

Dec. 13. The Commons read the third Time, and pass'd the Bill for the more effectual Relief of such Wives and Children as are left by their Husbands and Parents upon the Charge of the Parish; which was sent up to the Lords. After this, the House was order'd to be call'd over upon Tuesday the 13th of January next; and it was order'd likewise, that such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House; and that Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters to the Sheriffs of the several Counties of Great Britain, to summon the Members in their respective Counties, to attend the Service of this House upon Tuesday the 13th Day of January next.

Dec. 15. The Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, a Bill for continuing an Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade; and then, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to several Resolutions, which being the next Day reported by Mr. Farrer, were agreed to by the House, and are as follow, viz.

1<sup>st</sup>. That the Sum of One hundred ninety six thousand four hundred forty four Pounds, eighteen Shillings, three Pence Half-penny, which remain'd in the Exchequer at Michaelmas 1718, for the Overplus of the Fund, commonly call'd the Aggregate Fund, reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, by an Act pass'd in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign (being over and above the Excess of the Civil-List Funds for three Years ended at the same Feast-Day) be apply'd towards raising the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That the Overplus Moneys of the Civil-List Funds for three Years ended at Michaelmas 1718, (which Overplus was reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, by an Act pass'd in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign) be apply'd towards raising the Moneys for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills.

3<sup>dly</sup>, That the Sum of nineteen thousand five hundred seventy seven Pounds, ten Shillings, which remain'd

main'd in the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas*, 1718, for the Surplus or Overplus of the Fund, commonly call'd, the Fund of the *South Sea Company*, reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, by an Act pass'd in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, he apply'd towards raising the Moneys for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer Bills*.

4thly, That the Sum of One hundred ninety thousand four hundred thirty six Pounds, fifteen Shillings, eleven Pence, twenty ninth Part of a Penny, being the Excess or Surplus for the Year ended at *Michaelmas*, 1718, upon the yearly Fund of Seven hundred twenty four thousand eight hundred forty nine Pounds, six Shillings, ten Pence, one fifth of a Penny, commonly call'd the General Fund, appropriated by several Acts of the third and fourth Years of his Majesty's Reign, for Payment of certain Annuities at several Rates, and other Uses therein mention'd, and which by the same Acts is likewise reserv'd for Disposition by Parliament, over and above One hundred thirty thousand Pounds, to be reserv'd towards making good the half yearly Payment on the Annuities charg'd on the said general Fund for the half Year to end at *Christmas*, 1718, be applied towards raising the Moneys for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer Bills*.

5thly, That all the Excess or Overplus Moneys which, within and for the half Year, to end at *Lady Day*, 1719, shall arise upon the several Funds, commonly call'd, the Aggregate Fund, the *South Sea Company's* Fund, and the General Fund, every or any of them, which by an Act of the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, are reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, be apply'd towards raising the Moneys for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer Bills*.

6thly, That all the Excess or Overplus Moneys which within and for the Year, to end at *Lady Day*

1720, shall arise upon the several Funds, commonly call'd the Aggregate Fund, the *South Sea Company's* Fund, and the General Fund, every or any of them, which, by an Act of the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, are reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament be apply'd towards raising the Moneys for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills; and that proper Powers be given to raise ready Money, by Way of Loan or otherwise, for that Use and Purpose, upon Credit of the said Excess or Overplus Moneys, to arise within and for the said Year, to end at *Lady-Day*, 1720.

7thly, That the Sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand Pounds, granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament, towards redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, now payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills, be rais'd by Way of Lottery, and that a Sum not exceeding twenty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, Part of the Fund, commonly call'd the Aggregate Fund, now applicable to the Payment of the said Annuity so to be redeem'd, and the Interest of the said *Exchequer* Bills be made a Fund or Security for Satisfaction of the Contributors in the said Lottery, and the incident Charges thereunto belonging.

8thly, That all the Moneys which shall be rais'd by any Act or Acts of this Session of Parliament, for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, now payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills, be apply'd (so far as it will extend) towards paying off the Principal and Interest borne upon the said Bills, and for cancelling the Bills whereof the Principal and Interest shall be so paid off.

9thly, That so many of the *Exchequer* Bills as shall remain undischarged and uncancell'd, by or with the Money that shall be rais'd by any Act or Acts of this Session of Parliament for that Purpose, shall be circulated and exchange'd by such Persons as his Majesty, the Commissioners of the Treasury, or High-Treasurer

surer for the Time being, shall constitute and appoint; and that sufficient Provision be made for exchanging the Bills which shall so remain uncancell'd for Money, from Time to Time, upon Demand of any the Bearers thereof. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. The same Day the Petition for Rebuilding the Parish Church of *St. Dunstan's, Stepney*, within the Bills of Mortality and County of *Middlesex*, instead of one of the fifty new Churches, was read and referr'd to the Committee appointed to consider of other Petitions of the same Nature.

*Dec. 15.* The Commons read the first Time an in-  
gross'd Bill brought down to them from the Lords,  
intituled, *An Act for the quieting and establishing Corpora-*  
*tions*: With relation to the Neglect of subscribing the  
Declaration against the solemn League and Covenant;  
which Bill was read the second Time, the next Day,  
and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Dec. 17.* A Petition for the Rebuilding the Parish-  
Church of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, in the County of  
*Middlesex*, instead of one of the fifty new Churches, was  
referr'd to a Committee: And then Mr. *Boscawen*, by  
his Majesty's Command, acquainted the House, That  
all his Majesty's Endeavours, and those of the Most  
Christian King, to procure Redress of the many Inju-  
ries done to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, by the King  
of *Spain*, to the unspeakable Detriment of the Trade of  
these Kingdoms; or even to obtain a Discontinuance  
of the unjust Hostilities carrying on by that Crown,  
having prov'd ineffectual, his Majesty had found it ne-  
cessary to declare War against *Spain*. After the read-  
ing this Message, *George Treby*, Esq; mov'd, That an  
humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return  
his Majesty the most unfeign'd Thanks of the House  
for having communicated to them the necessary Resolu-  
tion of declaring War against *Spain*; and to assure his  
Majesty, That this House will, with the greatest Chear-  
fulness, and with the utmost Vigour, assist and support  
his Majesty in the War with the King of *Spain*, 'till *Spain*  
is reduc'd to accept of reasonable Terms of Peace, and to  
agree to such Conditions of Trade and Commerce, as this  
Nation is justly intitled to by their several Treaties. Mr.  
*Treby* was seconded by *Thomas Western*, Esq; but Mr.  
*Shippen*, Mr. *Freeman*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and some other  
Gentlemen, excepted either against the Motion or against



some Expressions in it, which occasion'd a warm Debate that lasted from one 'till six of the Clock in the Afternoon. Some Gentlemen alledging, that they did not see the Necessity of declaring War against *Spain*, and that they rather were inclin'd to believe that the Grievances complain'd of by our Merchants might have been redress'd in an amicable Manner: This was answer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, and by Colonel *Stanhope*, the last of whom told the House, that he had had the Honour to serve his Majesty as his Envoy to the King of *Spain*, and he could assure them, That he had presented at least five and twenty Memorials to that Court, in relation to the Complaints of our Merchants, without any Success. Hereupon Mr. *Methuen* interpos'd, and accounted for the Dilatoriness of the Court of *Madrid* in the Dispatch of Commercial Affairs, occasion'd by the different Regulations and Judicatories in the several Kingdoms, Provinces, and Ports of *Spain*; which might be the Reason why the Grievances complain'd of by our Traders, had not been redress'd so soon as might have been expected. It was also suggested, That the Ministers had shewn no great Concern for the Trade and Interest of the Nation, since it appear'd by the Answer from a Secretary of State, to the Marquess *de Monteleone's* Letter, that they would have pass'd by the Violations of the Treaty of Commerce, provided *Spain* had accepted the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance; and that his Majesty did not seek to aggrandize himself by any new Acquisition, but was rather inclin'd to sacrifice something of his own, to procure the general Quiet and Tranquillity: That no Body could yet tell how far that Sacrifice was to extend; but certainly it was a very uncommon Piece of Condescension. Another Member went yet farther, and made use of his favourite Expression, insinuating, That this War seem'd to be calculated for another Meridian: But wrapt up the *Innuendo* so dextrously, that no Exception was taken at it. Mr. *Horatio Walpole* made also a long Speech, wherein he found Fault with the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance; particularly as to the Disposition of *Sicily*, in Favour of the Emperor, which was a Breach of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and his Brother *Robert Walpole*, Esq; likewise exclaim'd against the Injustice of attacking the *Spanish* Fleet before the Declaration of War. They were answer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. Chancellor of the

the Dutchy, Mr. *Astle*, Mr. *Brodrick*, and Sir *Joseph Jekyll*; which last said among other Things, That some Weeks before, when this Affair was first mention'd in the House, he was shy of giving his Opinion, because he had not then examin'd the several Steps that had been taken in it; but that he was now fully convinc'd, that if there was any Injustice, 'twas on the Side of the King of *Spain*; and that the Conduct of his Majesty, and his Ministers was entirely agreeable to the Law of Nations, and the Rules of Justice and Equity. Was it just, added he, in the King of *Spain* to attack the Emperor's Dominions (*Sardinia*) while he was engag'd in a War with the *Turks*, without any Declaration of War? Was it just in the same Prince to invade the Dominions of one of our Allies, the King of *Sicily*, without the least Provocation? And was it not just in his Majesty to vindicate the Faith of his Treaties, and to defend and protect the Trade of his Subjects, which had been violently oppress'd? Then the Question being put upon Mr. *Tracy's* Motion, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 178 Voices against 107, and resolv'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty, by the whole House; which being done accordingly the next Day, his Majesty was pleas'd to give this most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

**T**HIS seasonable and loyal Address, will, I trust in God, contribute effectually to what you desire. I return you true Thanks for it.

Dec. 16. Earl *Stanhope* having communicated to the House of Peers the like Message, relating to the Declaration of War, mov'd for an Address of Thanks to his Majesty thereupon: He was seconded and back'd by several Lords. A noble Peer only suggested, That before they gave Sanction to a Step of so nice a Nature, and of so great Importance, it were proper to consider whether the same was consonant to Treaties; and therefore mov'd that a Day might be appointed for that Purpose. To this, Earl *Stanhope* answer'd, that he had five Weeks before, by his Majesty's Command, laid the several Treaties relating to this Affair before the House, so that all the Members of that noble Assembly had sufficient Time to peruse and examine the same: But, however, after the Address which he

mov'd, had been presented, he would readily give his Vote for appointing a Day to consider of the said Treaties. And he durst answer before-hand, that upon the strictest Examination it would be found, That his Majesty and his Ministers had done nothing, either against the Faith of Treaties, or the Honour and Interest of the Nation. Hereupon it was carry'd without any farther Opposition; and without dividing, That an Address of Thanks be presented to his Majesty; which Address was, accordingly, immediately drawn up, and the same Day presented to his Majesty as follows.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our most humble Thanks, for having acquainted us with the Resolution your Majesty has taken of declaring War against Spain: And as this House has already promis'd your Majesty, that they would stand by and support you in the vigorous Pursuit of those prudent and necessary Measures your Majesty has taken to secure the Trade and Quiet of these Kingdoms, and the Tranquility of Europe, so, upon this Occasion, we beg leave to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our firm and steady Resolution to assist your Majesty with the utmost Zeal in the Prosecution of the present War against Spain.

To which his Majesty return'd this most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

**I** Return you my hearty Thanks for the Address, and for the Assurances you give me of your steady Resolution to support and assist me in the Prosecution of this War against Spain.

Dec. 13. After the Lords had read the third Time and pass'd the Bill intituled, *An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations*, the Earl Stanhope stood up and said, That in his Opinion, a Thing of far greater Importance, and becoming the Wisdom of that august Assembly, remain'd to be done, in order to settle the Minds, and unite the Hearts and Affections of the well-affected to the present happy Establishment; and that for that Purpose he had a Bill to offer to the House, intituled, *An Act for strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*, which he desir'd might

‘ might be read. ’ It being the Privilege of every Peer to bring in such a Bill as he thinks proper, without the previous Leave of the House, the Lord Stanhope’s Bill was read, according to his Desire, importing in Substance, a Repeal of Part of the Act of the 10th Year of her late Majesty’s R<sup>e</sup>gn, intitl’d, *An Act for preserving the Protestant Religion, by better securing the Church of England, and against Occasional Conformity*; as also of the Act of the 12th of her late Majesty’s R<sup>e</sup>ign, to prevent the Growth of Schism; and of some Clauses in the Test and Corporation Acts. Most of the Peers were surpriz’d at the bringing in this Bill, at a Time, when none, but such as were in the Secret of the Court Measures, expected any such Thing; and Earl Stanhope moving, that it might be read a second Time, it occasion’d a long Debate. That Earl endeavour’d to shew the Equity, Justice, Reasonableness, and Advantage of restoring Dissenters to their natural Rights, and of easing them of these stigmatizing and oppressive Laws, that had been made against them in turbulent Times, and obtain’d by indirect Methods, for no other Reason than because they ever shew’d their zealous and firm Adherence to the Revolution and Protestant Succession; urging, That this desirable Union of all true Protestants, as it would certainly strengthen the Protestant Interest, so would it rather be an Advantage than any Prejudice to the Church of England by Law establish’d, which would still be the Head of all the Protestant Churches, and the Archbishop of Canterbury become the Patriarch of all the Protestant Clergy. He was seconded and back’d by the Earls of Sunderland and Stamford, and some other Lords: But the Dukes of B——m, and De——re, the Earls of N——m, A——d, O——d, C——r, and J——y, the Lord Viscount T——d, and the Lord N—— and G——y, either strenuously oppos’d the Bill, or endeavour’d to put off the second Reading of it to a long Day. It was alledg’d in general, That this Bill, if pass’d into a Law, instead of strengthening, would certainly weaken the Church of England, by plucking off her best Feathers, investing her Enemies with Power, and sharing with them the Civil and Military Employments, of which Churchmen only are now in Possession. A noble Duke in particular, suggested, That it was irregular to bring in a Bill of so great Consequence, without previously acquainting

the House: But it was readily answer'd by Earl Stanhope, his Grace had forgot, that about two Years before he brought in himself, in the same Manner, a Bill of much greater Consequence, meaning the Bill for suspending the Act for Triennial Parliaments. The Earl of *N——m* said among other Things, ' That the Church of England is certainly the happiest Church in the World, since even the greatest Contradictions contribute to her Support: For nothing could be more contradictory, than a Bill which is said to be calculated to strengthen the Protestant Interest, and the Church of England; and which, at the same Time, repeals two Acts that were made for her further Security.' After which, his Lordship gave his Reasons against the Repealing of those Laws. The Earl of *C——r* made also a long Speech against some Parts of the Bill brought in by my Lord Stanhope; and, among other Things, said, ' That he had no Manner of Prejudice against the Dissenters, but rather a tender Regard for them; that as he had been bred in, so he had ever communicated with the Church of England, which he believ'd to be the best Protestant Church, and the most agreeable to the primitive Pattern of Christianity; but that, however, if he had happen'd to be at Geneva, he would not have scrupled to have communicated with the Protestants there. That he was for giving the Dissenters as much Ease, as was consistent with the Safety of the Constitution in Church and State, and would readily give his Vote for the Repealing of the Schism Act; but that he could not but oppose that Part of the Bill now laid before them, whereby Part of the Test and Corporation Acts were effectually repeal'd, with relation to Dissenters; because he look'd upon those Acts as the main Bulwark of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and therefore would have them inviolably preserv'd and untouch'd.' The Earl of *F——y* upon this Occasion said, in Substance, ' Every Body knew he was educated in a different Way from the Church of England: But, nevertheless, he could not but be against this Bill, because, in his Opinion, it broke the *Pacta conventa* of the Treaty of Union, by which the Bounds, both of the Church of England, and of the Church of Scotland, were fix'd and settled; and

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that he was apprehensive, that if the Articles of the Union were broke with respect to one Church, it might afterwards be a Precedent to break them with respect to the other. The Lord N—— and G——y spoke also against the Bill, and urg'd, That this was an Affair of so great Importance, that it ought to be maturely consider'd, and debated in a full House; and a great many Members being absent, his Lordship mov'd, That the second Reading might be put off for a Month; and that the Lord Chancellor be order'd to write circular Letters to summon all the Lords to attend upon the severest Penalty the House could inflict, which, in such Cases, is the Tower. The Duke of B——m was of his Lordship's Opinion, as to the putting off the second Reading to a long Day; but thought it needless to give the Lord Chancellor, (who had Business enough upon his Hands) the trouble of writing circular Letters: And therefore his Grace suggested, That every Lord then present, might write to his absent Friends, to acquaint them with what was depending in the House; and he was sure such Letters would be more acceptable and effectual than a formal Summons. The Court Party being unwilling to let this Affair cool, by adjourning it so long, the Earl of H——y propos'd, that the second Reading might only be put off till Thursday the 18th of December, which was agreed to without dividing.

Accordingly, upon that Day, the Bill was read a second Time, and a Motion made for committing it to a Committee of the whole House; but this being oppos'd by the Earl of N——m and some other Peers, the Earl of Ch——ley suggested, that before they proceeded any farther, in an Affair wherein the Church was so nearly concern'd, he thought it very proper to have, in the first Place, the Opinion of that venerable Bench, pointing to my Lords the Bishops. This being unanimously assented to, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury stood up, and declar'd against the Bill, for which his Grace gave his Reasons, importing in Substance, That the Acts which by this Bill were to be repeal'd, are the main Bulwark and Supporters of the establish'd Church; that he had all imaginable Tenderness for all the well-meaning conscientious Dissenters; but he could not forbear saying, That some amongst them made a wrong Use of the Favour  
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and Indulgence that was shewn them upon the Revolution, tho' they had the least Share in that happy Event: And therefore it was thought necessary for the Legislature to interpose and put a Stop to the scandalous Practice of Occasional Conformity, which was condemn'd by the soberest Part of the Dissenters themselves. And as to the Act against Schism, tho' it may carry a Face of Severity, yet it seem'd needless to make a Law to repeal it, since no Advantage had been taken of it, against the Dissenters, ever since it was made. The Archbishop of York spoke on the same Side, and said, That the Arguments used the other Day for this Bill, had no more Weight with him, than they had with his Brother of Canterbury. His Grace urg'd in particular, the Danger of trusting the Dissenters, the open and avow'd Enemies of the Church, with Power and Authority; and endeavour'd to account for the Acts against Occasional Conformity and Schism, by saying, they were only for Self-Defence and Self-Preservation, and not for Persecution; adding, that Dissenters were never to be gain'd by Indulgence. To that Purpose, he quoted a Passage out of a Treatise, intitled, *A Persuasive to Lay Conformity*, written by a Prelate, who, 'twas insinuated, had, since the Writing of that Book, embrac'd and maintain'd other Principles. His Grace also took this Opportunity to clear the Clergy of the establish'd Church from the Aspersions of Dissaffection to the present happy Settlement, by instancing two Divines, who, during the late unnatural Rebellion, had given signal Proofs of their Loyalty and Zeal for his Majesty's Person and Government. The Bishop of Bangor, who spoke next, answer'd the Archbishop of York, particularly with relation to the Passage quoted out of one of his Treatises. He said, He was so far from having alter'd his Principles, that both before and after he had been promoted to the Station he held in the Church, he had endeavour'd to bring over the Dissenters; but that he ever was of Opinion, that gentle Means are the most effectual for that Purpose. After this, he endeavour'd to shew at large the Unreasonableness and ill Policy of imposing religious Tests, as a Qualification for civil or military Employments, which abridges Men of their natural



Rights, deprives the State of the Service of many of its best Subjects, and exposes the most sacred Institutions and Ordinances to be abus'd by prophane and irreligious Persons. He also endeavour'd to prove, that the Occasional and Schism Acts, were, in Effect, persecuting Laws; and that by admitting the Principle of Self-Defence and Self-Preservation in Matters of Religion, all the Persecutions of the Heathens against the Christians, and even the Popish Inquisition, may be justify'd. As to the Power of which some Clergymen appear'd so fond and so jealous, he own'd, that the Desire of Power and Riches is natural to all Men; but that he had learn'd both from Reason and the Gospel, that this Desire must keep within due Bounds, and not intrench upon the Rights and Liberties of our Fellow-Creatures and Countrymen. The Bishop of *Bristol*, who spoke next, on the opposite Side, chiefly urg'd, That the late King *William* having recommended to both Houses from the Throne, that they would leave Room for the Admission of all Protestants that were willing and able to serve; and a Clause having thereupon been offer'd to be inserted in a Bill depending in the Lords House, to take away the Necessity of receiving the Sacrament, to make a Man capable of enjoying any Office, Employment, or Place of Trust; the said Clause was rejected by a great Majority; as well as another Clause (offer'd also to be inserted in the said Bill) to prevent the receiving the Sacrament of the Lords Supper upon any other Account than in Obedience to the Holy Institution thereof: Adding, that soon after, the Lords address'd to King *William*, That he would maintain the Church of *England* as by Law establish'd; all which his Lordship apply'd to the present Case, and so voted against the Bill. He was answer'd by the Bishop of *Gloucester*, who, among other Things, endeavour'd to wipe off the Imputation of Hypocrisy cast on the Dissenters. He was back'd by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, who made an Historical Deduction of the Business in Question, and artfully commended the Zeal of a noble Earl when Secretary of State, in promoting a Comprehension, according to King *William's* Desire. He also took Notice, that Religion was ever us'd, by crafty Men, as a Blind and Pretence to carry

carry on political Designs; and he remember'd, in particular, in the late Reign, That while our Arms were victorious Abroad, the Church was in Danger at Home; but no sooner was a Stop put to that glorious War, than the Church was in a flourishing Condition. The Bishop of *Lincoln* having done speaking, the Earl of *Northampton*, who was hinted at by that Prelate, and who was the Promoter of the Occasional Bill, and had oppos'd the Bill now in Question, thought it proper to justify his Conduct; which his Lordship did, by saying, He was in those Days but a young Man, and had wanted Opportunities to know the Dissenters, which he had had since, and found them to be an obstinate Sort of People, never to be satisfy'd: After which, his Lordship enter'd upon the Merits of the Bill, and voted against it. The Bishop of *London* did the same, and urg'd, 'That in all wise Governments, all Offices and Places of Trust are in the Hands of those of the national Church, which his Lordship confirm'd by what is practic'd in *Sweden*.' The Bishop of *Rochester* spoke also on the same Side, and said, in Substance, 'That he was not in the House at the first Reading of this Bill; but that the last Session of Parliament he foresaw from the Bill about an Alms-house at *Bristol*, and the Bill for applying Part of the Fund for the Building of new Churches to the Rebuilding of an Old one, (*St. Giles's*) both which he had oppos'd, that something of this Nature would be attempted. That he was sorry he had been a Prophet, since, in his Opinion, this Bill overturn'd the Foundation of the Security of the Church. That this Bill even struck at the Act of Uniformity, which was confirm'd by the Act of Union, and so was levell'd against the Church of *Scotland*, as well as against the Church of *England*: For which Reason, he hop'd those Peers who represented the Nobility of *Scotland*, would be against this Bill, particularly a noble Lord, who was too great an Enemy to Priestcraft to suffer himself to be assembly-ridden. His Lordship, by way of Commination, concluded, That we live in a changeable Country, and the Hardships which the Dissenters bring now upon the Church, may one Day or other be severely and with more Justice be retaliated upon them.' Hereupon the Bishop of *Peterborough*

terborough spoke strenuously for the Bill, and said in  
 Substance, ' That he did not design to reflect on any  
 of his Brethren for speaking against this Bill, because  
 he suppos'd they did it out of a sincere Zeal for  
 the Church; that for his own Part, he did not be-  
 lieve this Bill to be against the Church, but rather  
 for its Advantage and Security, and therefore he was  
 for it. That he observ'd from History, that the  
 Church was more safe and flourishing, when the  
 Clergy did not affect more Power than fall to their  
 Share, and were tender of the Rights and Liberties  
 of their Fellow Subjects; but that when the Clergy  
 promoted arbitrary Measures and Persecutions, as  
 some did in King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup>'s Reign, they first  
 brought Scandal and Contempt upon the Clergy, and  
 at last, Ruin both upon Church and State. There he  
 shew'd the Abuse of the Word Church, which, in a  
 true Sense, is venerable, and illustrated the Matter by  
 the Words *Holy*, and *the Temple of the Lord*, which  
 were sacred among the Jews; but when those Words  
 came to be abus'd so far, as to countenance Rebellion,  
 as in the Case of *Dathan*, *Corah* and *Abiram*, and other  
 wicked Practices, then they rather became Words of  
 Execration. That in like Manner amongst us, the  
 Words Church, and the Churches Danger, had often been  
 made use of to carry on sinister Designs, and then these  
 Words made a mighty Noise in the Mouth of silly Wo-  
 men and Children; but that in his Opinion, the  
 Church, which he defin'd to be a scriptural Institu-  
 tion upon a legal Establishment, was founded upon a  
 Rock, and could not be in Danger, as long as we  
 enjoy'd the Light of the Gospel and our excellent Con-  
 stitution. After this, he gave his Reasons for his be-  
 ing for this Bill, and animadverted upon three Things  
 that had been advanc'd by other Prelates, viz. 1<sup>st</sup>,  
 That the Dissenters got more than the Church by the  
 Revolution, though they had the least Share in it.  
 For his Lordship shew'd they only got a Tolleration  
 which they might have had under King James, if  
 they would have comply'd with his Measures; where-  
 as the Church secur'd all she now enjoys, which wou'd  
 have been irrecoverably lost, had not the Revolution  
 happen'd. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That the Churchmen, and even the  
 Clergy, shew'd more Affection to the present Go-  
 vernment

vernment than the Dissenters during the late Rebellion: To which he answer'd, that by the Laws which by this Bill were to be repeal'd, the Dissenters were then under an Incapacity to serve the Government, which evinc'd the Necessity of this Bill; and as for a Clergyman who had given signal Proofs of his Zeal for the Government in the North, that it was well known he was never rewarded for it, but rather disregarded ever since by his Neighbours. 3dly, As to what had been suggested, That all Offices and Places of Trust ought to be in the Hands of those of the established Church, he said, he hop'd they should never draw Precedents from Sweden. Concluding, with returning Thanks to the Lay-Lords, for bearing so long and so patiently with that Bench, leaving the Issue of this Debate to their Judgments; and only taking Notice, that as the Wisdom of Solomon never more eminently appear'd, than in discovering the true Mother of the Child, so their Lordships might easily know the Reason why some Persons spoke with so much Tenderness for the Acts which by this Bill were to be repeal'd. The Bishop of Chester was of the contrary Opinion, and, in particular, excepted against a Clause in the Bill, whereby a Punishment or Censure was to be inflicted on such Clergymen as should refuse to administer the Sacrament to any that desir'd to receive it, which he said, was against the Canons of the Church. The Spiritual Lords having done speaking, the Question was call'd for, and as some Temporal Lords were going to speak to it, the Earl of Aylesford mov'd for adjourning the Debate to the next Day, which, without much Opposition, was agreed to.

Dec. 19. The Lords resum'd the adjourn'd Debate; and the Earls of A——d, N——m, and C——r, the Duke of D——re, the Lord Viscount T——d, the Lord T——r, the Lord Archbishop of C——y, the Lord Bishop of R——r, and some others made Speeches against the Bill; but were answer'd by the Earls of S——d and S——pe, the Dukes of W——le, K——t, and R——gh, the Lord C——y, the Bishop of N——ch, and some others; and the Question being at last put, whether the Bill be committed, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 86 Votes against 68, viz. Content 67, Proxies 19, in all 86. Not Content 50, Proxies 18, in all 68.

Dec. 20.

Dec. 20. The Lords, in a grand Committee, examin'd and went through the Bill Paragraph by Paragraph, and the Reasons offer'd by *Earl Cowper*, and some other Peers, had so much Weight, that some Clauses derogatory to the Test and Corporation Acts were agreed to be left out. Then the Question being put, That the Bill thus amended, be reported on the 22d, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 15 Voices against 33. Accordingly, on that Day, the said Amendments were reported, agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be introduc'd; and on the 23d it was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent down to the Commons; after which the Lords journ'd to the 7th of January.

Let us now resume the Proceedings of the Commons.

Dec. 19. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for two new Writs, one for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Montgomery*, in the Room of *Edward Vaughan, Esq;* deceas'd; the other for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Totness*, in the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *Sir John Germain, Bart.* deceas'd. Then *George Bishop*, a Printer, at *Exeter*, attending according to Order, he was call'd in to the Bar, where he own'd the Printing of the Pamphlet complain'd of, and said he had the Intelligence from News Letters sent to Coffee-houses at *Exeter*; two of which he produc'd, and deliver'd into the House, and several Paragraphs of them were read; and then he withdrew. Then the House resolv'd, That *George Bishop*, Printer at *Exeter*, having printed their Proceedings in Contempt of their Order, was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of the House; and order'd, That for the said Breach of Privilege he should be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. *Jos. Blifs*, Printer at *Exeter*, not attending, the Serjeant at Arms and his Messenger were call'd upon, to give an Account of the Service of the Order of the 14th Instant, upon the said *Jos. Blifs*, who gave an Account, that a Copy of the Order was left at his House with his Daughter, and read to her (he being not at Home, and she saying, she did not know when he would be) Whereupon the said *Jos. Blifs*, was likewise order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then a Committee was appointed to inquire who were the Authors or

or Writers of the two News-Letters deliver'd in by *George Bishop*, Printer at *Exeter*, and report the same to the House, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. And a Complaint being made to the House of a printed Pamphlet, intitl'd, *The Post-Master, or the Loyal Mercury*, Friday November the 28th, 1718, *Exon: Printed by Andrew Price, &c.* Where the Resolutions and Proceedings of the House were falsly represented, and printed in Contempt of the Orders, and in Breach of the Privilege of the House, the said Pamphlet was deliver'd at the Table, and several Paragraphs there- being read, the said *Andrew Price* was order'd to attend the House on Wednesday the 14th of *January*.

Dec. 15. *George Bishop*, the Printer, upon his humble Petition and Submission, was brought to the Bar of the House, where having receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was order'd to be discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees. Then the Lord *William Powlet* made his Report from the Committee appointed to require what Sums of Money had been laid out, towards the Building any of the fifty new Churches; the Consideration of which Report was put off 'till Thursday the 15th Day of *January*. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the ingross'd Bill from the Lords, intitl'd, *An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations*; and made some Amendments thereto, adding a Clause, in particular, to indemnify such Officers of Corporations, as have omitted to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, within one Year next before their Admission unto their respective Offices, and to limit the Time of Prosecution for such Omission for the future: These Amendments were reported, and agreed to on the 22d; and the next Day, the Bill, with the said Amendments, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords.

Dec. 22. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Plympton*, in the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *George Treby, Esq;* who had Accepted the Office of his Majesty's Secretary at War. Three Petitions for Rebuilding three old Churches, instead of as many new ones, were presented, read, and refer'd to the Committee; and then it was order'd,

that Dr. *Waugh*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, be desir'd to preach before the House upon the 30th of *January*. After which, in a grand Committee on the Supply, it was resolv'd, to grant the Sum of 71,527 <sup>12 s. 11 d.</sup> for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for the Year 1719; which Resolution was reported and agreed to the next Day, This done, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the House do adjourn till Monday the 12th of *January*; it was carry'd in the Negative.

*Dec. 24.* The ingross'd Bill from the Lords, *An Act for strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*, was brought down to the Commons, who read it the first Time, and order'd it to be read a second Time, on the 7th of *January*, to which Day the House then adjourn'd; after they had order'd a new Writ for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *St. Germans*, in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Room of *John Knight, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of Secretary for the *Leeward Islands*.

*Jan. 7.* The Commons read a second Time the ingross'd Bill from the Lords, intitled, *An Act for strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*: And then so much of the Act 12 *Anna* against Occasional Conformity, as was intended to be repeal'd by the said Bill, was read; as was also the Act of 12 *Anna*, intitled, *An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, &c.* After which, upon a Motion made to commit the said Bill, there arose a very warm Debate, that lasted from One 'till half an Hour past Nine in the Evening. Mr. *Hampden* spoke first in Behalf of the Bill, and was seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*: The other principal Members who spoke on this Occasion, were as follows. For the Committing of the Bill, Mr. *Chetwynd*, Sir *Tho. Palmer*, Mr. *Young*, Mr. *Carter*, Sir *William Thomson*, Mr. *Boscawen*, Mr. *Barrington Shute*, Sir *William Lowther*, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. *Lechmere* Chancellor of the Dutchy, the Lord *Castlecomer*. Against the Committing of the Bill, Mr. *Grahame*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Richard Hopton*, Colonel *Strangerways*, Mr. *Blundel*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Jeffreys* (*Winnington*) Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Sir *Tho. Hanmer*, Mr. (*John*) *Smith*, Mr. *Snell*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Lutwyche*.



Sir William Thomson urg'd against the Schism Bill, that it depriv'd Parents of their natural Right of educating their Children as they think proper; to which, Mr. S———n answer'd, 'That it was somewhat strange to see so able a Lawyer inconsistent with himself: For when the twelve Judges were consulted, in a Case relating to a great Family, he was of the Opinion of ten of them, that Children may be taken from their Parents and educated as the Good of the Nation requir'd.' William reply'd, 'That as he never was consulted of the Point, he never declar'd his Thoughts in the deliver'd.' Hinted by that Gentlemen, and therefore he could not, with any Colour of Justice, be said to have chang'd his Opinion: But that the Member who tax'd him with it, and who thereby declared against the Opinion of the ten Judges, if he would be consistent with himself, must now be for the Bill that repeals the Schism Act, which restores Parents to their natural Right.' Then Mr. R———t W———le made a warm Speech, chiefly levell'd against a great Man in the present Administration, which was answer'd by Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy; and at length, the Question being put upon the Motion for committing the Bill, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 243 Votes against 202, and the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House the Friday next following: To which Day the House adjourn'd. It was observ'd, that the Majority was chiefly owing to the Scotch Members, for of 37 of them that were in the House, 34 voted for the Bill, and three only against it.

Jan. 9. The Commons read two Petitions for Rebuilding old Churches; two more of Insolvent Debtors, and one of the Tanners, Butchers, &c. of Ewelham, against the Exportation of Bark to Ireland, which were referr'd to several Committees: Then, upon a Motion made by Mr. Treby, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, for a new Writ for the Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Rutland, in the Room of the Honourable John Noel, Esq; deceas'd; and the Order of the Day being read, for the going into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill from the Lords,

for Strengthening the Protestant Interest, &c. The Lord *Guernsey* mov'd and propos'd, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause, That any Person when he comes to take the Oath of Abjuration and other Oaths (subsequent to the receiving the Sacrament) in order to his Qualification, shall acknowledge that the Holy Scriptures of the *Old* and New Testament were given by divine Inspiration, and shall acknowledge his firm Faith and Belief in the Ever-blessed Trinity; but the previous Question was put, that the Question be now put upon the Bill as it is, it pass'd in the Negative by about ninety Voices. The House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee upon the said Bill, went through the same, Mr. *Hampden* being in the Chair, and resolv'd to pass it without any Amendment, by a Majority of 221 Votes against 170. Jan. 10. The said Bill was read the third Time, pass'd without any Amendment, and sent back to the Lords. The same Day the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intitled, *An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations*; which Amendments were read and agreed to, and Sir *Thomas Hanmer* was order'd to carry the Bill to the Lords. Then Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House, A Bill for applying certain Overplus Monies, and further Sums to be rais'd as well by Lottery as by Loans, towards paying off and cancelling Exchequer Bills, &c. which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second.

Jan. 12. Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House A Bill against clandestine running of uncustom'd and prohibited Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and then the Lottery Bill being read a second Time, was committed to a Committee of the whole House. Jan. 13. after the Reading of some Petitions, the House was call'd over, and the Names of such Members as made Default were noted down, and order'd to be call'd over that Day Sev'night. On the 14th, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Freeman*, it was order'd, 1<sup>st</sup>, That no Member of the House presume to go out of Town, without Leave of the House. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That no Leave be ask'd for any Member to go out of Town, but between the Hours of one and

two of the Clock. Then *Andrew Price*, the Printer at *Exeter*, attending, he was call'd in, and at the Bar own'd the Printing the Pamphlet complain'd of, and said, he had the Intelligence from News-Letters sent to Coffee-Houses at *Exeter*; and being withdrawn, it was resolv'd, That he was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of the House, and he was order'd to be taken into Custody. The Serjeant at Arms. Then the Serjeant at Arms his Messenger being call'd upon to give an Account of what had been done upon the Order of the House, for his taking into Custody *Joseph Blifs*, of *Exeter*, the Messenger acquainted the House, that he had been at his House, search'd for him, and enquir'd after him, but that he could not find him; after which, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had receiv'd a Letter from the said *Jos. Blifs*, by which he own'd his Offence, and begg'd the Pardon of the House; and (as upon his Knees at the Bar of this House) humbly pray'd that the House would not proceed any farther against him, which, if they did, it would end in the Ruin of himself and his Children, he being destitute of Friends and Money; whereupon the said *Blifs* was order'd to be discharg'd of the said Commitment. Then a Clause was order'd to be inserted in the Lottery Bill for empowering the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (where they shall see Cause) to relieve those from whom the Rebels extorted any Sums of Money arising by his Majesty's Revenues. Then the House being resolv'd into a grand Committee, consider'd of the said Bill, and made some Progress therein; after which, a Motion being made, and the Question put, that all Committees be adjourn'd, it pass'd in the Negative, and it was order'd that all Committees be reviv'd; thereupon the Committee of Privileges and Elections sat, and upon a full Hearing of the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Shafton*, or *Shaftsbury*, in the County of *Dorset*, gave it for Sir *Edward Des Bouverie*, against *William Benson*, Esq; by a very great Majority of Votes. Jan. 15. *Andrew Price* having in an humble Petition acknowledg'd his Offence, was brought to the Bar of the House, where having receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees. Then upon a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of

of London, presented by one of the Sheriffs, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts; after which, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made in the Lottery Bill, and on the 16th the House went through the same.

On the 17th, a Representation and a Petition of the Master, Wardens, Searchers, and Assistants of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, in the County of Lincoln, and within six Miles Compass of the said Town of Lincoln, by Act of Parliament, was presented to the House, and read, complaining, That several Persons of the Cutlery Manufacture have been enticed to withdraw themselves out of his Majesty's Dominions into foreign Countries, whereby the Nation will be robb'd of the said Manufacture, and praying that such Remedies may be provided as shall be thought meet to prevent the Inconveniencies which may happen by such Practices: Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were impower'd to send for Persons, Papers and Records. Then Mr. Treby presented to the House *A Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters*, which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. After this, a Petition of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart. was presented to the House, and read, praying, that his particular Case might be taken into Consideration, as to a Lease made in the Year 1707, by the late Lord Widdrington and his Wife, of Part of her Estate to the Petitioner, for 99 Years if he should so long live, touching which his Claim had been dismiss'd by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Estates of certain Traitors, &c. and that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the Petitioner's Relief: Whereupon Mr. Secretary Craggs acquainted the House, that the Petitioner's Case having been laid before the King, his Majesty had been pleas'd to command him to acquaint the House, that his Majesty had no Objection, but should be well pleas'd with any Relief the House should think fit to give the Petitioner; and so a Bill was order'd to be brought in for his Relief; which was accordingly done on the 19th, when it was read, and order'd a second Reading. The same Day upon a Motion that was made by Sir David Dalrymple, a Bill was order'd to be

be brought in for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths, for Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in Scotland. Then the farther Report from the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates who acted in Scotland, was order'd to be printed. Mr. Farrer was resolv'd to address his Majesty, for Government of War now in Being, for the better Government of the Army. Mr. Farrer having reported the Amendments made in the grand Committee to the Lords, the said Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd; after which the House resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, and having consider'd of the Supply, came to the following Resolutions, viz. 1<sup>st</sup>, That the Sum of 110,000 *l*. be granted for the Half-Pay, for the Year 1719, upon Account, to reduc'd Officers of His Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That 25,000 *l*. be granted for the extraordinary Charge of the Royal Hospital and Out-Pensioners for the Year 1719, over and above the Poundage and Day's Pay. And, 3<sup>dly</sup>, That 25,000 *l*. be granted for Half-Pay for Sea-Officers, for the Year 1719.

These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House; and the same Day a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for explaining and amending the Laws relating to Under-Sheriffs, and for the more impartial returning of Juries. Then the Names of such Members as made Default to appear upon the Call of the House, the 13<sup>th</sup>, being call'd over, many of them appear'd, and others were excus'd; but Sir John Stonehouse, Bart. John Rolle, Esq; Thomas Lister, Esq; Sir William Blacket, Bart. Sir John Walter, Bart. Sir Harvey Elwes, Bart. Stephen Parry, Esq; and John Pugh, Esq; whose Excuses were either not made, or for whom no Excuses were made, were order'd to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Jan. 21. Mr. Godfrey reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Inhabitants of Wapping, Stepney, St. John Wapping, and Aldgate, had been referred, That the Petitioners had prov'd the Allegations contain'd in the Petition, and that it was the Opinion of the Committee, that the Gunpowder Ware-Houses therein mention'd, are very dangerous to the Tower of London, his Majesty's Victualling and other Offices,

as well as to a Multitude of Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of *London*: Which Resolution the House agreed to, and thereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to prevent Mischiefs which may happen by keeping or having too great Quantities of Gunpowder in Store-houses or Ware-houses belonging to private Persons in and about the Cities of *London*, *Oldminster*, and Suburbs thereof. Then upon a Bill made by Sir *William Lowther*, from the *House of Commons*, and whom the several Petitions of Insolvent Debtors had been referr'd, the House agreed with the Committee, That great Numbers of poor insolvent Debtors in the several Gaols of this Kingdom, are Objects of Compassion, and deserve to be relieved: Whereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in for their Relief. After this, Mr. *Hampden* reported from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, their Resolutions upon the Double Return for the Borough of *Corfe-Castle* in the County of *Dorset*, which were unanimously agreed to, viz. 1<sup>st</sup>, That *John Banks*, Esq; was not duly elected. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That *Joshua Churchill*, Esq; was duly elected for the said Borough. 3<sup>dly</sup>, That *John Benfield*, Mayor of the said Borough, was guilty of divers arbitrary and illegal Practices in the said Election, and of a Contempt, in not observing the Order of the Committee for producing the Charters of the said Borough in his Custody. 4<sup>thly</sup>, That *William Dowdal*, late Mayor of the said Borough of *Corfe-Castle*, was guilty of a Contempt, in not obeying the Order of the Committee for producing the Charter of the said Borough in his Custody; and thereupon the said *John Benfield* and *William Dowdal* were order'd into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the Lottery Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Jan. 22. Mr. *Treby* presented to the House the Report of such Commissioners and Trustees, as have been appointed to execute the several Trusts and Powers in relation to the forfeited Estates in *England*, *Ireland*, and elsewhere, except *Scotland*: Which was order'd to lie on the Table. Then Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had been attended that Morning by some of the Officers of his Majesty's Works, and that they had deliver'd to him a State of the ruinous and dangerous Condition of the Passage leading from the House to the Painted Chamber.

Chamber, and of the Roof and Gable End of the Court of Requests, and of the Roof of the Speakers Chambers, and of the Rooms belonging to the Clerks of the House. Whereupon a Committee was appointed to inspect what and Condition the said Passage, and other Places belonging to the House, were in, and report the same to the House, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Documents, and with an Instruction to the said Committee to inspect in what Condition the Buildings of the House and Library are. After this, in a Committee of the House, some Progress was made in the Bill against clandestine running of uncuslom'd Goods,

Jan. 23. The Bill for Relief of Poor Insolvent Debtors, &c. was read the first Time; after which the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was refer'd, to inquire what Sums of Money had been laid out in particular Places, where any of the fifty new Churches have been built, and what was agreed for the Sites in such Places where any of those Churches are design'd to be built, and of all other Expences relating thereto; and the said Report being read, Samuel Tuffnell, Esq; and some other Members, took Notice of the unthrifty Management of the Commissioners appointed for building the new Churches, since above half the Money allow'd by Parliament for fifty, had already been laid out in six or seven, and, in particular, it was observ'd, what a vast Sum (near Forty thousand Pounds) had been expended in building a Church in Westminster, and upon so weak a Foundation, that before that Fabrick was finish'd, it sunk several Foot under Ground. Hereupon, it was order'd, that the said Report be refer'd to the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means to raise the Supply.

Jan. 24. The Commons appointed a Committee to consider of the State of the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom, and particularly in relation to the Exportation of Woollen Cloth, and to report the same, with their Opinion to the House, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. Then Mr. Hampden, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported their Resolutions touching the Election for the Borough of Shafton, alias Shaftsbury, in the County of



*Dorset*, which upon the Questions severally put thereupon, were agreed to by the House, viz. 1<sup>st</sup>, That *David Benson*, Esq; was not duly elected. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That *Sir Edward Des Bouverie*, Bart. is duly elected a Burgess for the said Borough. 3<sup>dly</sup>, That *Mr. Edward Turner* was guilty of arbitrary and illegal Practices at the said Election; for which he was order'd to be committed into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Jan. 26. *Sir John Jennings*, from the Committee of the Admiralty, presented to the House a Report of the Rebuildings and extraordinary Expences of the Navy, between the 1<sup>st</sup> of November and 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1718; and also an Estimate of the Debt of the Navy, as it stood on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1718.

Jan. 27. *Sir William Pole* presented to the House, A Bill for the more effectual Preservation of the Game, which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second; and then *Mr. Heysham* presented A Bill for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts, which was receiv'd. After this, a Petition of the Ironmongers, Cutlers, Smiths, and Artificers in the Iron Manufactory, living in and about *Birmingham* in the County of *Warwick*, was presented to the House, and read, complaining of several Foreigners (*Muscovites*) lately put Apprentices in that Place to learn the Art of making several of their Iron Manufactures (for which they have given large and unusual Sums of Money) who may return abroad to instruct others, the doing of which will be of unspeakable Prejudice to the Iron Manufactory, and praying such Remedies to be provided, as shall be thought proper, to prevent the Inconveniencies which may happen: Which Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, until the Report from the Committee, to whom the Representation and Petition of the Company of Cutlers in *Hallamshire* & the County of *York*, was referr'd, should be made. Then *Mr. Godfrey* presented to the House A Bill for preventing the Mischiefs that may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gunpowder, in or near the Cities of *London*, and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof, which was receiv'd. After which, in a Committee of the whole House, The Bill for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was gone through, and several Amendments were made to the same.

Jan. 28.

Jan. 28. The Bill about Gunpowder was read a first Time, and order'd to be read a second; as was also the Bill for the Relief of several Poor Insolvent Debtors; and then the Commons in a Grand Committee, went through the Bill for the better securing the lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from the East-Indies.

Jan. 29. The Bill for the better preventing Frauds to be made by Bankrupts, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; as was also a Bill presented by Sir John Dalrymple, for making more effectual the Oaths for Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in Scotland; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, some farther Progress was made on the Bill against clandestine running of uncustom'd Goods, &c.

Jan. 31. The Commons order'd their Thanks to be return'd to Dr. Waugh, for the Sermon by him preach'd before the House on the 30th. Then, according to an Order made the 29th, Jennings, Secondary of Woodstreet Compter, London, presented to the House a List of the Names of the Persons protected by written Protections, under the Hands of several Members of this House, as the same were enter'd in the Office of the Poultry Compter; and the Under-Sheriff of Middlesex presented also to the House a List of the Names of Persons protected by Members of the House. The said Lists being read and examin'd, it was found that some Members had given Protections to other Persons than their Menial Servants; whereupon the standing Order of the House, of 1 Jan. 1717. & M. relating to Protections and written Certificates given by Members of this House, was read, and the House being mov'd that the said Order might be amended, and made more effectual, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 1<sup>st</sup>, That all Protections and written Certificates of the Members of this House be declar'd void in Law, and be forthwith withdrawn and call'd in, and that none be granted for the future; and that if any shall be granted by any Member, such Member shall make Satisfaction to the Party injur'd, and shall be liable to the Censure of this House. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That the said Order be declar'd to be a Standing Order of

the House. 3dly, That this Order be publish'd, by setting up the same in the Lobby, at the House Door, at *Westminster-Hall Gate*, at the several Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, at the Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, at the *Royal Exchange*, and at the two Compters in *London*; and that the Knights and Commissioners of the Shires, do send Copies thereof to the Sheriffs of their respective Counties, the Citizens to their respective Cities, and the Burgesses and Commoners to the Boroughs to their respective Boroughs. The Bill was order'd to be brought in for the Naval Stores to be brought to this Kingdom, and the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. being agreed to, that Bill was order'd to be ingross'd; as was also the Bill relating to the Trade to and from the *East-Indies*.

In our last Register, Page 422, we mention'd several Treaties of Alliance, &c. that were laid before the Parliament; which Treaties having been since publish'd, and being one of the most Important Transactions of this Time, we will here insert them in English only, and unclogg'd with the full Powers, Ratifications, and other Matters of Form.

*A Treaty for a defensive Alliance between Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, &c. and George King of Great Britain, &c. concluded at Westminster, the 25th Day of May, 1716.*

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

BE it known to all and every one whom it may concern: The August Emperor of the Romans, Charles the sixth, King of Spain, Hungary, and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, &c. and the most Serene and most Potent Prince George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. having reflected on the eminent Advantages which were deriv'd from the sincere and constant Union of their Predecessors, and therefore considering the more attentively the Circumstances of

of the present Time, they apply'd their Minds to the renewing of the same for the Common Good. Whereupon, by the Blessing of God, concerting Counsels, they have agreed in Form upon a Treaty and mutual Alliance, consisting of the following Articles.

I. THAT there be between his above-mention'd Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and his Majesty of Great Britain, a sincere Friendship, Union, of Counsels, and perfect Alliance; that of them both upon the others Interest as his own, they shall endeavour to promote them, and prevent, by the best Means he is able, all Damages.

II. That the Design and End of this Defensive Alliance, be no other than mutually to defend each other, and to preserve themselves in the Possession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, in the Condition they now are, which either of them actually has and enjoys. If therefore, it shall happen, that the one or the other of these Allies shall be hostilely invaded or molested by any Power, it is agreed, that the Honour, Dignity, as also the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights above-mention'd, which that Ally possesses in any Part of Europe, at the Time of this Alliance, or which during the same they shall by mutual Consent acquire, shall with common Aid and Assistance by Land and Sea be preserv'd, defend'd, and maintain'd inviolable, against all Aggressors whatsoever; and likewise, that a just Satisfaction shall be procur'd for any Injury which shall happen to be done.

III. For attaining this wholesome End, in the fore-said Case of any hostile Invasion, the Party attack'd shall notify the same to his Ally, who shall use all his Endeavours with the Aggressor, to induce him to abstain without Delay, from farther Hostility, to make due Satisfaction for the Damage done, and shall take Care for the future Security of his Ally.

IV. If this fair Means do not succeed within the Space of two Months, Assistance shall immediately be sent by the Ally to the Party attack'd, nor shall the same be recall'd, 'till what is express'd in the foregoing second Article be obtain'd.

V. The

V. The Succours, which, when this Case happens, are to be furnish'd by the Allies, shall be as follows.

On the Part of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, twelve thousand Men, that is to say, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

And on the Part of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, as many thousand Men, that is to say, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

But if the Nature of the War should require rather maritime Succours, in Whole or in Part, the Ally shall be oblig'd to furnish, instead of the said Land Forces, so many Ships of War, as shall be equal in Expence to the said Number of Men; So likewise in Case greater Succours either of Land or Sea-Forces should be necessary, the Allies shall without Delay, come to an Agreement about them, and shew an amicable Disposition on both Sides.

VI. It is agreed, that no other Prince or Power shall be invited or admitted into his Alliance, unless by the unanimous and mutual Consent of the Allies, and in such Manner as shall be stipulated and agreed between them.

VII. But whereas nothing is more desir'd by either Ally, than (this Treaty being made) to secure, by mutual Assistance the common Safety, and preserve inviolable, the publick Peace; and there being no Ally but the Mighty States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* are dispos'd most readily to assist and promote, by their Accession, so useful and so necessary a Work, 'tis therefore now thought fit, not only willingly to admit the said States-General into this present Alliance, but to invite them amicable, without Delay, to enter into it.

VIII. This Treaty shall be ratify'd within the space of six Weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries, as well of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, have sign'd these Presents with their Hands, and set their Seal thereto. Done at Westminster, on the 25th Day of the Month

Month of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

(L. S.) Otto Christophorus Comes Volkra.

(L. S.) Joannes Philippus Hoffman.

(L. S.) W. Cant.

(L. S.) Cowper, C.

(L. S.) Sunderland, C. P. S.

(L. S.) Devonshire.

(L. S.) Marlborough.

(L. S.) Roxburghe.

(L. S.) Orford.

(L. S.) Townshend.

(L. S.) James Stanhope.

(L. S.) R. Walpole.

*Separate Article.*

IT is farther agreed, That if, in Process of Time, War should break ont between his Sacred Imperial, and Catholick Majesty, and the Ottoman Empire, the Treaty of Alliance concluded this Day with his Sacred and Royal Majesty of Great Britain, shall not be deem'd in any wise to relate or extend thereto; nor shall War with the Turks, (Reason of State so requiring) be understood to be a Case intended by this Treaty. In Witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and of his Sacred and Royal Majesty of Great Britain, have sign'd this separate Article with their Hands, and set their Seals thereto. Done at Westminster on the twenty fifth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

*This separate Article was sign'd by the same Persons as the foregoing Treaty.*

*Additional, Separate, and Secret Article.*

WHEREAS it is the principal Scope and Intention of the Treaty of Alliance concluded the last Year between his Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and his Royal Majesty of Great Britain, that the Union and Friendship betwixt their said Majesties, may be bound in the closest Engagements that are possible, and that, on every Occasion that offers, they may mutually promote each other's Interest, and may faithfully and sincerely secure themselves against all Enemies whatsoever: And whereas, since the Conclusion of the said Alliance, many of his Britannick Majesty's

Majesty's Rebel-Subjects have come into several of the Hereditary Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, whereby they found Means and Opportunity of carrying on a pernicious Correspondence with other ill-affected and seditious Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, and use all their Endeavours to stir up a new Rebellion in the said Kingdom; whence both the Government of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Tranquillity and Repose of his faithful Subjects, may be continually disturb'd by these secret Factions and Conspiracies, to their very great Detriment, It is therefore declar'd by these Presents, on the Part of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, that he will grant no Entertainment, Refuge, or Passage, under any Pretext whatsoever, within his Hereditary Provinces situated in *Germany*, and the *Austrian Netherlands*, to his *Britannick* Majesty's Rebel-Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd such, nor to the Person, commonly call'd the *Pretender*. As likewise, his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, doth promise that he never will grant any Passage, Entertainment, or Refuge, to the Rebel Subjects of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, who are, or shall be declar'd such, within his Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, and Provinces of the *Roman Empire*. Wherefore it is on both Sides provided, that they will mutually compel the aforesaid Rebel Subjects to depart out of the said Kingdoms and Provinces within the Space of eight Days, from the Time that the Minister of him, whose Subjects those Rebels are reputed, shall have made such Application to his said Imperial Majesty, or his Royal Majesty, in the Name of his Master. In Witness whereof, we the Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of his Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, by Virtue of our Full Powers respectively (the Copies whereof are added at the End of this Article) have sign'd this Instrument with our Hands. Done at Vienna the first Day of the Month of September, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventeen.

(L. S.) *Philippus Lud. C. à*  
*Sinzendorf*.

(L. S.) *A. Stanyan.*

Con-



CONVENTION *between George King of Great Britain, &c. and Lewis XV. the most Christian King. For proposing ultimate Conditions of Peace, between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between the Emperor and the King of Sicily. Concluded at Paris, the 18<sup>th</sup> of July, N. S. 1718.*

**W** Hereas the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord George, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Elector of the Holy Empire, &c. and the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord Lewis XV. by the Grace of God, the most Christian King, &c. have form'd a Plan of a Treaty for establishing solid and lasting Tranquillity in Europe, and to that End, for procuring a good Peace and sincere Reconciliation between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily, by accommodating, according to Equity and Justice, the Differences which subsist between them, and which might draw into War the other Powers of Europe; which Plan having been propos'd to the Emperor, and his Imperial Majesty having made divers Alterations therein, their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, after having maturely consider'd the said Alterations, and after having agreed to approve some of them, and to make some other Alterations in themselves in the said Plan, have judg'd, that it was of the last Importance for securing the Success of a Work so great and so beneficial for all Europe, to settle finally between themselves, without any Delay, the Plan of the said Treaty, in such Manner as they think it ought to stand, and to propose it forthwith to the Emperor, as an *Ultimatum*, which, they hope, will be approv'd by his Imperial Majesty; and for this Purpose, their said Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, have authoris'd in Quality of their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say,

The King of Great Britain, John Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, Baron of Glenluce and of Strauchan, his Ambassador Extraordinary to the most Christian King, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Britannick Majesty, one of his Privy-Council, Lieutenant General of his Forces, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, &c. and James Earl Stanhope,

Viscount Mahon, Baron of Elvaſton, Lieutenant-General of the Forces of his ſaid Britanniſh Majesty, one of his principal Secretaries of State, and of his Privy-Council, &c.

And the moſt Chriſtian King, the Marqueſs d'Huxelles, Mareſchal of France, Knight of his Orders, Governor of the Upper and Lower Alſace, of Strasbourg, of Charſons ſur Saone, his Lieutenant for the Government of Burgundy, and Preſident of the Council for foreign Affairs, &c. and M. de Clermont, Count of Cheverny, Marqueſs of Monglat, Baron of Seny Rupt, and Delaye, Grand Balliſs of Dole, Counſellor of the Council for Foreign Affairs, and Governor to Monſieur the Duke of Charſres, &c.

Who, after having reciprocally communicated to each other their ſaid Powers, Copies of which ſhall be here-under tranſcrib'd, agreed on the ſaid definitive Plan; the Tenor of which follows, Word for Word.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy and Undivided Trinity, &c.

And their ſaid Britanniſh and moſt Chriſtian Majesties having thus ſettled by Concert the ſaid Plan of a Treaty above inſerted, have agreed, and do farther engage themſelves, on the Conditions which follow.

**Art. I.** THEY will propoſe forthwith and by Concert, to the Emperor, the ſaid Plan of a Treaty, as an *Ultimatum*, in which they oblige themſelves not to make any Alteration, as alſo not to admit of the making of any.

II. Their Britanniſh and Moſt Chriſtian Majesties, promiſe and oblige themſelves reciprocally, to cauſe to be ſign'd, and to ratify the ſaid Treaty, according to the Plan above inſerted; and they will forthwith give to their Plenipotentiaries the neceſſary Orders and Powers for ſigning it at London, without any farther Delay, as ſoon as the Emperor's Miniſter Plenipotentiary ſhall be authoris'd to do it, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty.

III. Until the Time the ſaid Signing ſhall be perfected, their ſaid Majesties ſhall continue to employ in Concert, all their moſt preſſing Offices, with the King of Spain, the King of Sicily, and every where elſe, where it may be proper, for cauſing the ſaid Treaty to be approv'd and accepted,

IV. The

IV. The present Convention shall be ratify'd by their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and the Letters of Ratification, in due Form, shall be deliver'd on both Sides at London, within the Space of fifteen Days, or sooner, if possible, to be reckon'd from the Day of Signing.

In Witness whereof, we the underwritten, being furnish'd with the full Powers of their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, have, in their Names, sign'd the present Convention, and have caus'd the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto. Done at Paris, the 18th Day of July, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) Stair.

(L. S.) Huxelles.

(L. S.) Stanhope.

(L. S.) L. de Clermont Chev-  
erny.

CONVENTION between George, King of Great Britain, &c. and Lewis XV. the Most Christian King: For settling Separate and Secret Articles belonging to the foregoing Ultimate Conditions of Peace. Concluded at Paris the 18th of July. N. S. 1718.

Their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, having fix'd and settled the Plan of a Treaty to be propos'd to the Emperor, for his Peace and Accommodation with the Catholick King, and with the King of Sicily, in the Manner the said Plan is inserted in the Convention sign'd this Day; in order to the better securing the Execution thereof, as well as of the Conditions therein contain'd, their said Majesties have farther agreed upon Separate and Secret Articles, the Tenor of which here follows, Word for Word.

*Separate and Secret Articles.*

Whereas the most Serene and most Potent King of Great Britain, and the most Serene and most Potent Christian King, &c.

THEIR Britannick and Most Christian Majesties having agreed upon the Articles inserted above, do oblige themselves likewise to propose them to the Emperor

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peror

\* All these Separate and Secret Articles belong to the Treaty for settling the Publick Peace, in the foregoing Page.

peror as an *Ultimatum*, in which they will not make any Alteration, nor admit any to be made therein, to cause them to be sign'd, and to ratify them, and to give forthwith to their Plenipotentiaries the necessary Orders and Powers for Signing them at *London*, without any farther Delay, as soon as the Emperor's Minister Plenipotentiary shall be authoriz'd to sign them in the Name of his Imperial Majesty.

The present Convention shall be ratify'd by their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the Letters of Ratification, in due Form, shall be exchang'd on both Sides at *London*, within the Space of fifteen Days, or sooner, if possible, to be reckon'd from the Day of Signing.

In Witness whereof, we the under-written Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of their said *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, have, in their Names, and by Virtue of our full Powers, sign'd the present secret Convention, and caus'd the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto.  
*Done at Paris, the 18th of July, in the Year 1718.*

(L. S.) *Stair.*

(L. S.) *Huxelles.*

(L. S.) *Stanhope.*

(L. S.) *L. de Clermont Che-  
verny.*

**TREATY** of Alliance for settling the publick Peace sign'd  
at *London* <sup>22 July</sup> 1713. <sub>2 August</sub>

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

**B**E it known to all whom it doth or may any way concern.

Whereas the most Serene and most Potent Prince *George*, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the most Serene and most Potent Prince, *Lewis* the Fifteenth, the Most Christian King, &c. as likewise the High and Mighty States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, being continually intent on preserving the Blessing of Peace, have duly consider'd, that however by the Tripple Alliance concluded by them on the 4th of *January*, 1717, their own Kingdoms and Provinces were provided for, yet that the Provision was neither so general nor so solid, as that the publick Tranquillity could long flourish and

last

last, unless at the same Time the Jealousies which were still increasing between some of the Princes of Europe, as perpetual Occasions of Variance, could be remov'd: And being convinc'd by Experience from the War kindled the last Year in Italy, for the timely extinguishing whereof, by a Treaty made

in the Year 1718, they agreed amongst themselves upon certain Articles of Pacification, according to which a Peace might be brought about and establish'd between his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the King of Spain, as likewise between his said Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily; and farther gave a friendly Invitation to his Imperial Majesty, that out of his Love for the publick Peace and Quiet, he would receive and approve the said Articles of Convention in his own Name, and accordingly that he himself would accede to the Treaty made by them, the Tenor of which is as followeth.

*Conditions of Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty.*

Art. I. **F**OR quieting the Disturbances lately rais'd, contrary to the Peace of Baden concluded the 7th of September, 1714, as likewise to the Neutrality establish'd for Italy by the Treaty of the 14th of March, 1713, the most Serene and most Potent King of Spain obliges himself to restore to his Imperial Majesty, and accordingly shall immediately, or, at the farthest after two Months, to be reckon'd from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this present Treaty, actually restore to his said Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia, in the Condition wherein he seiz'd it, and shall renounce in Favour of his Imperial Majesty all Rights, Pretensions, Interests, and Claims upon the said Kingdom; so that his Imperial Majesty fully and freely, and in the Manner which he judges best, out of his Love to the publick Good, may dispose of it as of his own Property.

II. Whereas the only Method which could be found out for fixing a durable Ballance in Europe, was judg'd to be this, that it should be an establish'd Rule, that the Kingdoms of France and Spain should never go together, or be united in one and the same Person, or in one and the same Line, and that those two Monarchies should hence-

henceforward for ever remain separate; and whereas for confirming this Rule, so necessary for the publick Tranquillity, those Princes, to whom the Prerogative of Birth might have given a Right of succeeding in both Kingdoms, have solemnly renounc'd one of those two Kingdoms, for themselves and all their Posterity; so that this Separation of the two Monarchies has pass'd into a fundamental Law in the General Assembly, commonly call'd, *Las Cortes*, which was receiv'd at *Madrid* the 9th of *November*, 1712, and consolidated by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, the 11th of *April*, 1713, his Imperial Majesty being willing to give the utmost Perfection to so necessary and wholesome a Law, to take away all Ground of Suspicion, and to promote the publick Tranquillity, doth accept and agree to those Things which were done, ratify'd, and establish'd in the Treay of *Utrecht*, with regard to the Right and Order of Succession to the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, and doth renounce, as well for himself, as for his Heirs, Descendants, and Successors, Male and Female, all Rights, and all and every Pretension whatsoever, not one in the least excepted, on any Kingdoms whatsoever, Dominions, and Provinces of the *Spanish* Monarchy, whereof the Catholick King was acknowledged to be the rightful Possessor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and will cause to be made out, in due Form accordingly, solemn Acts of Renunciation, which he will cause to be publish'd and register'd in the proper Courts, and promises that he will exhibit the usual Instruments thereupon to his Catholick Majesty, and to the contracting Powers.

III. By Virtue of the said Renunciation, which his Imperial Majesty has made out of Regard to the Security of all *Europe*; and in Consideration likewise that the Duke of *Orleans* has, for himself and for his Descendants, renounc'd all his Rights and Claims upon the Kingdom of *Spain*, on Condition, that neither the Emperor, nor any of his Descendants, shall ever succeed to the said Kingdom; his Imperial Majesty doth acknowledge *Philip* the Fifth to be lawful King of *Spain*, and of the *Indies*, and doth promise to give him the Titles and Prerogatives belonging to his Dignity and his Kingdoms: And moreover, he will allow him, his Descendants, Heirs, and Successors, Male and Female,

Female, peaceably to enjoy all those Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy in Europe, the Indies, and elsewhere; the Possession whereof was allow'd to him by the Treaty of Utrecht, nor will he directly or indirectly disturb him in the said Possession at any Time, nor will he claim to himself any Right to the said Kingdoms and Provinces.

IV. In Return for the Renunciation and Acknowledgment made by his Imperial Majesty in the two foregoing Articles, the Catholick King, as well in his own, as in the Name of his Heirs, Descendents, and Successors, Male and Female, doth renounce in Favour of his Imperial Majesty, his Successors, Heirs, and Descendents, Male and Female, all Rights and Claims whatsoever, none in the least being excepted, upon all and every the Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, which his Imperial Majesty doth possess in Italy, or the Netherlands, or may accrue to him by Virtue of this present Treaty; and he doth wholly abdicate all Rights, Kingdoms, and Provinces in Italy, which heretofore belonged to the Spanish Monarchy; amongst which the Marquisate of Final, yielded by his Imperial Majesty to the Republick of Genoa, in the Year 1713, is understood to be expressly comprehended; and he will cause to be made at accordingly solemn Acts of Renunciation, in due Form, which he will cause to be published and register'd in the proper Courts, and promise that he will exhibit the usual Instruments thereupon to his Imperial Majesty and the contracting Powers. His Catholick Majesty doth in like Manner renounce the Right of Reversion of the Kingdom of Sicily to the Crown of Spain, which he had reserv'd to himself, and all other Claims and Pretensions, under Pretext whereof he might disturb his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, directly or indirectly, as well in the aforesaid Kingdoms and Provinces, as in all other Dominions, which he actually possesses in the Netherlands, or elsewhere.

V. Whereas in Case the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or the Duke of Parma and Placentia, or their Successors should die without Male Issue, the Pretensions of Succession to the Dominions possess'd by them might kindle a new War in Italy, on Account of the different Rights of Succession.



Succession, whereby, after the Decease of the next Heir before her, the present Queen of *Spain* being born Dutcheß of *Parma*, claims the said Dukedoms to herself on the one Part, and the Emperor and Empire on the other Part. To the End that the great Disputes, and the Evils arising from them, may be timely obviated; it is agreed, that the States and Dutchies at present possess'd by the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia* aforesaid, shall, in Time to come, be held and acknowledg'd by all the contracting Powers, as undoubted Male Fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire. His Imperial Majesty, on his Part, doth consent by himself as Head of the Empire, that whenever the said Dutchies shall lye open for want of Heirs Male, the first-born Son of the said Queen of *Spain*, and his Descendents, being Males, born in lawful Matrimony, and in Default of them the second-born, or the younger Sons of the said Queen, if any shall be born, together with the Male Descendents, born in lawful Marriage, shall in like Manner succeed to all the Provinces aforesaid. To which End it being necessary that the Consent of the Empire be also given, his Imperial Majesty will use all his Endeavours to obtain it, and having obtain'd it, he will cause the Letters Expectative, containing the eventual Investiture for the Son of the said Queen, or her Sons, and their legitimate Male Descendents, to be expedited in due Form; and he will cause the said Letters to be deliver'd to the Catholick King immediately, or at least after two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications; without any Damage nevertheless, or Prejudice to the Princes who now have Possession of the said Dutchies, which Possession is to remain entirely safe to them.

It is farther agreed, between his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the Catholick King, that the Town of *Leghorn* may, and ought, perpetually to remain a free Port, in the same Manner as it now is.

By Virtue of the Renunciation made by the King of *Spain*, of all the Dominions, Kingdoms, and Provinces in *Italy*, which heretofore belong'd to the Kings of *Spain*, that the King shall yield to the aforesaid Prince, his Son, the Town of *Porto-Longone*, together with that Part of the Island *Elba*, which he actually possesses therein, and shall deliver the same up to him, as soon as that Prince, on the Extinction of the Male Posterity of the Grand

Duke

Duke of *Tuscany*, shall be admitted into the actual Possession of his Territories.

It is moreover agreed to, and provided by solemn Contract, that none of the aforesaid Dutchies or Dominions, at any Time, or in any Case, may or ought to be possess'd by a Prince, who at the same Time holds the Kingdom of *Spain*; and that no King of *Spain* can ever take upon him the Guardianship of that Prince, or may be allow'd to exercise the same.

Lastly, it is agreed, and thereto all and singular the Parties contracting have equally bound themselves, That it never shall be allow'd, during the Lives of the present Possessors of the Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, or of their Male Successors, that any Forces of any Country whatsoever, whether their own or hired, shall either by the Emperor, the Kings of *Spain* and *France*, or even by the Prince appointed, as above, to the Succession, be introduc'd into the Provinces and Lands of the said Dutchies; nor shall any of them place any Garrison in the Cities, Ports, Towns, or Fortresses therein situated.

But that the said Son of the Queen of *Spain*, appointed by this Treaty to the Succession of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, may be more fully secur'd against all Events, and may more certainly depend on the Execution of the Succession promis'd him: And likewise, that the Fiefs constituted as above, may remain inviolable to the Emperor and Empire, it is agreed on both Sides, that Garrisons, not exceeding however, the Number of six thousand Men, which shall be put into the principal Towns thereof, viz. *Leghorn*, *Porto Ferraro*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, be taken from among the *Swiss Cantons*; which *Cantons* are, for this Purpose, to be paid by the three contracting Powers, who have taken upon them the Part of Mediators. And the said Garrisons are therein to be continu'd 'till the Case of the said Succession shall happen, when they shall be oblig'd to deliver the Towns to the said Prince appointed to the Succession. Nevertheless, without any Trouble or Charge to the present Possessors, and their Successors being Males, to whom likewise the said Garrisons are to take an Oath of Fidelity, and are to assume to themselves no other Authority than only the Guard of the Cities committed to their Charge.

But whereas this beneficial Work may be longer delay'd than is convenient, before an Agreement can be made with the *Swiss Cantons* about the Number, Pay, and Manner of establishing such a Force, his Sacred Royal *Britannick* Majesty, out of his singular Zeal for the said Work, and the publick Tranquillity, and for the earlier obtaining the End propos'd, will not in the mean Time refuse to lend his own Forces for the Use above-mention'd, if the rest of the contracting Powers think good, 'till the Forces to be rais'd in the *Swiss Cantons* can take upon them the Guard and Custody of the said Cities.

VI. His Catholick Majesty, to testify his sincere Inclination for the publick Tranquillity, doth consent to all Things hereafter mentioned, with regard to what is settled about the Kingdom of *Sicily* for the Advantage of his Imperial Majesty, and doth renounce, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, the Right of Reversion of that Kingdom to the Crown of *Spain*, which he expressly reserv'd to himself by the Instrument of Cession dated the 10th of *June*, 1713. Out of Love to the Publick Good he moreover departs from the said Act of the 10th of *June*, 1713, as far as it is necessary, as likewise from the sixth Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, betwixt himself and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, as likewise in general from every Thing that may oppose the Retrocession, Disposition, and Permutation of the above-mention'd Kingdom of *Sicily*, by this present Treaty establish'd. On Condition nevertheless, that the Right of Reversion of the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia* to the said Crown, may be yielded and allow'd to him, as hereafter in the second Article of the Convention between his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the King of *Sicily* is farther explain'd.

VII. The Emperor and the Catholick King mutually promise and bind themselves, to a reciprocal Defence and Guaranty of all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess, or the Possession whereof ought to belong to them by Virtue of the present Treaty.

VIII. His Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty shall immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of these present Conventions, put in Execution

Execution all and every the Conditions therein comprehended, and that within the Space of two Months at the farthest; and the Instruments of the Ratifications of the said Conventions shall be exchange'd at *London* within the Space of two Months, to be computed from the Day of Signing, or sooner, if possible. Which Execution of the Conditions being previously perform'd, their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, by them to be nam'd, shall, in the Place of Congress, which they shall agree upon, with all Speed, severally settle and determine the other Points of their particular Peace, under the Mediation of the three contracting Powers.

It is farther agreed, that in the Treaty of Peace particularly to be made between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, a general Amnesty shall be granted to all Persons of any State, Dignity, Degree, or Sex whatsoever, whether Ecclesiastical or Military, Political or Civil, who follow'd the Party of the one or the other Prince during the late War; in Virtue whereof, all and singular the said Persons shall be permitted to receive, and they may receive full Possession and Use of their Goods, Rights, Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities, and shall use and enjoy the same, as freely as they did enjoy them at the Beginning at the last War, or at the Time when they began to join themselves to the one or the other Party. All Confiscations, Arrests, and Sentences made, pass'd, or pronounc'd, during the War, to the contrary notwithstanding, which shall be held as null and of no Effect. In Virtue moreover of the aforesaid Amnesty, it shall be lawful and free for all and singular the said Persons, who follow'd the one or the other Party, to return to their Country, and to enjoy their Goods in the same Manner as if no War had happen'd; and a full Licence is given them to take Care of the said Effects, either by themselves if they should be present, or by their Attorneys if they should chuse rather to absent themselves from their Country; and they may either sell, or, any other Way, according to their Pleasure, dispose of them entirely after the same Manner they might have done before the Beginning of the War.

*Conditions of the Treaty to be concluded between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily.*

Art. I. **W**Hereas the Cession of *Sicily*, by the Treaties of *Utrecht* to the House of *Savoy*, being solely made for rendering that Peace solid, and not on the Account of any Right the King of *Sicily* had thereto, has been so far from bringing about the End propos'd, that as all *Europe* can witness, it has rather prov'd the great Obstacle which hinder'd the Emperor from acceding to the said Treaties, inasmuch as the Separation of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, so long us'd to remain under the same Denomination, and to be call'd by the Name of both the *Sicilies*, has not only been found opposite to the common Interest, and mutual Preservation of both Kingdoms, but likewise to the Repose of all *Italy*, being constantly productive of new Commotions, while neither the ancient Intercourse and mutual Relation between the two Nations can be destroy'd, nor the Interests of the different Princes can be easily reconcil'd; For this Reason it is, that the Princes, who first made the *Utrecht* Treaties, have thought it lawful for them, even without the Consent of the Parties concern'd, to abrogate that one Article of these Treaties which regards the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and is not any principal Part of the said Treaty, founding themselves chiefly upon those Reasons; that the present Treaty will receive its Increase and Completion from the Emperor's Renunciation; and that by the Exchange of *Sicily* for *Sardinia* the Wars which threaten *Italy* may be prevented, inasmuch as the Emperor might rightfully attack *Sicily*, which he never yet renounc'd, and since the Infraction of the Neutrality of *Italy*, by the Seizure of *Sardinia*, he may rightfully recover by Force of Arms: Besides, that the King of *Sicily* may become possess'd of a certain and durable Dominion by the Benefit of so solemn a Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, and guaranteed by the chief Princes of *Europe*. Being mov'd therefore by so great Reasons, they have agreed, that the King of *Sicily* shall restore to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of *Sicily*, with all its Dependencies and Appendages, in the State wherein they now are, immediately, or in two Months at

at the farthest, from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty. And he shall, in Favour of the Emperor, his Heirs and Successors, of both Sexes, renounce all Rights and Pretensions whatsoever to the said Kingdom, as well for himself as his Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, the Reversion thereof to the Crown of Spain being entirely taken away.

II. In Return, his Imperial Majesty shall yield to the King of Sicily the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, in the same Condition wherein he shall receive it from the Catholick King, and shall renounce all Rights and Interests in that Kingdom, for himself, his Heirs and Successors of both Sexes, in Favour of the King of Sicily, his Heirs and Successors, that he may hereafter perpetually possess the same with the Title of a Kingdom, and all other Honours annex'd to the Royal Dignity, in the same Manner as he possess'd the Kingdom of Sicily; on Condition nevertheless that the Reversion of the said Kingdom of *Sardinia* shall be reserv'd to the Crown of Spain, whenever it may happen that the King of Sicily shall be without Heirs Male, and all the House of *Savoy* shall likewise be destitute of Heirs Male: But in the same Manner altogether as the said Reversion was settled and ordain'd for the Kingdom of Sicily by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, and by the Act of Cession, in Pursuance thereof, made by the King of Spain.

III. His Imperial Majesty shall confirm to the King of Sicily, all the Cessions made to him by the Treaty sign'd at *Turin* the 8th of November, 1703, as well of that Part of the Duchy of *Montferat*, as of the Provinces, Cities, Towns, Castles, Lands, Places, Rights, and Revenues of the State of *Milan*, which he now doth possess, in the Manner wherein he actually doth possess them; and he will stipulate for himself, his Descendents and Successors, that he never will disturb him, his Heirs, or Successors, in the Possession aforesaid: On Condition nevertheless that all other Claims and Pretensions which he may possibly make, in Virtue of the said Treaty, shall be and remain void.

IV. His Imperial Majesty shall acknowledge the Right of the King of Sicily, and his House, to succeed immediately to the Kingdom of Spain and the Indies, in Case of the Failure of King *Philip V.* and his Posterity, in Manner as it is settled by the Renunciations of the Catholick King, the Duke of Berry, and the Duke

Duke of Orleans, and by the Treaties of *Utrecht*; and his Imperial Majesty shall promise, as well for himself, as for his Successors and Descendents, that at no Time he will directly or indirectly oppose, or any Way act contrary to the same. It is declar'd nevertheless that no Prince of the House of *Savoy*, who shall succeed to the Crown of *Spain*, may possess at the same Time any Province or Dominion on the Continent of *Italy*, and that in such Case those Provinces shall devolve to the collateral Princes of that House, who shall succeed therein one after another, according to the Proximity of Blood.

V. His Imperial Majesty and the King of *Sicily* shall give mutual Guarantees for all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess in *Italy*, or which shall accrue to them by Virtue of this present Treaty.

VI. His Imperial Majesty and the King of *Sicily*, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of these Conventions, shall put in Execution all and every the Conditions therein contain'd, and that within the Space of two Months at the farthest: And the Instruments of the Ratifications of the said Conventions shall be exchange'd at *London*, within two Months from the Day of Signing, or sooner if possible. And immediately after the previous Execution of the said Conditions, their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries by them to be nam'd, shall, in the Place of Congress they shall agree upon, with all Speed, severally settle the other Points of their particular Peace, under the Mediation of the three contracting Powers.

His above-nam'd Imperial and Catholick Majesty being extremely inclin'd to promote the Peace propos'd, and to avert the dreadful Calamities of War, and out of his sincere Desire to settle an universal Pacification, hath accepted the afore-mention'd Conventions, and all and singular the Articles thereof, and hereby doth accept the same; and accordingly hath enter'd into a particular Treaty with the three Powers abovesaid on the following Conditions.

I. That there be and remain between his Sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United *Netherlands*, and their Heirs and Suc-



Successors, a most strict Alliance; in Virtue whereof, each of them are bound to preserve the Dominions and Subjects of the others, as likewise to maintain Peace, to promote mutually the Interests of the others as their own, and to prevent and repel all Damages and Injuries whatsoever.

II. The Treaties made at *Utrecht* and *Baden* shall remain in their full Strength and Force, and shall be a Part of this Treaty, those Articles excepted, from which it hath been judg'd for the Publick Good to depart; as likewise those Articles of the *Utrecht* Treaties excepted, which were abolish'd by the Treaty of *Baden*. The Treaty of Alliance made at *Westminster*, the 25th of May, 1716, between his Sacred and Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Sacred and Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, as likewise the Treaty at the *Hague*, the 4th of *January*, 1717, between the King of *Great Britain*, and the Most Christian King, and the States-General of the United Provinces, shall nevertheless remain in full Force in every particular.

III. His Sacred *Britannick* Majesty, as likewise his Sacred Most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*, do covenant, for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will, directly or indirectly, disturb his Sacred and Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in any of his Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces, which he possesses by Virtue of the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or which he shall gain Possession of by Virtue of this present Treaty. On the contrary, they both will and ought to defend and guaranty the Provinces, Kingdoms and Jurisdictions, which he now possesses, or which shall accrue to him in Virtue of this Treaty, as well in *Germany* as in the *Netherlands* and in *Italy*; and they promise they will defend the said Kingdoms and Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty against all and singular who may attempt to invade the same in a hostile Manner: And that they both will and ought, when the Case happens, to furnish him with such Succours as he shall need, according to the Conditions and Repartition which they have agreed upon, as hereafter mention'd. In like Manner their Royal *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties and the States General, expressly bind themselves, that they will not at any Time, give or grant any Protection or Refuge in any Part of their Dominions, to the Subjects

Subjects of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty who actually are, or hereafter shall be by him declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in their Kingdoms, Provinces, or Dominions, they sincerely promise, that they will take effectual Care to expel them out of their Territories within eight Days after Application made by his Imperial Majesty.

IV. On the other Hand, his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces, promise, for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will, directly or indirectly, disturb his Sacred Most Christian Majesty in any of his Dominions to the Crown of *France* now belonging. On the contrary, they will and ought to guard and defend the same against all and singular, who may attempt to invade them in a hostile Manner, and, in that Case, they will and ought to furnish such Succours as his Most Christian Majesty shall want, according as hereafter is agreed upon.

His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, do likewise promise and oblige themselves that they will and ought to maintain, guaranty, and defend, the Right of Succession in the Kingdom of *France*, according to the Tenor of the Treaties made at *Utrecht*, the 11th of *April*, 1713, obliging themselves to stand by the said Succession plainly, according to the Form of the Renunciation made by the King of *Spain*, the 5th of *November*, 1712, and by a solemn Act accepted in the General Assembly of the States of *Spain*, the 9th Day of the Month and Year aforesaid, which thereupon pass'd, into a Law the 18th of *March*, 1713, and, lastly, was establish'd and settled by the Treaties of *Utrecht*: And this they shall perform against all Persons whatsoever who may presume to disturb the Order of the said Succession, in Contradiction to the previous Acts and Treaties subsequent thereupon. To which End they shall furnish the Succours, according to the Repartition agreed on below. Farther, when the Matter may require it, they shall defend the said Order of Succession with all their Forces, by likewise declaring War against him who may attempt to infringe or impugn the same.

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Moreover his Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty, and his Royal *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General, do likewise promise, that they will not, at any Time, give or grant any Protection or Refuge in their Dominions to the Subjects of his Royal Most Christian Majesty, who actually are, or hereafter shall be declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such should be found in their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, they shall command them to depart the same within the Space of eight Days after Application made by the said King.

V. His Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as also his Royal Most Christian Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces, do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to maintain and guaranty the Succession in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as establish'd by the Laws of that Kingdom in the House of his *Britannick* Majesty now Reigning, as likewise to defend all the Dominions and Provinces possess'd by his Majesty. And they shall not give or grant any Protection or Refuge in any Part of their Dominions to the Persons, or his Descendents, if he should have any, who during the Life of *James the Second*, took on him the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since the Death of that King, assum'd the Royal Title of King of *Great Britain*. Promising alike for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they will not give to the said Person, or his Descendents, directly or indirectly, by Sea or by Land, any Succour, Council, or Assistance whatsoever, either in Money, Arms, Military Stores, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or any other Manner whatsoever. The same they shall observe, with Regard to those who may be order'd or commission'd by the said Person or his Descendents, to disturb the Government of his *Britannick* Majesty, or the Tranquillity of his Kingdom, whether by open War or clandestine Conspiracies, by raising Seditions and Rebellions or by exercising Piracy on his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects. In which, last Case his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty doth promise, that he will in no wise allow that there be any Receptacle granted to such Pirates in his Ports in the *Netherlands*. The same do his Sacred Most Christian Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces stipulate, with regard to the Ports in their respective Dominions:

As, on the other Hand, his *Britannick* Majesty doth promise, that he will refuse any Refuge in the Ports of his Kingdoms to Pirates infesting the Subjects of his Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, of his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, or of the Lords the States-General. Lastly, His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves, that they never will give any Refuge or Protection, in any Part of their Dominions, to such of his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects, as actually are, or hereafter shall be declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in any of their Kingdoms, Provinces, or Dominions, they shall command them, within eight Days after Application made by the said King, to depart out of their Territories. And if it should happen, that his Sacred *Britannick* Majesty should be invaded in any Part in a hostile Manner, his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as likewise his Royal Most Christian Majesty, and the Sates-General of the United Provinces, do oblige themselves, in that Case, to furnish the Succours hereafter specify'd. The same they are to do in Favour of his Descendents, if ever it should happen that they should be disturb'd in the Succession of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

VI. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to protect and guaranty all the Dominions, Jurisdictions, and Provinces, which the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces actually possess, against all Persons whatsoever, who may disturb or invade them, promising to furnish them in such Case with the Succours hereafter mention'd. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, likewise oblige themselves, that they will give no Refuge or Protection, in any of their Kingdoms, to the Subjects of the States-General, who are, or hereafter shall be, declar'd Rebels; and if any such shall be found, in any of their Kingdoms, Dominions, or Provinces, they will take Care to send them out of their Dominions within the Space of eight Days after Application made by the Republick.

VII. When it shall happen that any one of the four contracting Powers shall be invaded by any other Prince