienna, May 8, 1718.*

We know not whether the Czar return'd any Answer to this Letter; but the Exclusion of the Czarowitz from the Succession to the Throne of Russia was follow'd in a few Months after by the Death of that unfortunate Prince, whom his Father never desist'd to persecute till he procur'd a Sentence of Death to be formally pronounc'd against him. It seems his Partisans were more numerous than the Czar at first imagin'd, and several Persons of Quality, besides those mention'd in our former Register, were punish'd with Death. Prince *Dolgorski*, General of the Infantry, Colonel of the Guards, and Knight of the Order of the White Eagle; his Brother Prince *Michael*, one of the Senators of Russia, and another Person of Note, call'd *Abraham Lapouchin*, were condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, and sent with their Wives and Children into *Nova Zembla*, all their Estates being confiscated. The Mother of the degraded Prince, from whom the Czar was divorc'd some Years ago, and the Princess *Mary*, the Czar's own Sister, were brought from *Moscow* to *Petersburg*, and from thence sent to be confin'd in the Castle of *Sutelburgh*. But of the Proceedings against the Czarowitz himself, and of the Manner of his Death we have an Account in the two following Authentick Pieces; the first of which is a Circular Letter written by the Czar himself, to his Ministers, in the Courts of the several Princes and States of Europe, in Order to prevent the false Reports, which this tragical Event might Occasion.

WE *Peter I.* by the Grace of God, Emperor and Dominator of all *Russia*. To our faithful and Well-belov'd. Having caus'd all the Spiritual Persons, as Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops, and Archimandrites, together with all our Ministers and principal Officers, to meet, three Days ago, in the Place of Assembly of the great Council, and open'd to them the grievous Crimes of our Son, Prince *Alexis*, newly discover'd against our high Person, and for their fuller Conviction caus'd him to appear in the Assembly, as is hereafter mention'd more at large; and there being Ground to surmize, that the foreign Ministers and other Foreigners, residing at our Court, may write of this Affair, by this Post, in injurious Terms and Expressions: We have therefore judg'd it necessary, by the same Post, to communicate to the Publick, in a narrow Compass for the present, the most material Points thereof, to contradict the false Reports which may be spread concerning it. Namely, when our Son, Prince *Alexis*, return'd, upon the 3d of *February* last, from the Emperor's Territories to *Moscow*, and came into our Presence in the Hall of Audience, where all the Spiritual, Temporal, and our Ministers, Senators were met, the said Prince confess'd, both by Writing and by Word of Mouth, his contumacious Flight and other evil Deeds, and, prostrate at our Feet, begg'd Forgiveness of the same; which Transgressions were also mention'd in the Manifesto at that Time set forth: Whereupon, we did then, in the Presence of our said Subjects, of our Paternal Affection, promise him Forgiveness, but upon this express Condition, that he should not only publicly confess all the wicked Actions by him and by other Persons, who had assisted with their Advice and otherwise, committed; but even, that if he conceal'd any Punctilio relating either to Things or Persons, this Forgiveness should be of no Effect. To which he then answer'd, confirming it with an Oath, that he would discover to us all that he knew, and desir'd Time to be allow'd him for making such Discovery: Whereupon we enter'd with him into a private Conference, to hear what he had to say; but he then nam'd only *Alexander Kykin*, and *Zwan Azanaydz*, as the Persons who advis'd him to that Flight: But afterward, when before the Holy Altar in the Cathedral Church he took the

Oath

Oath of Renunciation to the Succession, as was likewise set forth in the Manifesto, he acknowledg'd to us, that he had been oblig'd by the Imperial Court to write three Letters to the Metropolitans and the Senate, and promis'd to disclose other Matters at another Time. But tho' he was interrogated the following Days, concerning several Articles penn'd with our own Hand, and press'd to make an open Confession of the whole, and even threaten'd, that in case he now kept any Thing back, and the same should afterwards come to light, he would certainly be punish'd with Death, yet he did not own any Thing considerable with regard to the said Points; insomuch that we were forc'd to come at the Knowledge of them by Degrees, by Means of the Inquisition afterwards set up. But beside that his Confession was equivocal throughout, he would never own one jot of the evil Designs afterwards, 'till his Letters being intercepted upon his Mistress at *Berlin*, and brought with her thither, we saw his Inclination to stir up Rebellion against us; the same, moreover, his Mistress, without much Enquiry, freely, frankly, and particularly confess'd; and tho' he at first deny'd it, yet at last, when he was brought before her, he confess'd all, as well by Writing, as by Word of Mouth: Namely, That when he heard the News, (tho' false and groundless) written in *Mynheer Pleyer* the Imperial Resident's Letters, that there was an Insurrection and Rebellion among our Troops then in the Dutchy of *Mecklenberg*, who had conspir'd to take away our Life, he did not only express his Joy thereat, but also design'd to go and join the said Rebels; and to draw the more Men into the Rebellion, he had written the Letters above-mention'd to the Metropolitans and Senate, which for the greater Security he had sent to the Imperial Court, where the same were however kept, and not deliver'd to the said Metropolitans: Therefore we laid all these Things before the Assembly of all our Spiritual and Temporal Servants and Senators, three Days ago, in the most solemn and particular Manner; and also made him appear in the said Assembly, where he openly confess'd all his Crimes, namely, That he had wish'd our Death, and had even design'd to dethrone us. Upon which Confession, we sent a Declaration to the Clergy, to give us their Sentiments according to the Holy Scriptures,

and the Sacred Laws and Canons, and to say what Punishment was due to such great Crimes against us. And we order'd our Ministers and principal Officers, quite down to Captains, and also the Civil Officers, Governors, Sub-Governors, Commanders, Presidents in Chancery, &c. to do the same, without any Partiality for us, or for Prince *Alexis*. Which Affair they have, in Obedience to our Command, undertaken, so that in a short Time an ample Manifesto of all the Particulars of this whole Proceeding will be printed and publish'd. For the present, we have only thought it necessary to touch upon the said Matters briefly, that the World may refute what may be written upon the Subject without Ground. And you shall not fail to give us in your Letters an Account of the Discourses that shall be occasion'd thereby in the Place of your Residence.

By Order of his Czarish Majesty,

*Given at S. Petersburg,
June 16, 1718. O. S.*

*Count Gallofkyn, Great
Chancellor of the Empire.
F. P. Schaphiroff, Vice-
Chancellor of the Empire.*

*EXTRACT of the Rescript, Dated at St. Petersburg,
June 27, 1718. O. S.*

WE have let you know, by our Rescript of the 16th of this Month, the criminal Steps which our Son *Alexis* had taken with regard to us, namely, his seditious Designs, and the intended Revolt against us his Father and Master; and that we had submitted all that to the Consideration of the Clergy, and to the Judgment of our Council, the Senate, and the States Military and Civil. Who having, according to our Will, maturely examin'd and weigh'd this Affair, they have discover'd more and other Circumstances and Letters, by which it clearly appears, that he had entertain'd Designs of Revolting against us, and to make himself Master of our Throne during our Life, which is what he has publicly confess'd before us, after he had been convicted. So that our faithful Ecclesiastical Subjects, to the Number of seven Archbishops, and four Archimandrites, (or Abbots) with many other Ecclesiasticks of Distinction, have presented to us their Thoughts, whereby they have acknowledg'd, that according to the Divine Law, and the Canons of the Church, he

is guilty to Death. And the said Secular Judges, establish'd by us, to the Number of one hundred twenty six Persons, after having sincerely examin'd and weigh'd the Enormity of the Crimes of our said Son, pronounc'd Sentence by Mouth and by Writing, that according to all the Laws Divine and Human, our said Son had incurr'd the Penalty of Death, submitting for the rest the Decision to our arbitrary Power, and to our Clemency. Which said Sentence was notifi'd to him by our Order: and while we were debating in our Mind, between the natural Motions of Paternal Clemency on one Side, and the Regard we ought to to pay to the Preservation and the future Securifies of our Kingdoms on the other Side, and so ponderating still upon what Resolution to take in an Affair of so great Difficulty and Importance, it pleas'd the Almighty God, by his particular Will, and by his just Judgment, and by his Mercy, to deliver us out of that Embarrass, and to save our Family and Kingdom from the Shame and from the Dangers, by abridging Yesterday the Life of our said Son *Alexis*, after an Illness which he fell into as soon as he had heard the Sentence of Death pronounc'd against him. That Illness appear'd at first like an Apoplexy, but he afterwards recover'd his Senses, and receiv'd the holy Sacraments as a Christian; and having desir'd to see us, we went to him immediately, with all our Counsellors and Senators, and then he acknowledg'd and sincerely confess'd all his said Faults and Crimes committed against us, with Tears, and with all the Marks of a true Penitent, and begg'd our Pardon, which according to Christian and paternal Duty we granted him. After which, on the 16th of this Month, at Six in the Evening, he surrender'd his Soul to God. Altho' this be a great Affliction to us, we nevertheless judge it has happen'd by the particular Providence of God for the Good and the Repose of our Kingdoms; so that it is with a Christian Duty and Submission we receive this Affliction from the Hand of God, &c.

The Czar has complain'd at the Court of *Vienna* of the Imperial Resident at *Peterburgh*, mention'd in the Circular Letters insert'd above, about his having writ false Advices relating to the Differences in his Family, and the pretended Revolt of his Troops in *Mecklenburgh*; and desir'd the Emperor that the said Resident might

might be recall'd. He has, at the same Time, made Instance by his Minister at *Vienna*, that the Letter writ by the late *Czarowitz* to his Imperial Majesty, wherein he complains against his Father, calling him a Tyrant, might be communicated; but this has been declin'd by the Imperial Court. About the same Time his Czarish Majesty caus'd to be publish'd at *Peterburgh* a certain Treaty between the Emperor *Maximilian II*, and *Basili Iwanowitz*, the great Prince of *Russia* then reigning, which was found in the Archives of the *Russian* Chancery, and whereby it appears, that the said Emperor styl'd the great Prince of *Russia* Emperor and Dominator of all *Russia*. The Subject of that Treaty is an Offensive and Defensive Alliance, made in the Year 1514, between the two abovesaid Monarchs against *Sigismund*, who was elected King of *Poland* in Opposition to the said Emperor, who stood Candidate with him, but was postpon'd. Copies of that Treaty have, by the Czar's Ministers, been communicated to several Courts, and inserted in some Newspapers at their Desire. The Czar looks upon this Piece not only as a Proof, that the Title of Emperor cannot be deny'd him, as having been own'd long ago by the first Christian Prince, and enjoy'd without any Interruption by his Predecessors, but also that the Title of Sovereign of all *Russia*, which the *Poles* will not own, is no new Pretension, and was given him likewise by a Prince who stood Candidate for the Crown of *Poland*. The Reader need not be told, that the Country call'd *Russia* is divided into two Parts, viz. the White and Black, the latter belongs to the *Poles*, and the former to the *Muscovites*. It happen'd at *Hamburg*, that when it was to be inserted in the printed News of that Place, the Licencer, who is appointed by the Magistrate to over-look all that appears in Print before tis sent to the Press, struck out the Title of Emperor, given therein to the Czar, of which the *Russian* Resident there made heavy Complaints to the Magistrates, and desir'd Satisfaction.

G E R M A N Y.

I N the Register No. IX, Notice is taken of the Electoral Prince of *Saxony's* having embrac'd the *Roman* Catholick Religion, of the Uneasinesses that were

caus'd thereby among the Protestant Princes of the Empire, and of the Declarations publish'd by the Father of that Prince, King *Augustus* of *Poland*; who finding that all the Assurance he had given were not sufficient to remove the Apprehensions of the States of *Saxony*, of what might be the Consequences of his Son's having chang'd his Religion, caus'd the following Edict to be publish'd in his *German* Dominions.

F*Rederick Augustus*, by the Grace of God, King of *Poland*, &c. Duke of *Saxony*, Elector of the Holy Empire, &c. Be it known by these Presents, on our own Part, and in the Name of our Heirs and Successors to the Electoral dignity: Whereas it has been duly represented unto us, that our faithful States, consisting of Prelates, Counts, Lords, the Nobility and Deputies of the Towns assembled in their present Meeting, have at several Times address'd us in a most dutiful Manner, earnestly desiring we would graciously be pleas'd to grant the said States, and other our Subjects and Inhabitants of the Electorate, and the Dominions and Bilhopricks incorporated thereunto, a farther Security on Account of the Religion establish'd in these Parts, according to the Confession of *Augsburgh*, to the End, that our faithful Subjects may think themselves and their Posterity fully and in the most effectual Manner secur'd in that Respect: And altho' we are perswaded a sufficient Security was already provided for them by two Letters Patent, issu'd immediately after we had chang'd our Religion, as on our own Person, by embracing the *Roman* Catholick Faith, the one of which bears Date from *Labskawa*, *August* 7, 1697, and the other following from *Dresden*, *August* 24, 1705, as likewise by what has been further transacted since the general and particular Assemblies of the States, besides the Declaration we have lately repeated on Ocasion of the Electoral Prince's publicly professing himself of the said Catholick Church: Yet our faithful States having, notwithstanding the said Declarations, most earnestly insisted upon a farther Provision to be made for them by a repeated Declaration at their present general Meeting, we have graciously condescended to their Desires. Now therefore, as we never did intend to suffer any Thing to be introduc'd, tending against the Constitution, and
contrary

contrary to the Assurances given them; seeing that all religious Matters and others are plainly determined by the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Osnabruck* in the Year 1648, which, as it is a fundamental Law of the Empire, binds all its Members, and our Successors in the Electoral Palatine, and the Rules therein contain'd, and that former printed Declarations above refer'd to, are obligatorie to them; so we do now, after our own free Will, and out of our princely Favour, towards our faithful Subjects, on our own behalf, and in the Name of our Successors to the Electoral Palatine, confirm the Assurances, Promises, Engagements, Declarations, and Reversal Letters, Resolutions, Edicts, and other things, issued on that Purpose, some of which are now published in Print, concerning the same, as they are now established in these Parts, according to the Confession of *Augsburgh* Churches, divine Services, Sacraments, and Rites; Universities, Free-schools, Benefices, Foundations and Indowments, Lands, Revenues and Profits, Funds settled for pious Uses, with all their Appurtenances, as likewise all the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of our faithful States and Subjects. We settle, confirm, and ratify, by this our Assurance, the same, as well as all Rights and Customs whatsoever, handed down from the Time of the Introduction of the Confession of *Augsburgh*, as they have been enjoy'd by them since that Time, and do still actually subsist, and are in Force. Accordingly, all that has been regulated, enacted and agreed to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and especially in the 5th Article, for the Support of the Evangelick Religion, established in these Parts, according to the Confession of *Augsburgh*, is to remain in its full Force and Effect, and shall firmly and inviolably be observ'd by us and our Successors. We likewise, by Virtue of these Presents, one for all, charge and command our present and future Ministers, Civil and Military Officers, Counsellors, and all that are promoted to publick Offices and Employments, even Subalterns not excepted, in whatsoever Offices and Courts, (the Regulations of which are likewise to remain in the same Condition) and in general to all our faithful States and Subjects, strictly to maintain the same according to their respective Duties, and the Oath they have taken, or shall take for the future, without however prejudicing by these Presents

Presents the Exercise of our Religion, with Respect to us and our Successors, as it has been hitherto observ'd. Moreover, we declare and promise, in the most solemn Manner, that we shall not undertake the least Thing which may be prejudicial, contrary, or derogatory in any Way whatsoever, to the Agreements of Hereditary mutual Succession made long ago between our most Illustrious Electoral House and the other Electors and Princes of the Empire. And to the End that our faithful States and Subjects may the more rely thereon, we promise and assure them, upon our Sacred, Royal, and Electoral Word, Oath, and Faith, that as we reserve to our selves all our Rights, which we claim in Quality of an Elector and Member of the Empire, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other Laws of the Empire; so the said Treaty, with its several Points, Clauses, Conditions, and Guaranty, shall always be a firm Foundation, Support, and Protection to our faithful States and Subjects, (it being impossible to contrive or establish any Thing more binding than that) and we and our Posterity will, without any Alteration or Exception, keep sacred and inviolable, and will at present, for the future, and at all Times, observe what is conformable to the Disposition of the aforesaid fundamental Laws of the Empire, relating to our Prerogatives and the Rights of our faithful States and Subjects, especially concerning the abovemention'd State of Religion, and all its Dependencies, of what Denomination soever they be, and shall never act contrary thereto. For the greater Confirmation thereof, and in order to quiet the Minds of all our faithful Subjects, that they may the better rely upon their Security, we have made this present Declaration and repeated Assurance, which is to serve for a firm and standing Rule in our Electorate, and the Dominions annex'd or belonging thereunto, and have sign'd the same with our own Hand, and caus'd our Royal and Electoral Seal to be affix'd thereunto, commanding the same to be printed, to the End that it may come to every one's Knowledge. As to the rest, we assure our faithful States of our Protection and Favour.

Sign'd,

Dresden, May 6, 1718.

AUGUSTUS R.

Some Days after this new Declaration was published, the Minister of the King of *Poland*, at the *Ratibon*, communicated it to the Protestant Members of the Empire, and told them at the same Time, that his Master, King *Augustus* of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, did not doubt but these Assurances would be very acceptable to the whole Protestant Body; that they would look upon them as abundant Satisfaction, and would move all the Jealousies that had been raised by the Electoral Prince's having embraced the *Roman Religion*; and that therefore they would lay aside all Thoughts of making any Alteration in the Directorship of the *Pragmatic*, and that too the rather, because *Germany* had accepted those Assurances, and that his Majesty their Thanks for the same. The *Saxon Deputy* was desir'd to go into the Imperial Apartment, and then the other Electors took that Declaration into Consideration, and at Length came to a Resolution, that they should return in their Name an Answer to the Minister, to the following Effect: That the Assurance of the King of *Poland*, touching the Security of Religion within his Protestant Dominions, was very acceptable to them; and that they were ready to contribute, on their Part, all that might yet more and more secure it; but they left it even to him to judge, whether this Matter did not require farther Deliberation; and that they were sorry to tell him, that they could by no means regard all that is said in that Declaration, to be sufficient, and of such a Nature as to quiet the Minds of the Protestants, if the Directorship should remain on the same Foot as it now is: To this the *Saxon Minister* answer'd, that he would acquaint the King his Master with their Sentiments on this Affair; but that his own private Opinion was, that his Majesty's Declaration was so full and satisfactory, as to leave no Room for any Exceptions.

About this Time another Affair happen'd, which threaten'd the Peace of *Germany*; an Account whereof is in short as follows:

The Town and Castle of *Rhynfeld* having been long in the Possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, the

the Landgrave of *Hesse Rhynfeld* has set up a Claim to it as his ancient Inheritance, and after a Litigation of some Years Continuance in the Imperial Courts, obtain'd Sentence in his Favour; and the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, within whose District the said Fortrefs is situated, was directed to see him put into Possession, and the neighbouring Circles to be call'd in to assist, if there were Occasion. Endeavours were used to bring this Matter to an Accommodation; but these proving fruitless, the Troops of the Circle were order'd to be in a Readiness to put the said Sentence in Execution; and the Elector Palatine, as the Chief Member of the Circle, undertaking that Affair, order'd his Troops, commanded by General *Isselbach*, to repair to *Gelbhausen* on the Borders of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*. The Landgrave on his Side order'd all his Troops to march towards *Maspurg*, under the Command of General *Boinenbourg*, intending to defend his Country. The Troops of the Circle consisting of 4000 Men, 400 Men detach'd from the Garrison of *Mentz*, and 800 Auxiliaries of the Circle of *Franconia*, and being accordingly assembled at their Rendezvous, did, on the 27th of the last Month, march from thence to *Münzenbourg*, a Place belonging to the Elector of *Rhenish*, and surrounded by the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel's* Country. They pass'd thro' some Places belonging to the Landgrave without Opposition, and the Night following General *Isselbach* intended to have advanc'd farther into the Landgrave's Territories, hoping to have march'd undiscover'd thro' a thick Wood, and favour'd by the Darkness of the Night; but the *Hessians* having Intelligence of his March, he found, at his quitting the Wood, 20 Squadrons of their Horse ready to receive him, besides 1000 Foot posted in a Village hard by, through which he must have pass'd. General *Isselbach* however order'd his Men to push forward; but having no more than five weak Squadrons of Horse, and being cut off from their Foot, these, fastening their Bayonets to the End of their Musquets, would have attack'd the *Hessian* Cavalry; but by the great Prudence of the Officers on both Sides all farther Mischief was prevented, there being but one Shot made, which come from the *Hessians*, and did no Mischief; and all the Hurt that was done, was the killing of 4 or 5 of their Horses, the wounding of one of their Lieutenants.

nant-Colonels with a Bayonet, and one of the Dragoons belonging to the Troops of the Circle receiving some Wounds. General *Boinenbourg* and General *Selbach* conferr'd together, and the latter finding that the *Hessians*, who far out-number'd him, were resolv'd not to admit the Troops of the Circle, they retir'd: And the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* sent new Proposals to *Vienna*, in Order to settle this Affair, there is yet Hopes of bringing it to an amicable Issue.

The Repose of the Empire is on another Side by the following Treaty concluded between the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne* on the one Part, and the Chapter of *St. Gall*: By this Treaty the County of *Toggenbourg*, which was formerly of that Abbot, are re-establish'd in the full Enjoyment of the Rights and Privileges which they had before they were infring'd, and thereby given Occasion to the late War in 1713.

The Treaty of Peace concludes between the laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne* on the one Part, and M. the Abbot, the Dean, and the Chapter of *St. Gall*, on the other Part; consisting LXXXV Articles, whereof the following are thirty principal, and upon which all the rest are founded.

In the Name of the most Holy and Indissoluble Trinity, God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

BE it known to all Men by these Presents, That there having happen'd, to the general Regret, some Dissension, Discontent, and Difference, upon the Subject of the Grievances of the County of *Toggenbourg*, which were arisen between the two laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne* on the one Part, and the Prince Abbot, Dean and Chapter of *St. Gall* on the other Part: notwithstanding all the Care, Pains, and Precautions made Use of, were so increas'd, that by the just Permission of God they came to Preparations for War, and to actual Hostilities, not only in the County of *Toggenbourg*, but also in the ancient Country of M. the Abbot de *St. Gall*: The above-nam'd most honour'd Parties, thro' a singular Love and Affection for Peace, have consented and permitted, that some of their honourable Body, at first without

a Character, are assembled here at *Baden*, and under the gracious Assistance of God, and with indefatigable Labour, have brought Things so far, that they have drawn up upon Paper, for the restoring of Peace, which God grant may endure for ever, the following Articles, which by Virtue of full Powers afterwards received, they have sign'd, in Expectation that their Sovereign will think fit to ratify them.

I. The Abbot of *St. Gall* shall be always Lord and Sovereign of the County of *Toggenburg*, and the Inhabitants of that Country shall be oblig'd to acknowledge him in the fullness, and to render him Homage; always providing, that the said Inhabitants shall constantly remain in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges.

II. The Country shall consist of sixty Persons, who shall be all the Districts of the Country by the half, among the Evangelical and the Catholic. The Persons of that Council shall never be chang'd, as long as they are capable to serve, and shall comport themselves well. This Council shall have the Right of electing the President, his Vicar, and a Treasurer. The Vicar *du Banderet*, and his Offices, shall be alternate between the two Religions: The Council shall also name the Secretaries, the Commissaries, and the Sautiers, (but as many of one Religion as the other) and shall keep the Seal, and make Use of it for the Affairs of the Country: Their Duty shall be to take Care of the Privileges of the People, and other Interests of the Country, and in case of any Grievance, to have Recourse with Respect to M. the Abbot, and if he doth not remedy it, to seek Right in proper Place. They shall also regulate the Contributions, the Charges of War, distribute them, regulate the Account thereof, and treat of other like Things; but it shall not be permitted them to meddle with Things, the Cognisance whereof belongs to M. the Abbot, or to the ordinary Judicatures that are establish'd.

III. This Council of the Country shall assemble regularly every Year, upon a fix'd Day, for deliberating upon the Affairs of the Country; and if Necessity require, it may also, without Hindrance, assemble extraordinarily, provided the Bailiff be before-hand advertiz'd of the Day: And if Affairs come before them that concern M. the Abbot, Notice shall be given

ven of it to him, or, in his Absence, to his Bailiff, or some Deputies of the Council.

IV. That the Oath of the Country shall be renew'd in every general Assembly of the Country, to whom it shall belong also, according to ancient Custom, to elect the Banderet; but in Default of the Country Assembly, the Council shall every 5 Years, choose young People under the Age of 14 Years, and make them take the Oath.

V. The Justiciary of the Country shall be compos'd of a President and 24 Judges. The President shall always be a Bailiff of Toggenburg. The Judges shall be nam'd by M. the Abbot, and the Council, in equal Numbers of both Religions. The Court of Justice shall be held in the Town of Toggenburg, shall take Cognisance of all Causes, and shall administer Justice to every Subject of the Prince, shall make all Ordinances and Statutes.

VI. All the Pecuniary Forfeitures shall belong to M. the Abbot, as also the confiscate Estates of Criminals: But M. the Abbot shall always, upon a Principal of Bounty, convey himself with the half, in case the Criminal be a Native, and has left one or more Children.

VII. The inferior Courts of Justice shall remain as they used to be, with this sole Addition, that when the Secretary of Justice shall be of one Religion, the Sautier shall be taken out of those of the other Religion; and that the Bailiffs of *Herg* and *Swartzenbach* shall never be capable of being Judges, or act in Justice, unless they are Natives of *Toggenburg*.

VIII. There shall be a Council of Appeal, which shall be compos'd of a President and 12 Judges. The President shall be always a Bailiff of *Toggenburg*: The Judges shall be elected, half by the Abbot, and half by the Council of the Country, out of its own Body, and equal in Number of each Religion: The Salary of each Judge shall be a Florin *per Diem*, and they shall decide peremptorily without Appeal, unless when either the Accus'd or the Accuser be a Foreigner, in which case it shall be permitted to appeal to the Abbot, who, for the prompt Administration of Justice, shall come once or twice in the Year into the Country, or in Case of Sicknefs shall send his Deputies, without exacting other Charges than the ordinary Fees upon Appeals.

M. the Abbot may establish for Bailiff of Toggenburg, either Native or Foreigner, as he pleases: To the Right of naming the Secretary of the Council, and the Sautier of the Country; but with Condition, that always one shall be of the one, and one of the other Religion. As for their Subjuncts, the Council of the Country shall nominate one of whom the Abbot shall chuse one

who shall be accepted; except it be on the Day of the Countage is paid to a new Abbot, and that the Council shall give one half of the People of the Country to it. Those who pretend to it are to be punished themselves, and make themselves known to the Council, and the Commons shall never be forced to receive new Inhabitants.

XI. There shall be Liberty of Commerce, so that every one may do what he thinks fit, Salt not excepted.

XII. The Sale of the Mortmain to Convents and other Mortmain shall be perpetual, and never interdicted: If any such Mortmain shall expire, the Commons may withdraw them according to the Estimation made upon Oath. The Abbot may be allow'd to buy Estates in the Country; but such Estates shall never fall to the Convent of St. John, nor into other Mortmains, nor be erected into Fiefs, but shall be administer'd by Seculars.

XIII. The People of the Country, by virtue of their Privileges, may retire elsewhere, and withdraw their Effects, without paying any Duties: But after they are gone, if they inherit, or if Estates fall to them, they shall pay the Duties for them, half whereof shall belong to the Prince, and half to the Country. The same Thing is to be observ'd of Pensions to be paid for Toggenburg, and the Duties which new Inhabitants owe; but the Revenues of that publick Purse shall not be made Use of for the particular Use of one or the other Religion, but for the Good of the Country, and for secular Uses.

XIV. The Sentences, Judgments, and Ordinances, hitherto given by the establish'd Tribunals, as also all the Agreements made between private Persons; likewise the Accounts concerning the Affairs of the Country, render'd, examin'd, and approv'd by the Council

Council of the Country, shall subsist, and have their Effect.

XV. There shall be a general Amnesty and Oblivion for all that has been done, from the beginning of the Dissensions, during the Controversy War, and to this Day; and no Person shall have Power to make any Enquiry, or to give any Pretence whatsoever.

XVI. There shall be only the two Religions tolerated in the Country; but the Subjects of either the one or the other Religion shall have an equal Freedom in the Exercise of their Religion, and as the Catholics will not permit the Protestants to prescribe any thing to them, the Protestants reform'd shall not be liable to the same, in their Festivals, or other Practices of the Religion. In the mean Time, both Parties are to be careful not to injure one another in the Pulpit, or in any other manner. The Offenders herein shall be exemplary.

XVII. The Ministers are to exercise Discipline, and shall not be subject to censures from any other than those of their own Religion; and the Tutors to be given to Widows or Orphans, shall be always of their own Religion. Each Religion shall have the Right of founding and building Churches at their own Expence, whenever they please.

XVIII. If Difficulties arise upon Matrimonial Causes, the Dean, the Minister, and the secular Members of the Synod, shall assemble and decide it without Appeal.

XIX. The Synod, as it is establish'd, shall continue, and the Affairs of the reform'd Religion and Church only shall be there treated on and regulated.

XX. The Collation to Ecclesiastical Benefices belongs, according to the ancient Titles, to M. the Abbot, except the Catholics of *Toggenburg* do, in the Term of three Years, prove to the contrary.

XXI. If there be any Minister's Place vacant, the Commons ought to apply with Respect to M. the Abbot, or to his Bailiff, to notify to him, and to ask Leave to provide a new one; and thereupon they may chuse themselves a Minister, who has been examin'd in one of the four Evangelical Cities of *Switzerland*.

XXII. It is expressly agreed, that this Treaty, after its Ratification, shall be immediately executed; that Homage shall be paid by the Inhabitants; and that if

after-

afterwards any Dispute or Difference arise between M. the Abbot and the Inhabitants, they shall not immediately proceed to Violence, but each Party shall chuse for Arbitrators three out of the Cantons, who shall be equal in Number of each Religion, and by Plurality of Voice, shall endeavour to reconcile the Parties amicably, or decide by definitive Sentence, according to the Law hitherto us'd in *Switzerland*.

XXIII. For what regards the Commons and Villages that M. the Abbot possesses in the *Torgau*, and in the *Rhinthal*, M. the Abbot shall conform to the Peace of the Country, concluded by the Cantons at *Arau*, in the Year 1572, in all its Articles, without Exception. He shall no longer have Power to demand of those Villages and Commons, upon any Presence whatsoever, any Contributions for the Charges of the past War, and shall permitt them to enjoy a full and perfect Amnesty.

XXIV. The Town and Bailiage of *Weil*, the Bailiage of *Roschaeb*, and the Bailiage of *Gosau* and *Heffmiesler*, shall enjoy the same Advantages, and shall not be molested for what happen'd in the Time aforesaid, nor tax'd for the Charges of the War past.

XXV. That which the Interimpt has establish'd at *Weyl* and *St. Gall*, and the Resolutions in the said Bailiages shall have regulated and pronounc'd, shall be firm, and have its constant Effect, and the same shall not be chang'd or abolish'd.

XXVI. After this Treaty is ratify'd, for which both Parties are allow'd the Term of two Months, the laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* shall remit to M. the Abbot the old Country, the Villages, and Communalities, situate in the *Torgau*, and in the *Rhinthal*, whereof they have taken Possession, with all their Dependencies; as also all the other Revenues, Tithes, Rents, and Duries, in the Manner they took Possession of it, and possess it now, except what is otherwise stipulated by this Treaty.

XXVII. After that the Inhabitants of the *Toggenburg* shall have elected the Council of the Country, and the Moiety of the Judges for Appeals, the Homage shall have been made, which shall be perform'd in 15 Days after the Ratification of the Treaty, the Act of the Treaty shall have been read in the general Assembly of the Country, and that three Day after M. the Abbot shall have publish'd the Nomination of

his Officers, Members of Justice, and Judges of Appeal: All this being perform'd, the Inhabitants of *Toggenburgh* shall let M. the Abbot enter into peaceable Possession of that Country in the Manner conformable to this Treaty; for the Accomplishment whereof the laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* will employ all their Efforts.

XXVIII. For the greater Security of this Peace, the laudable neighbouring States, as the Canton of *Aperzel*, M. the Abbot, and the City of *St. Gall*, have promis'd, upon the Faith of Honour and due Sincerity, to the Allies, no longer to employ violent Means in case of Difference, but to endeavour to agree it amicably; and in case that doth not succeed, to take for Arbitrators, each Party, two of the laudable Cantons, which Arbitrators shall in Number be equal of the two Religions, and shall by Votes amicably agree; or if that cannot be done, they shall by Plurality of Votes decisively pronounce Judgment; and if either of the Parties refuse to abide by the Sentence, and to oppose it by way of Force, the said Cantons shall have a Right to employ all their Forces and the most effectual Means to obtain that the Sentence have Effect, and that the Party aggriev'd be refunded his Damages.

XXIX. What has been done amiss during the late Troubles, and against the said three laudable States, shall be and remain abolish'd, extinct, and entirely forgot. And on the contrary, a true Amity and good Neighbourhood shall be establish'd, cultivated, and maintain'd between them, and each Party respectively will oblige his People thereto with all necessary Zeal.

XXX. For what regards the Toll at *Languat*, the Thing shall remain in the State it is now in, till such Time as it may be regulated, either by Accommodation, or by Judiciary Sentence, which ought to be done within the Term of a Year.

Seeing then that the Parties contracting, the two laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, and the Abbot, Dean, and Chapter of *St. Gall*, for themselves, and for their Successors and Descendants, have reciprocally promis'd, in Faith of Honour, and with a true Sincerity, to observe inviolably and constantly this Treaty in all its Points, and according to its full Tenor, not to contravene in any Manner, or to permit it to be contraven'd; they have accordingly stipulated reciprocally

to maintain and defend the same, as express'd in this Instrument, whereof three Copies have been made and sign'd, &c. &c.

We intended to have inserted here the Treaty of Peace, or rather the Truce for 20 Years, that was sign'd at *Passrowitz* on the 21st of July N. S. between the Emperor, the *Venetians*, and the *Turks*; but this *Register* is already swell'd to so large a Bulk, that we must refer it to our next.

The Affairs of the North are still as variously reported as ever, and therefore we chuse to be silent as to those Transactions, till we can relate them with greater Certainty.

SPAIN.

IN the last *Register* we inserted an Abstract of a Memorial or Manifesto presented to the Sacred College by the Count *de Gallar*, the Emperor's Ambassador at *Rome*, who therein charges the *Spaniards*, in plain Terms, with having propos'd to the *Turks* a League against Christendom: Upon which Cardinal *Acquaviva* thought not fit to remain silent, while so heavy an Accusation was laid to the Charge of the Court of *Madrid*; but writ to the Prince *de Cellamare*, the *Spanish* Ambassador at *Paris*, who is accus'd in that Manifesto to have been the chief Manager of that Affair, to know the Truth of it; and that Prince in his Letter of the 28th of *April* assures the Cardinal,

That what is said in the Memorial of the Imperial Ambassador of his Negotiations with Prince *Ragotski*, is a meer Romance, without any Manner of Foundation; that he never saw Prince *Ragotski* but once in the Antichamber of *Lewis* the XIV, and another Time by Chance in the Academy of the *Belles Lettres*, at the Abbot *Gangeau's*; from whence he concludes, that his pretended Conferences with that Prince and his Agents are notorious Untruths, contriv'd by the Ministers of the Arch-Duke, and down-right Lies advanc'd by them for reflecting upon the Honour of the King of *Spain*. He adds, that the pretended intercepted Letter from Prince

Ragotski to him, must be a Forgery of the same Stamp, since 'tis impossible that Prince should have written to him of Treaties and Alliances, of which no manner of mention had ever been made; and, in short, pretends that this Letter is a meer Fable, and proceeds from the same Authors who have forg'd a Letter from the Grand Seignior to the King of Spain, to thank him for the Conquest of *Sardinia*, which all the World knows to be a silly impertinent, and ridiculous Performance, to reflect on the Honour of his Catholick Majesty. He denies to have made any Remittances for buying Arms, and in a Word, all the Facts advanced by Count Gallar. This, says he, I declare for the sake of Truth; for otherwise I should not think it a Crime to assist Prince *Ragotski*, who is so pious a Catholick, and help him to recover a State which he thinks rightfully belongs to him, and give thereby a Diversion to the Forces of the implacable Enemies of our Monarchy; and it would be no wounding of the Christian Piety, although such a Step should indirectly stop the Course of the Victories of the *Germans* against the Infidels; for their Ambition threatening the Liberty of *Italy*, and having prompted them to seize Part of the Ecclesiastical State, to the great Peril of the Tranquillity of Christendom, it is allow'd by the Law of Nature to apply a Remedy to the most pressing Danger.

Thus, says he, it appears by History, That in the Time of the Crusado's for the Conquest of the Holy Land, the Popes found themselves oblig'd to cause at the same Time the Crusado to be preach'd against the Emperors, and to turn against the Fury and Impiety of the *Germans* the very Arms that had been taken up in the Name of Jesus Christ against the Infidels: The Partizans of the House of *Austria*, says the Embassador, who appear at this Time so scrupulous, ought to remember how their Master enter'd *Spain*, assisted by Troops of different Religions, and did not concern himself for the Prejudice and Contempt which the Catholick Religion suffer'd under his Eyes.

The said Manifesto likewise charg'd Cardinal *Alberoni* with being the chief Concenter of that propos'd Alliance, and the Pope having written to him on that Occasion,