

Prince of State, or disturb'd in the Possession of their Kingdoms or Dominions, by the violent Detention of their Subjects, Ships, Goods, or Merchandize, by Sea or by Land, then the three remaining Powers shall, as soon as they are requir'd thereto, use their good Offices, that the Party suffering may have Satisfaction for the Damage and Injury receiv'd, and that the Aggressor may abstain from the Prosecution of his Hostility. But when these friendly Offices for Reconciliation and procuring Satisfaction and Reparation to the injur'd Party shall have prov'd insufficient, in that Case the High Allies, within two Months after Application made, shall furnish the Party invaded with the following Succours, jointly or separately, viz.

His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

His Britannick Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

His Most Christian Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

And the Lords the States-General, four thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse.

But if the Prince or Party injur'd, instead of Soldiers chuses rather Ships of War, or Transports, or Subsidies in Money, which is left to his Discretion, in that Case, the Ships or Money desir'd, shall be granted him in Proportion to the Charge of the Soldiers to be furnish'd. And that all Ambiguity with regard to the Calculation and Charge of such Sums may be taken away, it is agreed, that a thousand Foot by the Month, shall be reckon'd, at ten thousand Florins of *Holland*, and a thousand Horse shall be reckon'd at thirty thousand Florins of *Holland* by the Month; the same Proportion being observ'd with Respect to the Ships.

When the above nam'd Succours shall be found insufficient for the Necessity impending, the contracting Powers shall, without Delay, agree on contributing more ample Supplies. And farther, in Case of Exigency, they shall assist their injur'd Ally with all their Forces, and declare War against the Aggressor.

VIII. The Princes and States upon whom the contracting Powers shall unanimously agree, may accede to this Treaty; and the King of *Portugal* by Name.

This Treaty shall be approv'd and ratify'd by their Imperial, Britannick, and Most Christian Majesties, and by the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces; and the Instruments of Ratification shall be exchange'd at London, and reciprocally deliver'd within the Space of two Months, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, we the under-written (being furnish'd with full Powers, which have been mutually communicated, and the Copies whereof having been, in due Form, by us collated and examin'd with the Originals, as are Word for Word inserted at the End of this Instrument) have subscrib'd this present Treaty, and thereto put our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July, O. S.} ^{22 August, N. S.}
Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) C. Penterridter ab	(L. S.) W. Cant.	(L. S.) Dubois.
Adelshausen.	(L. S.) Parker, C.	
	(L. S.) Sunderland, P.	
(L. S.) Jo. Phil. Hoffman.	(L. S.) Kingston, C. P. S.	
	(L. S.) Kent.	
	(L. S.) Holles, Newcastle.	
	(L. S.) Bolton.	
	(L. S.) Roxburghe.	
	(L. S.) Berkley.	
	(L. S.) J. Craggs.	

Separate and Secret Articles.

Art. I. **W**HEREAS the Most Serene and Most Potent King of Great Britain, and the Most Serene and Most Potent the Most Christian King, as likewise the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, by Virtue of the Treaty between them this Day concluded and sign'd, have agreed on certain Conditions, whereby a Peace may be made betwixt the Most Serene and Most Potent Emperor of the Romans, and the Most Serene and Most Potent King of Spain, as also between his Sacred Imperial Majesty aforesaid, and the King of Sicily, (whom hereafter it is thought fit to call the King of Sardinia) which Conditions they have communicated to the three Princes aforesaid, as a Basis of the Peace to be establish'd between them. His Sacred Imperial Majesty, being mov'd by the most weighty Reasons which induc'd the King of Great Britain, the Most Christian King, and the States-

States-General aforesaid, to take upon themselves so great and so wholesome a Work, and, yielding to their circumspect and urgent Councils and Perswasions, declares, that he doth accept the said Conditions or Articles, none of them excepted, as fix'd and immutable Conditions, according to which, he agrees to conclude a perpetual Peace with the King of Spain, and the King of Sardinia.

II. But because the King of Spain and the King of Sardinia have not yet consented to the said Conditions, his Imperial Majesty, as likewise their Royal Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and the States General aforesaid, have agreed to allow them, for consenting thereto, the Space of three Months, to be computed from the Day of Signing this present Treaty; as judging this Interval of Time sufficient for them duly to weigh the said Conditions, and finally determine and declare themselves, whether they are willing to accept them as fix'd and immutable Conditions of their Pacification with his Imperial Majesty, as from their Piety and Prudence it may be hop'd they will do, and, following the Example of his Imperial Majesty, that they will be induc'd to moderate their Passions, and out of Regard to Humanity, that they will prefer the publick Tranquillity to their own private Opinions; and at the same Time, not only spare the Effusion of their own People's Blood, but avert the Calamities of War from the other Nations of Europe: To which End, their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and the States-General of the United Netherlands, will jointly and separately contribute their most effectual Offices, for inclining the said Princes to such an Acceptation.

III. But if, contrary to all Expectation of the Parties above contracting, and the Wishes of all Europe, the King of Spain, and the King of Sardinia, after the Term of three Months elaps'd, should decline to accept the said Conditions of Pacification, propos'd between them and his Imperial Majesty, since it is not reasonable that the Tranquillity of Europe should depend upon their Refusal or private Designs, their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and the States-General, do promise that they will join their Forces with those of his Imperial Majesty, in order to compel them to the Acceptance and Execution of the aforesaid Conditions. To which End they will furnish his Imperial Majesty,

Majesty, jointly and separately, with the same Succours which they have agreed upon for their Reciprocal Defence by the seventh Article of the Treaty sign'd this Day, unanimously consenting, that the Most Christian King shall, instead of Soldiers, contribute his Quota in Money. And if the Succours specify'd in the said seventh Article shall not be sufficient for compassing the End propos'd, then the four contracting Powers, shall, without Delay, agree on more ample Succours to be furnish'd to his Imperial Majesty, and shall continue the same 'till his Imperial Majesty shall have reduc'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and 'till his Kingdoms and Provinces in *Italy* shall enjoy full Security. It is farther agreed, and that in exprefs Words, that if, by Reason of the Succours which their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, shall furnish to his Imperial Majesty, by Virtue, and in Execution of the present Treaty, the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, or either of them, shall declare or wage War against any one of the said Contractors, either by attacking them in their Dominions, or by violently detaining their Subjects or Ships, their Goods and Merchandises by Sea or Land, in that Case the two other contracting Powers shall immediately declare War against the said Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, or against him of the two Kings who shall have renounc'd or waged War against any one of the said contracting Powers; nor shall they lay down their Arms before the Emperor shall be possess'd of *Sicily*, and made secure with regard to his Kingdoms and Provinces in *Italy*; and likewise just Satisfaction shall be given to him of the three contracting Powers who shall have been invaded, or suffer'd Damage by reason of the present Treaty.

IV. When only one of the two Kings aforesaid who have not yet consented to the Conditions of Peace to be made with his Imperial Majesty, shall accept them, he likewise shall join himself with the four contracting Powers, to compel him that shall refuse the said Conditions, and shall furnish his Quota of Succours according to the Distribution to be made thereupon.

V. If the Catholick King, out of Regard to the publick Good, and a Perswasion that an Exchange of the Kingdom of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, is necessary for the Maintenance of the general Peace, shall agree there-

to and embrace the Conditions of Peace to be made with the Emperor as above; and on the other Hand, if the King of *Sardinia* shall reject such an Exchange, and persist in retaining *Sicily*; in that Case the King of *Spain* shall restore *Sardinia* to the Emperor, who (saving his Supreme Dominions over it) shall put the same into the Custody of the Most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the States-General, for so long Time, 'till *Sicily*, being reduc'd, the King of *Sardinia* shall sign the above-mention'd Conditions of the Treaty with the Emperor, and shall agree to accept the Kingdom of *Sardinia* as an Equivalent for the Kingdom of *Sicily*; which being done, he shall be admitted into the Possession thereof by the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General. But if his Imperial Majesty should not be able to conquer *Sicily*, and reduce it under his Power, in that Case the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General shall restore to him the Kingdom of *Sardinia*; and in the mean Time his Imperial Majesty shall enjoy the Revenues of the said Kingdom, which shall exceed the Charge of keeping it.

VI. But in Case the King of *Sardinia* shall consent to the said Exchange, and the King of *Spain* shall refuse, in this Case the Emperor, being aided by the Succours of the rest of the Contractors, shall attack *Sardinia*, with which Succours they on their Part promise to furnish him, as the Emperor promises on his Part, that he will not lay down his Arms 'till he shall have possess'd himself of the whole Kingdom of *Sardinia*, which immediately after such Possession he shall give up to the King of *Sardinia*.

VII. But if both the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia* shall oppose the Exchange of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, the Emperor, together with the Succours of the Allies, shall, in the first Place, attack *Sicily*, and having reduc'd it, he shall turn his Arms against *Sardinia*, with such a Number of Forces, besides the Succours of the Allies, as he shall judge necessary for both Expeditions: And having likewise reduc'd *Sardinia*, his Imperial Majesty shall commit the Custody thereof to the King of *Great Britain*, and to the Lords the States-General, 'till the King of *Sardinia* shall have sign'd the Conditions of Peace to be made with the Emperor, and shall consent to accept the Kingdom of *Sardinia*

Sardinia, as an Equivalent for the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which then is to be deliver'd up to him by his Britannick Majesty and the States General; and in the mean Time his Imperial Majesty shall enjoy the Revenues of that Kingdom, which shall exceed the Charge of keeping it.

VIII. In Case the Catholick King and the King of *Sardinia*, or either of them, shall refuse to accept and execute the above said Conditions of Peace to them propos'd, and for that Reason the four contracting Powers should be compell'd to proceed against them, or either of them, by open Force, it is expressly covenanted, that the Emperor (what Progress soever his Arms may make against the said two Kings, or either of them) shall be content, and ought to acquiesce in the Advantages, by mutual Consent allotted to him in the said Conditions. Power nevertheless being reserv'd to his Imperial Majesty of recovering the Rights which he pretends to have over that Part of the Dutchy of *Milan*, which the King of *Sardinia* now possesses, either by War, or by a Treaty of Peace subsequent upon such War; Power being likewise reserv'd to the other three Allies, in Case such a War should be undertaken against the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, to agree with his Imperial Majesty in appointing some other Prince, in whose Favour his Imperial Majesty may dispose of that Part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, now possess'd by the King of *Sardinia*, in Exclusion of the said King; and to what other Prince or Princes he may, with the Consent of the Empire, grant the Letters of Expectative, containing the eventual Investiture of the States now possess'd by the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and by the Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in Exclusion of the Sons of the present Queen of *Spain*. This Declaration being added, that in no Time or Case whatsoever, either his Imperial Majesty, or any Prince of the House of *Austria*, who shall possess the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces of *Italy*, may assert or gain to himself the said Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*.

IX. But if his Imperial Majesty, after his Efforts by a sufficient Number of Forces, and the Succours and other Means of the Allies, and by using all convenient Diligence, should not be able by Arms to subdue, or to establish himself in the Possession of *Sicily*,

Sicily, the contracting Powers do agree and declare, That his Imperial Majesty is, and shall be in that Case, altogether free and discharg'd from every Obligation enter'd into by this Treaty, of agreeing to make a Peace with the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, on the Conditions above-mention'd. All other the Articles of this Treaty nevertheless to remain good, which mutually regard his Imperial Majesty, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*.

X. However, as the Security and Tranquillity of *Europe* is the End and Scope of the Renunciations to be made by his Imperial Majesty, and by his Catholick Majesty, for themselves, their Descendents, and Successors, of all Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Spain* and the *Indies* on the one Part; and on the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces of *Italy*, and the *Austrian Netherlands*, on the other Part, the said Renunciations shall be made on the one and the other Part, in Manner and Form as in the second and fourth Articles of the Conditions of a Peace to be made between his Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty has been agreed. And though the Catholick King should refuse to accept the aforesaid Conditions, the Emperor, nevertheless, shall cause the Instruments of his Renunciation to be dispatch'd; the Publication whereof, shall, however, be referr'd 'till the Day of Signing the Peace with the Catholick King.

And if the Catholick King should constantly persist in rejecting the said Peace, his Imperial Majesty nevertheless, at the Time when the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchange'd, shall deliver to the King of *Great Britain* a solemn Act of the said Renunciations, which his *Britannick* Majesty, pursuant to the Common Agreement of the contracting Powers, doth promise shall not be exhibited to the Most Christian King, before his Imperial Majesty shall come into the the Possession of *Sicily*. But that being obtain'd, then the Exhibition, as well as the Publication of the said Act of his Imperial Majesty's Renunciations, shall be perform'd upon the first Demand of the Most Christian King. And those Renunciations shall take Place, whether the Catholick King shall sign the Peace with the Emperor, or no; by reason that, in this last Case, the Quantity of the contracting Parties, shall be to

the Emperor in lieu of that Security, which otherwise the Renunciations of the Catholick King would have given to his Imperial Majesty for *Sicily*, the other States of *Italy*, and the Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

XI. His Imperial Majesty doth promise that he will not attempt or enterprise any Thing against the Catholick King, or the King of *Sardinia*, or in general, against the Neutrality of *Italy*, in that Space of three Months allow'd them for accepting the Conditions of their Peace with the Emperor: But, if within the said Space of three Months the Catholick King, instead of accepting the said Conditions, shall rather persist in the prosecuting of his Hostilities against his Imperial Majesty: Or if the King of *Sardinia* should with Arms attack the Provinces which the Emperor possesses in *Italy*; in that Case, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves instantly to furnish his Imperial Majesty, for his Defence, with the Succours, which, in Virtue of the Treaty this Day sign'd, they have mutually agreed to lend one another for their reciprocal Defence: And that jointly and separately, and without waiting the Expiration of the two Months otherwise prefix'd in the said Treaty, for the employing of friendly Offices. And if the Succours specify'd by the said Treaty should not be sufficient for the End propos'd, the four contracting Parties shall immediately agree amongst themselves to send more powerful Assistance to his Imperial Majesty.

XII. The eleven foregoing Articles are to be kept secret by his Imperial Majesty, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the States-General, for the Space of three Months, from the Day of the Signing, unless it shall be unanimously agreed by them to shorten or prolong the said Term: And tho' the said eleven Articles be separate from the Treaty of the Alliance, this Day sign'd by the four contracting Parties aforesaid, they shall nevertheless have the same Power and Force, as if they had been Word for Word inserted therein, since they are deem'd to be an essential Part thereof.

The Ratifications thereof shall moreover be exchanged at the same Time as the other Articles of the said Treaty.

In

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have subscrib'd these separate Articles, and thereto have affix'd our ²¹Seals. Done at London ^{July, O. S.} ²August, N. S.
Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) G. Penterridter ab Adelshausen.	(L. S.) W. Cant. (L. S.) Parker, G. (L. S.) Sunderland, P.	(L. S.) Dubois.
(L. S.) Jo. Phil. Hoff- man.	(L. S.) Kingston, C. P. S. (L. S.) Kent. (L. S.) Holles Newcastle. (L. S.) Bolton. (L. S.) Roxburghe. (L. S.) Berkley. (L. S.) J. Craggs.	

Other Separate Articles, N^o 1.

WHEREAS the Treaty, this Day made and sign'd between his Imperial Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, containing (as well such Conditions as have been thought most equitable and proper for establishing a Peace betwixt the Emperor and the Catholick King, and betwixt the said Emperor and the King of Sicily, as the Conditions of an Alliance made for preserving the publick Peace between the said contracting Powers) hath been communicated to the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands: And whereas the Separate and Secret Articles likewise sign'd this Day, and containing the Measures which it has been thought fit to take for putting the abovesaid Treaty in Execution, are likewise shortly to be propos'd to the States-General aforesaid. The Inclination which that Republick has shewn for restoring and establishing the publick Tranquillity leaves no Room of Doubt, but they will most readily accede thereto. The States-General aforesaid are therefore by Name inserted as contracting Parties in the said Treaty, in most certain Hope that they will enter therein, as soon as the usual Forms of their Government will allow.

But, if contrary to the Hopes and Wishes of the contracting Parties (which nevertheless is not in the least to be suspected) the said Lords the States-General

shall not take their Resolution to accede to the said Treaty; it is expressly agreed and covenanted between the said contracting Parties, that the Treaty above-mention'd, and this Day sign'd, shall nevertheless have its Effect among them, and shall in all its Clauses and Articles be put in Execution in the same Manner as therein is set forth, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exhibited at the Times above specify'd.

This separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time, with the Treaty itself.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ²² July, O. S. ² August, N. S. Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) G. Penterridter (L. S.) W. Cant. (L. S.) Dubois.
ab Adelhhausen. (L. S.) Parker, C.

(L. S.) Jo. Phil. Hoff- (L. S.) Sunderland, P.
man. (L. S.) Kingston, C. P. S.

(L. S.) Kent.

(L. S.) Holles, Newcastle.

(L. S.) Bolton.

(L. S.) Roxburghe.

(L. S.) Berkley.

(L. S.) J. Craggs.

Separate Article, N^o 2.

But if the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, shall happen to think it too hard for them to contribute their Share of Pay to the Swiss Cantons, for maintaining the Garrisons of Leghorn, Porto-Ferraro, Parma, and Placentia, according to the Tenor of the Treaty of Alliance this Day concluded, it is expressly provided by this Separate Article, and agreed between the four contracting Powers, that in such Case the Catholick King may take upon him the said Share of the Lords the States-General.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd in
the

the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time with the Treaty itself.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July, O. S.} _{2 August, N. S.} Anno Domini, *One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.*

Separate Article, N^o 3.

Whereas in the Treaty of Alliance this Day to be sign'd with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as likewise in the Conditions of Peace inserted therein, their Sacred Royal Britannick and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, do style the present Possessor of Spain and the Indies Catholick King, and the Duke of Savoy King of Sicily, or also King of Sardinia: And whereas his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty cannot acknowledge these two Princes as Kings, before they shall have acceded to this Treaty: His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by this Separate Article which was sign'd before the Treaty of Alliance, doth therefore declare and protest, that, by the Titles there either given or omitted, he doth not mean in the least to prejudice himself, or to grant or allow the Titles of King to the said two Princes, only in that Case when they shall have acceded to the Treaty this Day to be sign'd, and shall have agreed to the Conditions of Peace specify'd therein.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time, with the Treaty itself.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July O. S.} _{2 August, N. S.} Anno Domini, *One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.*

Separate Article, N^o 4.

Whereas some of the Titles, which his Sacred Imperial Majesty makes Use of, either in his full Powers,
or

or in the Treaty of Alliance this Day to be sign'd with him, cannot be acknowledg'd by his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, he doth declare and protest by this Separate Article, which was sign'd before the Treaty of Alliance, that by the said Titles given in this Treaty, he doth not mean to prejudice either himself or any other, or that he in the least gives any Right thereby to his Imperial Majesty.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty, this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time, with the Treaty itself.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July, O.S.} ^{2 August, N.S.} Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) C. Penterridter	(L. S.) W. Cant.	(L. S.) Duhois.
ab Adelshausen.	(L. S.) Parker, C.	
	(L. S.) Sunderland, P.	
(L. S.) Jo. Phil. Hoff-	(L. S.) Kingston, C. P. S.	
man.	(L. S.) Kent.	
	(L. S.) Holles, Newcastle.	
	(L. S.) Bolton.	
	(L. S.) Roxburghe.	
	(L. S.) Berkley.	
	(L. S.) J. Craggs.	

The Act of Admission and Accession of the King of Sardinia, &c.

WHEREAS a certain Treaty, and Separate and Secret Articles, as likewise four other Separate Articles relating thereto, and all of them of the same Force with the principal Treaty, have been, in due Form, concluded and sign'd by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of his Britannick Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty at London ^{22 July,} ^{2 August,} last past, between the contracting Parties abovemention'd, the Tenor of all which, Word for Word, here followeth:

Here

Here were inserted, *The Treaty, Separate and Secret Articles, and the four Separate Articles.*

And whereas, farther, the then King of *Sicily*, whom it is now agreed to call by the Name of King of *Sardinia*, according to the Intention of the Treaty and Articles above inserted, has been invited to accede fully and amply to all and singular of them, and to join himself, in due Form, to the contracting Parties, as if he himself from the Beginning had been one of the Contractors: And whereas the said King of *Sardinia*, having maturely weigh'd the Conditions particularly express'd in the Treaty and Articles above inserted, has not only declar'd himself willing to accept the same, and to approve them by his Accession, but has likewise granted sufficient full Powers to his Ministers appointed to perfect the said Work. That therefore an Affair so beneficial may have the desir'd Success, we the under-written Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of his *Britannick* Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty, in the Name and by the Authority of their said Majesties, have admitted, join'd, and associated, and by these Presents do admit, join, and associate, the aforesaid King of *Sardinia*, into a full and total Partnership of the Treaty above inserted, and of all and singular the Articles thereunto belonging; promising by the same Authority, that their aforesaid Majesties, jointly and separately, will entirely and exactly perform and fulfil to the said King of *Sardinia*, all and singular the Conditions, Cessions, Contracts, Guaranties, and Securities, contain'd and set forth in the Treaty and Articles above-mention'd; it being farther provided, that all and singular the Things agreed upon by the Secret Articles against the said King of *Sardinia*, shall by this his present Accession wholly cease, and be abolish'd. On the other Hand also, we the under-written Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Sardinia*, by Virtue of the full Power in due Form exhibited and allow'd, a Copy whereof is added to the End of this Instrument, do hereby testify and promise, in the Name of the said King, that our King and Master aforesaid doth accede fully and amply to the Treaty, and to all and singular the Articles therein above inserted. That by this solemn Accession he doth join himself to the contracting Parties above-said, as if he himself from the Beginning had been a Party

Party contracting: And that by Virtue of this Act his said Majesty the King of *Sardinia* doth mutually oblige and bind himself, both for himself, his Heirs and Successors, to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, to his *Britannick* Majesty, and to his Most Christian Majesty, and to their Heirs and Successors, jointly and separately that he will observe, perform, and fulfil, all and singular the Conditions, Cessions, Contracts, Guaranties, and Securities, in the above written Treaties and Articles express'd and set forth, towards all of them jointly, and each of them separately, with the same Faith and Conscience, as if he had been a contracting Party from the Beginning, and had made, concluded and sign'd, jointly or separately, the same Conditions, Cessions, Contracts, Guaranties, and Securities, with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his *Britannick* Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty.

This Instrument of the Admission and Accession of the said King of *Sardinia* shall be ratify'd by all the contracting Parties, and the Ratifications, made out in due Form, shall be exchange'd and mutually deliver'd at *London*, within the Space of two Months, or sooner, if possible, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Signing.

In Witness whereof, we the Plenipotentiaries of the Parties contracting, being on every Part furnish'd with sufficient Powers, have sign'd these Presents with our Hands, and thereto have put our Seals. Namely, the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of his *Britannick* Majesty, of his Majesty the King of *Sardinia*, at *London*, ^{28 October,} _{8 November,} and the Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty at *Paris*, the Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) *C. Provana.*

(L. S.) *C. Penterridter*
ab Adelshausen.

(L. S.) *C. de la Perouse.*

(L. S.) *Parker, C.*

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

(L. S.) *Jo. Phil. Hoff-*
man.

(L. S.) *Kent.*

(L. S.) *Holles, Newcastle.*

(L. S.) *Bolton.*

(L. S.) *Roxburghe.*

(L. S.) *Stanhope.*

(L. S.) *J. Craggs.*

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XIV.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of the Parliament continu'd.



ON the 2d of February, the Commons order'd the Bill for the more effectual Preservation of the Game to be engross'd, and then took into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in the County of York, had been referr'd. Upon which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *To prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufacturies into foreign Parts, and from taking Foreigners Apprentices in the said Manufacturies.* Then a Bill *For the Relief of poor insolvent Debtors*, was read the 2d Time and committed; and, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made on Ways and Means to raise the Supply.

Feb. 3. Mr. Secretary Craggs presented the Bill *For giving farther Encouragement for importing Naval Stores*, which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second; and a Bill *For the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts*, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; after which, the Bill *For the better Preservation of the Game*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Feb. 4. The Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing clandestine Marriages:* And then proceeded to take into Consideration the two Reports from the Commissioners of the forfeited Estates, and of Estates given to Superstitious Uses; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the farther Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd to the Tuesday following, it pass'd in the Negative; and then a Bill was order'd to be brought, *For enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates.* It was also resolv'd to address his Majesty, first, for an Account of the Produce and Profits that have been paid into the Exchequers of *England* and *Scotland*, from the forfeited Estates and Interests vested in his Majesty: Secondly, For an Account of what Money has been issu'd and paid to the said Commissioners, and for Payment of the Salaries of inferior Officers employ'd under them, and for incident Charges in and for the Performance of their several Trusts; and order'd, That the Report of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates in *England*, &c. should be printed. This Report was printed accordingly; and is as follows:

The REPORT of such of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates, as have been appointed to execute the several Trusts and Powers, in Relation to *England*, *Ireland*, and *elsewhere*, (except *Scotland*) *contain'd in two Acts of Parliament.*

SINCE the making of a Report that was laid before this Honourable House the last Session of Parliament, the several Estates and Interests, which were by the first mention'd Act vested in his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and which were not dispos'd of according to the Directions of the said Act, being the last-mention'd Act vested in your Commissioners and Trustees, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns respectively, from the twenty-fifth of *March* 1718, to the End the same might be sold, dispos'd of, and apply'd by them, to and for the Uses in the said Acts mention'd and declar'd: Your Commissioners and Trustees did, immediately after the said twenty-fifth Day of *March*, apply themselves to the Discharge of the Trusts reposed in them, and crave Leave humbly to offer to this Honourable House the following Report of their Proceedings since the last Session of Parliament.

The

The Claims made on the forfeited Estates of the several attainted Persons, and render'd to your Commissioners and Trustees before the first Day of June 1718, (to which Day, the Time for entering such Claims were enlarged by the said last mention'd Act) amount to one Thousand six hundred ninety and six. All which, your Commissioners and Trustees have caused to be fairly register'd in Books, provided for that Purpose.

Your Commissioners and Trustees did, immediately after the twenty fifth Day of March, 1718, issue their Precepts to several of the Claimants, to attend the Determination of their respective Claims, at their Office in *Essex-street, London*; which having heard and determin'd, your Commissioners and Trustees adjourn'd themselves to *Preston in Lancashire*, for the quicker Dispatch of Business, and for the greater Ease of the numerous Claimants residing in or near the said County; and after having there heard and determin'd such Claims as your Commissioners and Trustees thought proper and necessary, they returned to their Office in *London*, where they have since made a farther Progress; so that of one thousand six hundred ninety and six Claims, made and render'd on the said Forfeited Estates, your Commissioners and Trustees have already heard and determin'd seven hundred fifty and two, and have entered their Judgments, Determinations, and Decrees, made thereon respectively, to be fairly enter'd on Record, in Books of Parchment provided for that Purpose, from which there have been only eight Appeals tender'd unto your Commissioners and Trustees; which Appeals your Commissioners and Trustees have caused to be fairly enter'd and register'd in Books provided for that Purpose, and did, with all convenient Speed, transmit true Transcripts thereof, and of their several Judgments, Determinations, or Decrees, to the Court of Delegates nominated and appointed by his Majesty, by Commission under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, finally to hear and determine such Appeals in *England*, pursuant to the last mention'd Act.

Besides the one thousand six hundred ninety and six Claims made on the Forfeited Estates, the several Sufferers in the Borough and Parish of *Preston*, have made and enter'd, pursuant to a Clause in the last mention'd Act, their respective Claims for Re-payment of the Losses they have sustain'd, amounting in Number to

two hundred twenty and six, and in Value to six thousand four hundred sixty and eight Pounds, eighteen Shillings, and ten Pence three Farthings; which being last to be satisfy'd, your Commissioners and Trustees have deferr'd to examine into the Truth of such Claims.

Your Commissioners and Trustees, after having heard and determin'd the several Claims made and enter'd before them, upon or relating to the Estates of *Richard Chorley*, and such Part of the Estate of *William* late Lord *Widdrington*, as lies in the County of *Lincoln*, and no Appeal having been made from their Determinations, did, in pursuance of the Power vested in them by the last mention'd Act, and in the Methods thereby directed, proceed to the Sale thereof; and have, in an Appendix to this Report, (N^o 1.) set forth the yearly Values of the said several Estates, the Price set thereon respectively by your Commissioners and Trustees, the Price at which they were severally sold, the Time when, and to whom, and how much of the Purchase-Money hath been paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer.

These are the only Estates your Commissioners and Trustees have hitherto been able to sell; it not being in their Power to sell any Estates, 'till not only all the Claims thereon, but all the Appeals that may within the Time limited by the said Act be enter'd, are heard and determin'd: But they crave Leave to acquaint this Honourable House, that some other Estates are ready for Sale.

The Power given to your Commissioners and Trustees by the said last mention'd Act of appointing Stewards, Bailiffs, Receivers, and Factors, has been put in Execution where it had been found necessary and proper, and has been of considerable Service to the Publick: But your Commissioners and Trustees think it necessary to observe, that the whole Estate of *James Duke of Ormond* in *Ireland*, being vested in Trustees for the Payment of several Sums, by his Majesty's Letters Patent, made payable to the Produce thereof, is taken out of their Management.

Your Commissioners and Trustees crave Leave farther to acquaint this Honourable House, that they, in Execution of that Branch of their Duty, which relates to the ascertaining the Value of Estates of Popish Recusants

Recusants Convict, and how much the Two Thirds thereof amount to, did issue their Precepts to the respective Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Liberties in *England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed*, to make Returns of the Names of all Popish Recusants Convict, and of the real Estates of Papists that have been register'd in their several Offices; which Returns being exceeding voluminous, your Commissioners and Trustees can at present only lay before this Honourable House a List of the Papists who have register'd their Estates, and the Value thereof, in the respective Counties, which are added in the Appendix to this their Report, (N^o II.)

And under this Head your Commissioners and Trustees beg Leave to observe to this Honourable House, that even those who have register'd the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Leases, and Farms, which they respectively stand seiz'd or possess'd of, have, in such their Registers, omitted to set forth the Value of their Estates in Demesne, or Lands unlet and in their own Possession. All which is humbly submitted to this Honourable House.

*Geo. Treby. Geo. Gregory. T. Hales. H. Cunninghame.
Dennis Bond. J. Birch. John Eyles.*

Abstract of the Appendix, (N^o 1.)

*In the County of Lancaster, the Estates of
Richard Chorley, viz.*

	Yearly Rents.			Improv'd Rents.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Estate at Chorley, ———	107	06	9	68	11	6
Ditto at Walton cum } Fazakerly. ——— }	60	11	7½	17	14	0
	167	18	4½	86	05	6

Sold on the 26th of July, 1718, to *Abraham Crompton* of Derby, Gent.

Price set, 4,500*l.* Price sold for, 5,550*l.*

In the County of *Lincoln*, the Estates of *William* late Lord *Widdrington*.

	Yearly Rents.			Improv'd Rents.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Estate at <i>Blanbury</i>	540	2	4			
<i>Ditto</i> at <i>Eveden</i>	556	12	0			
<i>Ditto</i> at <i>Kirby Green</i>	159	3	8	0	0	
<i>Ditto</i> at <i>Scopwick</i>	253	13	6			
	1,509	11	6			
Deduct per a <i>Modus</i> , due to the <i>Rector</i> at <i>Eveden</i> ———	74	0	0			
	1,435	11	6			

Sold on the 4th of *September*, 1718, to *Thomas Chaplyn* of *Lowth*, Esq;

Price set, 26,000*l.*

Price sold for, 32,400*l.*

Total paid into the *Exchequer*, 37,950*l.*

An Abstract of the Appendix, (N^o 2.) being a List of Papists who have register'd their Estates in the several Counties of England and Wales, and the respective Values thereof, viz.

Counties.	Number of Papists who have register'd their Estates.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
B edford	7	997	5	3½
Berks	54	8136	1	1¼
Berwick	3	17	5	0
Brecon	12	253	2	0
Bucks	30	5797	1	5
Cambridge	7	601	1½	1½
Cardigan	1	743	11	6
Carmarthen	3	417	4	10½
Caernarvon	2	167	4	0
Chester	32	5818	10	11
Cornwall	16	1458	15	6½
Coventry	3	465	1	4
Cumberland	19	3356	7	4½
Denbigh	9	758	15	0
Derby	50	6624	9	9½
Devon	21	2363	16	4½
Dorset	51	4283	8	7½

Counties.

Counties.	Number of Papists.	Value of Estates.
Durham	108	13892 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essex	55	9223 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exon	2	121 1 6
Flint	11	1145 17 10
Glamorgan	3	184 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gloucester	46	7317 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hereford	55	5488 7 1
Hertford	4	1218 17 8
Huntingdon	3	618 9 0
Kent	29	7441 11 2
Kingston upon Hull	2	61 10 0
Lancaster	455	27983 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leicester	28	7491 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln	Holland	7 1277 5 0
	Kesteven	26 3931 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Lindsey	40 12554 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln City	3	385 14 8
London	22	2062 18 10
Litchfield	1	2 5 0
Middlesex	89	15847 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monmouth	75	3911 12 0
Montgomery	6	3032 11 0
Newcastle upon Tyne	1	4 1 2
Nottingham	27	10104 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northampton	49	11254 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northampton	25	12312 13 9
Northumberland	78	17504 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norwich	3	211 8 0
Oxon	41	11370 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radnor	8	541 6 10
Rutland	1	40 7 3
Salop	61	8944 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Somerset	43	3380 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southampton	85	7913 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southwell-Soak	2	662 10 5
Stafford	114	18114 14 2
Suffolk	52	9849 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surrey	49	3481 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sussex	54	16555 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Warwick	102	12530 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westmoreland	23	1274 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wilts	43	5312 11 11
Worcester	91	9049 16 6
Worcester-City	6	136 1 4

Counties.	Number of Papists.	Value of Estates.
York { E. Riding	38	6779 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
York { N. Riding	133	21150 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
York { W. Riding	124	18282 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
York City	6	1048 8 9
	<hr/> 2,619	<hr/> 3,75,284 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

We may here observe by the Way, that some Days before this Report was made publick, there was likewise printed, by Order of the House, *A further Report of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates, who acted in Scotland*: But this Report being very long, and consisting chiefly of the Reasons for sustaining the Claims of the Personal Creditors of the forfeiting Persons, we shall not insert it, but will re-assume the Proceedings of the Commons.

The same Day, (February 4) after having deliberated on these Reports, the Commons, in a Committee of their whole House, made a farther Progress in the Bill, *Against the clandestine Running of uncustom'd Goods*. The next Day, (February 5) an engross'd Bill For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then a Bill For making more effectual the Laws appoynted by the Oaths for the Security of the Government, to be taken by the Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-houses in Scotland, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After this, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill *Against clandestine running of uncustom'd and prohibited Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs*.

Feb. 6. An engrossed Bill For the better securing the lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from the East-Indies, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's Subjects trading thither under foreign Commissions, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then a Petition of the Company of Clockmakers, London, was read, complaining of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, Artists in the Trade of Clock and Watch-making, having been seduced to leave this Kingdom, and settle in France, and that (by the Encouragement offer'd) others will leave this Kingdom,

Kingdom, to the great Prejudice of the Nation, and praying that a Law may be made for the preventing the Growth of so great a Mischief: Which Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, until the Bill relating to Artificers in Iron and Steel was read a 2d Time. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made on Ways and Means.

Feb. 7. The Amendments made to the Bill against clandestine running of uncusom'd Goods, &c. were agreed to, and the said Bill, with the Amendments, order'd to be engross'd.

Feb. 9. A Petition of several of the principal Inhabitants and Traders, dwelling in and near the strait and narrow Parts of the High Street leading from the Royal Exchange to Westminster, was read, complaining of the Inconveniencies and Mischiefs by the Stops, Lets, and Hindrances of Hackney-Coaches, Carts, Drays, and Waggons, occasion'd through their irregular standing and unskilful driving among the great Concourse of People within the Cities of London and Westminster, and praying the same may be redress'd, as shall be thought proper; which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. Then a Bill for the more effectual preventing Clandestine Marriages, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the recovering the Credit of the British Fishery in Foreign Parts, and for the better securing the Duties on Salt. After this, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, It was resolv'd, That the Proposition made by the South Sea Company for redeeming the Fund of 135,000 *l.* per Ann. appropriated for the Payment of the Lottery-Tickets for the Service of the Year 1710, by a voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors of those Tickets, be accepted; and that all Savings arising thereby shall be apply'd for discharging the Principal and Interest of such National Debts and Incumbrances as were incurr'd before the 25th of December 1716, declar'd to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament. This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and the said Proposal of the South Sea Company was referr'd to the Consideration of the Grand Committee on Ways and Means. The same Day, *Feb. 10.* an engross'd Bill for continuing the Act to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread,

as also the Act for the better Encouragement of making Sail-Cloth in Great Britain, were read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Feb. 11. A Bill for recovering the Credit of the British Elshery in Foreign Parts, and for the better securing the Duties on Salt, was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second; after which, upon a Motion made by Mr. Snell, and seconded by Mr. Shippen, It was resolv'd to present an Address to his Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of what Pensions, if any, have been granted by his Majesty to any Member of this House during Pleasure, or for any Term of Years; and also what Warrants for beneficial Grants have been directed to the Lords of the Treasury since the 10th of May, 1715.

Feb. 12. Mr. Comptroller acquainted the Commons, That his Majesty had been pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House the Accounts desired by their Address. The same Day the engross'd Bill against clandestine running of prohibited Goods, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then Mr. Chalmley reported to the Committee appointed to inspect the State and Condition of the Passage leading to the Painted Chamber, the Rooms adjoining to the House, and the Clerks Room, &c. after as it appear'd to them; but the Consideration of that Report was put off from Time to Time.

To this Purpose we may here take Notice, That on Monday the 2d of February, the King had design'd to go to the House of Lords to give the Royal Assent to the Bills that were ready; and the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard had already been posted in their usual Stations, but about One in the Afternoon they were order'd to go off, the King deferring coming to the House 'till another Day, to give Time to Workmen to repair the Painted Chamber, and other Places near the Lords House, which some of the Officers of his Majesty's Works had reported to be in a ruinous and dangerous Condition. Upon this, the Lords appointed a Committee to inspect the said Places, and consider of what Repairs were proper to be made; order'd a Timber House to be erected in Westminster-Hall, for them to sit in, while those Repairs were making; and having read the third Time, and pass'd the Lottery Bill, adjourn'd themselves to the

10th of *February*. In the mean Time the Lords Committee having caus'd Workmen to view the Places about their House, and not finding the same to be in so dangerous a Condition as was at first reported and apprehended, their Lordships sat in the House on the Day last above mention'd, and having dispatch'd some Affairs, adjourn'd again to Saturday the 4th, when they sat for the first Time in their new House in *Westminster-Hall*, and read the 2d Time the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

To return to the Commons. Some Members expected, that by accepting the Proposition of the *South Sea Company*, about Seven hundred thousand Pounds might be rais'd towards the present and growing Necessities of the Government; but on the 12th of *February*, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and some other Members, having insisted, That the Publick Debts already incurr'd, ought, in the first Place, to be taken Care of; it was thereupon resolv'd, That for raising Money to be apply'd towards discharging the Principal and Interest of such National Debts and Incumbrances as were incurr'd before the 25th Day of *December*, 1716, declar'd to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament, all the Duties and Revenues, which were granted, receiv'd, or continu'd, by an Act of Parliament of the 8th Year of *Queen Anne*, for continuing Part of the Duties on Coals, &c. to raise the Sum of 15,000,000 l. by Way of Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1720, shall, after the Term of Thirty two Years thereby granted of and in the same, be continu'd and made perpetual to answer and make good the yearly Fund, and other Payments, intended to be satisfy'd out of the same by the Proposition of the *South Sea Company*, accepted by the House on the 10th of this Instant *February*, subject to such Redemption by Parliament, and such other Conditions, Matters and Things, as are therein propos'd. This Resolution being the next Day reported and agreed to by the House, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Feb. 14. It was order'd, That in the Bill for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates, a Clause be inserted, for the Relief of all Persons who may think their Interests prejudic'd by the Possession of Estates taken, or Precepts for Payment of Money into the Exchequer, issued by the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited

seited Estates in Scotland, and for making effectual the Decrees which shall be pass'd thereupon.

Feb. 16. A Bill to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufacturies, &c. was read a second Time and committed; and the Petitions of the Ironmongers, Cutlers, and Clock-makers of London, were refer'd to that Committee. After which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply; and the Court-Party having propos'd the raising of 528,000*l.* by Way of Lottery, the Committee came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

I. ' That the severall Duties of 2*s.* for every Chaldron of Coals or Culm, and Ton of Coals to be imported and brought into the Port of the City of London, or River of Thames, within the Liberty of the said City upon the same River, before the 29th Day of September, 1724, payable by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 9th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mention'd*; and the like Duties for Coals and Culm to be imported or brought into the same, from and after the 29th Day of September, 1724, and before the 29th Day of September, 1725, being payable by an Act of Parliament made in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for making Provision for the Minister of the fifty New Churches which are to be built in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and for rebuilding and finishing the Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnoth in the said City of London*, be continu'd, and charg'd, and made payable to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the Term of thirty two Years, to be reckon'd from Lady-Day, 1719.

II. ' That the said Duties so to be continu'd, charg'd, and made payable, be apportion'd, dispos'd, and settled in such Manner, that a certain Sum of Money shall be rais'd thereby, or upon Credit thereof, to be applied, so far as the same will extend, in and for the building and finishing of Churches, purchasing Sites, Church-Yards, Burying-Places, and Houses for Ministers, repairing and finishing the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and the Chapels of the

the same, finishing *Greenwich* Hospital, and the Chapel thereunto belonging, making Provision for Ministers, and other Charges relating to the said Churches, and that a certain Sum of Money may likewise be rais'd by or upon Credit of the same Duties, to be apply'd to or for the making good the Supply granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament.

III. That a Sum, not exceeding Twenty one thousand six hundred Pounds *per Ann.* during the said Term of thirty two Years be charg'd on the said Duties, and be made a Fund or Security for raising a Sum not exceeding three hundred and sixty thousand Pounds, to be employ'd in and for the building and finishing of Churches, purchasing or Sites Church-Yards, Burying Places, and Houses for Ministers, repairing and finishing the said Collegiate Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, and the Chapels of the same, finishing *Greenwich* Hospital, and the Chapel thereto belonging, making Provision for Ministers, and other Charges relating to the said Churches, and for repaying and satisfying the Principal and Interest of the Money so to be rais'd, which Interest shall not exceed the Rate of four Pounds *per Cent, per Ann.*

IV. That a Sum, not exceeding Thirty one thousand six hundred and ninety nine Pounds, four Shillings, and one Half-penny *per Ann.* during the said Term of thirty two Years, to be charg'd on the said Duties, be made a Fund or Security for raising a Sum not exceeding Five hundred twenty eight thousand three hundred twenty Pounds, one Shilling, nine Pence, by Way of Lottery, or otherwise, to make good the Supply granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament, and for repaying and satisfying the Principal and Interest of the Money so to be rais'd, which Interest shall not exceed the Rate of four Pounds *per Cent, per Ann.*

V. That the Surplus, if any be, which shall quarterly, during the said Term, arise by the said Duties on Coals and Culm, over and above so much as shall be sufficient to discharge the Moneys payable on the said yearly Funds; and the Surplus, if any be, of the said Duties on Coals and Culm, which shall or may remain after all the Principal and Interest, to be charg'd on the said Funds, shall be paid off and satisfy'd, shall be reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, and not be

be dispos'd of, or apply'd to an Use or Purpose whatsoever, but by Authority of Parliament.

Feb. 17. These Resolutions being reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill or Bills order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day a Petition of *William* late Lord *Widdrington* was presented to the House and read, praying that Leave may be given to bring in a Clause to be added to the Bill now depending [in Relation to the forfeited Estates, to enable his Majesty, by his Royal Grant, to vest the Estate forfeited for the Petitioner's Life, in *Charles Earl of Carlisle*, who is Guardian to the Reversioner, that the same may be preserv'd from Waste and Ruin; and that so much of the Rents and Profits thereof as his Majesty shall think fit, (not exceeding 700*l. per Annum*) may be apply'd towards the Support and Maintenance of the Petitioner and his distress'd Family, who have for ever lost their Paternal Estate, and have no other Prospect of Subsistence than from his Majesty's Bounty and Goodness, and the Favour of this House; and that the Residue of the Profits may be paid into the Exchequer for the Use of the Publiick. And Mr. Secretary *Craggs* acquainted the House, That the said Petition had been laid before his Majesty, and that his Majesty had order'd him to acquaint the House, that his Majesty had no Objection to what the House shall do therein. Hereupon several Clauses in the Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for vesting the forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland in Trustees, to be sold for the Use of the Publiick, and for giving Relief to lawful Creditors by determining the Claims, and for the more effectual bringing into the respective Exchequers the Rents and Profits of the said Estates 'till sold*, were read, and a Motion being made and the Question put, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates is committed, that they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to make a Provision, not exceeding 700*l. per Annum*, for the late Lord *Widdrington*, out of the Estate of which he was seiz'd as Tenant by Curtesy, and which is forfeited during the said late Lord's Life only, it pass'd in the Negative.

Feb. 18. The Commons in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, consider'd of the

the Petitions of *Jasper Cullum*, late of London, Linnen-Draper, and of *Robert Weemes* of Stranton in the County of *Durham*, and directed Mr. *Farrers* their Chairman, to move, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for enabling the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to compound with the said *Cullum* and *Weemes*, for the Debts owing by them respectively to the Crown; which Motion having been made, the said two Bills were order'd to be brought in accordingly. The same Day the King came to the House of Peers, in *Westminster-Hall*, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to several Bills; which see in the *Chronological Diary*, Feb. 18.

Feb. 19. A Petition of the Lady *Philippa Standish*, Daughter of *Henry* late Duke of *Norfolk*, deceas'd, was presented to the Commons, and read, praying, That Leave be given to add a Clause to the Bill for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates, in order to enable his Majesty to grant such Provision for Maintenance out of her Husband's forfeited Estate, not exceeding what the Petitioner would be entitled to, had her Husband been naturally dead, as his Majesty in his great Wisdom and Goodness should think fit. But tho' Mr. Comptroller acquainted the House from the King, That if the House should think fit to do any Thing upon this Petition, his Majesty had no Objection to it, yet a Motion being made, and the Question put, That a Clause be added to the said Bill, For empowering his Majesty to grant such Maintenance as his Majesty should think fit, to the Wives and Children of such forfeiting Persons as his Majesty should judge to be proper Objects of his Royal Compassion, it was carry'd in the Negative; two other Clauses which were offer'd, one, For the enlarging the Time for giving in Claims in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland; another, To empower the Commissioners to award Costs to such Claimants whose Claims should be allow'd, were rejected: But a Clause was order'd to be added to the said Bill, To empower the Commissioners to determine upon the Validity of the Claims that have been enter'd in their Offices, according to the Validity of the Right upon which such Claims are founded, notwithstanding any Error in the Manner of entering or subscribing such Claims. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the said Bill, and made several Amendments thereto.

Feb. 20.

Feb. 20. The Commons resolv'd to Address his Majesty for an Account of all the Gifts and Grants that have been made of any Part of the *West Indies*, yielded up by *France* to *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, with all Papers and Memorials relating thereto, and the Proceedings thereupon: After which it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare a Bill pursuant to the Resolutions on Ways and Means agreed to the 17th, that they should provide, by proper Clauses, more effectually to restrain all unlawful and private Lotteries, and all sinister Practices of Persons relating to any Lottery authoriz'd, or to be authoriz'd by Parliament; and also a Clause to declare null and void all Bargains, Sales, or Contracts for any Lottery-Tickets issued or to be issued by Virtue of any Act or Acts of this Session of Parliament, which have or shall be made or agreed for before the passing the said respective Acts.

Feb. 21. Mr. *Carterwright*, from the Commissioners of the Equivalent, presented to the House a Report from the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty's Letters Patent, pursuant to several Acts of this present Parliament, for taking and stating the Debts due to *Scotland*, by Way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, &c. He also another Report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty's Letters Patent, pursuant to another Act of this present Parliament, to continue a former Act; and then Mr. *Baird*, one of the said Commissioners, presented likewise to the House a Memorial concerning the Manner of Accompting for those Branches of the Customs and Excise in *Scotland*, which took Place there with the Union, and upon which the Agreements of the XVth Article of the Union were made, comprehending Mr. *Baird's* Reasons against stating the Equivalent due, and growing due to *Scotland*, upon the Produce of the several Branches of those Revenues, and the Case of the Deficiency of the Customs stated. Which two Reports and Memorials, after some Debate, were order'd to be printed, together with the Report from the former Commissioners of the Equivalent, which was presented to the House the 8th Day of *June*, 1717. It is to be observ'd, That a Dispute having arisen between *Samuel Tufnel*, Esq; one of the *English*, and the *Scotch* Commissioners, about the Manner of computing the Equivalent, gave Occasion to the several Reports and

and Memorial, which, on the 21st of this Month, were laid before the Commons.

Feb. 23. An Officer of the Exchequer presented to the Commons an Account of the Produce and Profits paid into the Exchequer of England, from the forfeited Estates, and what Money has been issued and paid to the Commissioners, and others, for Salaries and Incidents; And then Sir William Lowther having reported the Bill For Relief of poor Insolvent Debtors, with the Amendments made to the same, the said Bill was ordered to be recommitted; as were also the Resolutions of the Committee upon the Petition of several Inhabitants and Traders dwelling in and near to the strait and narrow Parts of the High Streets leading from the Royal Exchange to Westminster.

Feb. 24. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill For making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for Security of the Government in Scotland, and made several Amendments thereto.

Feb. 25. Upon the Report made by Sir David Dalrymple of the Petition of the Magistrates of the Borough of Dunbar in Scotland, a Bill For laying a Duty of two Penny Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer vendred or sold within the Town of Dunbar, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and for repairing the Town-House, and building a School, and other publick Buildings there, and for supplying the Town with Water. Then Mr. Yonge, from the Commissioners of the Debts due to the Army, presented to the House a List of Certificates made out to several late Pay-masters of the Army, by the said Commissioners, together with the Sums demanded upon each Head certified for respectively. After this, a Bill about Naval Stores with the Amendments made thereto, was order'd to be engross'd; as was also the next Day, the Bill For enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the Forfeited Estates: But a Clause being offer'd to be added to this Bill, and an Amendment being propos'd to be made therein, after some Debate, the Clause was amended and agreed upon. Then another Clause was offer'd to be added to the Bill For enabling his Majesty to make such Provision as his Majesty shall think fit, for the Wives of forfeiting Persons, not already provided for; but the previous Question being put upon the Question propos'd, That the Clause be brought up, it pass'd in the Negative. After this another Clause

was offer'd to be added to the Bill For obviating some Doubts relating to Estates in Scotland, of which Possession has been taken by the Officers of the Commissioners and Trustees for the forfeited Estates: But the Consideration of this Clause was put off to the 2d of March.

Feb. 25. Mr. Farrer presented to the House a Bill For continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for establishing certain Funds to raise Money as well to proceed in building of new Churches, as also to compleat the Supply granted to his Majesty, &c. which was read the 1st & order'd to be read a 2^d Time.

Feb. 26. Major General Pepper presented a Bill For making more effectual the Act for the Discovery and Punishment of Deer-stealers, which was also read the 1st, and order'd to be read a 2^d Time. Then the Sheriffs of London attending at the Bar, presented to the House a Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City, against continuing the Duty upon Coals, which Petition being read, it was resolv'd to reject it.

On the last of February, the Lords being sat again, for the first Time in their old House, the Duke of Somerset represented, That the Number of Peers being of late Years very much increas'd, especially since the Union of the two Kingdoms, it seem'd absolutely necessary to fix the same, both to preserve the Dignity of Peership, and to prevent the Inconveniencies that may attend the Creation of a great Number of Peers to serve a present Purpose, of which they had a remarkable Instance in the late Reign: He therefore mov'd for the bringing in a Bill to settle and limit the Peerage, in such a Manner, That the Number of English Peers should not be enlarg'd beyond six above the present Number, which upon Failure of Male Issue might be supply'd by new Creations; that instead of the sixteen elective Peers in Scotland, twenty-five be made Hereditary on the Part of that Kingdom, whose Number, upon Failure of Heirs Male, should be supply'd by some other Scotch Peers. The Duke of Argyle seconded this Motion; which was also back'd by the Earls of Sunderland and Carlisle; but the last of these added, That this was a Matter of so great Importance, that it became the Wisdom of that august Assembly maturely to consider of it, before they came to any Resolution; and thereupon his Lordship mov'd, for the adjourning the Debate to the 2d of March, and

and that the Peers in and about Town,* might be summon'd to attend. The E. of O——— excepted against the Duke of Somerset's Proposal, and among other Things, said, That as it tended to take away the brightest Gem from the Crown, it was Matter of Wonder to see it supported by those, who, by the great Employments they enjoy'd, seem'd under the strictest Obligation to take Care of the Royal Prerogative; that therefore there must be a secret Meaning in this Motion; that for his own Part, tho' he expected nothing from the Crown, yet he would never give his Vote for lopping off so valuable a Branch of the Prerogative, because this would put it out of the Power of the Crown to reward Merit and virtuous Actions. To this the Earl of Sunderland answer'd, That tho' the Number of Peers were limited, yet the Crown should still be the Fountain of Honour, and preserve its Prerogative of creating new Peers, upon the extinction of old Titles, for Want of Male Issue, which happen'd frequently, and that those Extinctions would give the Prince on the Throne sufficient Opportunities to bestow Honours upon Commoners of distinguish'd Merit and Abilities. His Lordship concluded with backing the Earl of Carlisle's Motion, and no Member opposing; the Debate was adjourn'd accordingly.

March 2. The Lords being met in a full House, the Earl Stanhope deliver'd to them the following Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty being inform'd, that the House of Peers have under Consideration the State of the Peerage of Great Britain, is graciously pleas'd to acquaint this House, That he has so much at Heart the settling the Peerage of the whole Kingdom, upon such a Foundation, as may secure the Freedom and Constitution of Parliament in all future Ages, that he is willing his Prerogative stand not in the Way of so great and necessary a Work.

It being thereupon mov'd to address his Majesty, to return him the Thanks of the House for his most gracious Message, the E. of N——— excepted against it, saying, It was unusual for the King to take Notice of any Thing depending in Parliament, before the same was laid before his Majesty in a Parliamentary Way: But the Duke of Buckingham oppos'd this Objection,

and said, it could not be suppos'd, that the King alone should be ignorant of what every Body else knew; and that since his Majesty was pleas'd, for the Good of his Subjects, to suffer his Prerogative to be restrain'd, they ought readily to accept and thankfully to acknowledge so great and so gracious a Condescension. Hereupon it was agreed, without dividing, to prefer an Address of Thanks to his Majesty; but some Words having pass'd between two noble Lords, about this extraordinary Message, the House thought fit to interpose, and require from them, that the whole Affair should go no farther; and the intended Debate was adjourn'd to the next Day.

Accordingly, on the 1st of March, the Lords in a Committee of the whole House, of which the Earl of Clarendon was chosen Chairman, took into Consideration the present State of the Peerage of Great Britain; and the Earl of Sunderland, in a Speech that lasted near an Hour, run over the several Changes that have happen'd in the Peerage since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth to this Time; urg'd the Necessity of limiting the Number of Peers, and propos'd the Scheme before mentioned, with Relation both to the English and Scotch Peers. The Earl of C—— answer'd that Speech by another of about the same Length, wherein his Lordship chiefly endeavour'd to shew, That what was intended to be done, with Relation to the Scotch Peerage, was a manifest Violation of the Treaty of Union and the highest Piece of Injustice; for it was no less than to deprive Persons of their Right, without being heard, and without any Pretence of Forfeiture on their Part; urging, That the Scotch Peers, who should be excluded from the Number of the twenty five Hereditary, would be in a worse Condition than any other Subjects, since they would be neither electing nor elected, neither representing nor represented; which could not fail of raising dangerous Discontents amongst them; that, besides, it would be a Breach of Trust in those who represented the Scotch Peerage, wholly to divest their Principals of a Power with which they had intrusted them only for a few Years; and therefore his Lordship was of Opinion, that the Scotch Peers ought to have been consulted, before any Steps were made in so nice and so important an Affair. These Objections were reply'd to by the Earls of S—— and S——, C—— and P——, the

the Dukes of B ——— and N ———, the Bishop of G ———, and some other *English* Lords, who were supported by several *Scotch* Peers, particularly the Dukes of R ——— and M ———, the Marquess of A ———, and the Earl of I ———. In the first Place it was alleg'd, That the settling the Peerage in the Manner propos'd, was rather a Benefit than a Disadvantage to the *Scotch* Peerage, whose Representatives were thereby increas'd by Nine, and all made hereditary; and for those Peers who for the present would be excluded, they would afterwards have a Chance to come in, upon Failure of any of the Twenty five. That this Regulation could not be look'd upon as a Violation of the Union; two Things only being made unalterable Fundamentals of that Contract, *viz.* Religion and the Proportion of publick Taxes; (to prove which, several Articles of the Act of Union were read) and that the consulting of the *Scotch* Peers in this Affair, would be altogether improper and unparliamentary, and attended with great Inconveniencies. The Earl of I ———, in particular represented, That the bringing in a Number of Peers into that House by Election, was certainly derogatory to the Dignity of that august Assembly, and of the highest Tribunal in the united Kingdom; and therefore, he had long before wish'd to see this Defect in the Union rectify'd, and the *Scotch* Peers freed from that ignominious Mark of Distinction, which made them be look'd upon as dependent on the Court and Ministry, and not at liberty to vote, like the other Members, for the Good and Interest of their Country. The Earl of N ———, the Lord Viscount T ———, and some other Peers, declar'd, That they were not against the settling and limiting the Peerage, but only against the doing it in such a Manner, which, in their Opinion, was unjust, and might be attended with dangerous Consequences; but after a Debate that lasted 'till near seven of the Clock in the Evening, by a Majority of 83 Votes against 30, their Lordships came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

I. That in Lieu of the sixteen elective Peers, to sit in this House on the Part of *Scotland*, twenty five Peers to be declar'd by his Majesty, shall have hereditary Seats in Parliament, and be the Peers on the Part of the Peerage of *Scotland*.

II. That

II. That such twenty five Peers shall be declar'd by his Majesty, before the next Session of Parliament.

III. That nine of the said twenty five shall be appointed by his Majesty to have immediate Right to such hereditary Seat in Parliament, subject to the qualifications requisite by the Laws now in Being.

IV. That none of the remaining sixteen shall be declar'd by his Majesty, or their Heirs, shall become Peers of the Parliament of Great Britain, except the Determination of this present Parliament, except such as are of the Number of the sixteen Peers now sitting in Parliament on the Part of Scotland, and their Heirs.

V. That if any of the twenty five Peers, to be declar'd by his Majesty, and their Heirs, shall take some one or other of the Peers of Scotland shall be appointed by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to succeed to every such Peer so failing; and every Peer so appointed shall be one of the Peers on the Part of the Peerage of Scotland, in the Parliament of Great Britain, and so, *toties quoties*, as often as any such Failure shall happen.

VI. That the hereditary Right of sitting in Parliament, which shall accrue to the twenty five Peers of Scotland, to be declar'd by his Majesty, shall be so limited as not to descend to Females.

March 4. The Lords, in a grand Committee, took into farther Consideration the present State of the Peerage of Great Britain, and, without dividing, came to the following Resolutions in Relation to the English Peers, *viz.*

I. That the Number of Peers of Great Britain, on the Part of England, shall not be enlarg'd, without precedent Right, beyond six above what they are at present; but as any of the said present Peers, or such six new Peers, in case they be created, shall fail, their Number may be supply'd by new Creations of Commoners, natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, and so, *toties quoties*, as often as such Failure shall happen.

II. That no Person be at any Time hereafter created a Peer by Writ, nor any Peerage granted by Patent, for any longer Estate than for the Grantee, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

III. That there be not any Restraint on the Crown, to create any of the Princes of the Blood Peers of Great Britain, with Right to sit in Parliament.

IV. That

IV. That whenever any of the Lords now sitting in Parliament, whose Sons have been called by Writ, shall die, then it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to create a Peer to supply the Number so lessened.

V. That every Creation of a Peer hereafter to be made, contrary to these Resolutions, shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes.

On the 5th of March, the Earl of Clarendon reported the five, and the six former Resolutions to the House, which being agreed to, the Judges were order'd to bring in a Bill thereupon; which they did accordingly, on Saturday the 14th of March, when the said Bill was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

March 15. The Lords having read this Bill the second Time, three Scotch Lords petition'd to be heard by their Counsel against the said Bill; but it being represented by some English Peers, That the Lords being sole Judges of what relates to the Peerage, they could not allow their Rights and Privileges to be question'd and canvass'd by Lawyers; and having to that Purpose cited a Precedent, viz. the Case of the late Duke Hamilton, when he claimed a Seat in that House as Duke of Brandon, the said Petition of the three Scotch Lords was rejected without dividing.

March 18. The Lords, in a grand Committee, took the said Bill again into Consideration, but adjourn'd it to a further Day, as shall be said hereafter. We now resume the Proceedings of the Commons.

March 2. That House read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, an engross'd Bill To enable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with Robert Weemes, for the Debt due from him to his Majesty, in Relation to the Duties on Salt. Then the Bill For continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for establishing certain Funds to raise Money, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; after which, Mr. Freeman represented to the House, That the Lords having at that Time under their Consideration an Affair of the greatest Importance, and which, in all Probability, would soon be laid before the Commons, it was necessary to summon the absent Members forthwith to attend the Service of the House: Whereupon it was order'd, first, That Mr. Speaker do write

write circular Letters to the several Sheriffs in this Kingdom, to summon the Members in their respective Counties forthwith to attend the Service of the House, upon Pain of being proceeded against with the utmost Severity; and that the said Sheriffs do return to Mr. Speaker what they have done thereupon, upon Pain of incurring the Displeasure of this House. 5^{thly}, That all Orders for Leave to any Members to be absent be vacated.

March 3. Sir *Nathaniel Mead* reported from a Committee, to whom the Report upon the Petition of the principal Inhabitants and Traders residing and dwelling in and near to the strait and narrow Parts of the High Streets leading from the *Royal Exchange* to *Westminster*, was recommended, that the Committee had farther consider'd of the Matter, and come to several Resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the said Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where the same was read; and the Resolutions being severally read a 2^d Time, were agreed unto by the House, and are as follow, viz. First, That Waggon, Carts and Drays, passing and repassing the Streets of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Suburbs thereof, call'd *St. Mildred Poultry*, *Cheapside*, *St. Paul's Church-yard*, *Ludgate-street* and *St. Hill*, *Fleet-street*, the *Strand*, *King's-street Westminster* between the Hours of eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and two of the Clock in the Afternoon, during the Session of Parliament, is a very great Annoyance, Inconvenience and Obstruction to the passing and repassing of the Members of Parliament to and from *Westminster* every Session of Parliament. 2^{dly}, That Waggon, Carts, Brewers Drays, and Hackney Coaches, irregularly standing and driving in the aforesaid Streets, causes great Stops therein, whereby Passengers are often damnify'd, and their Access to Tradesmens Shops obstructed, and therefore ought to be regulated. 3^{dly}, That all Stage and Hackney Coaches ought, in the Streets of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Suburbs thereof, to give the Way to Noblemens or Gentlemens Coaches, provided such Hackney and Stage-Coaches be drawn by a greater Number of Horses than such Noblemens and Gentlemens Coaches. 4^{thly}, That many of the Penalties given by former Laws, in Relation to the Offences of Hackney-Coachmen and Drivers

Drivers of Carts, are so very small, that the same is manifest Hindrance and Discouragement to Prosecutions against them, for Offences in the Streets; and some of such Penalties being not made forfeitable, or payable to the Persons damnify'd, or to the Prosecutors; the Persons damnify'd, and the Prosecutors, are, for Reason thereof, put to very great Trouble and Charge to obtain Redress, and also necessitated to bear their own Costs. But no Bill being order'd to be brought in upon such Resolutions, the same were of little or no Effect. The same Day the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, *To continue the Commissioners appointed to take, examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States for Subsidies during the late War.* After which, the engross'd Bill *For giving farther Encouragement for importing Naval Stores,* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 4. Mr. Treby presented to the House the Bill *To continue the Commissioners to determine the Debts due to the Army, &c.* which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

March 5. An engross'd Bill, *To prevent the Inconveniences arising from seducing Artificers in the Manufacturies of Great Britain into foreign Parts, and to prevent Foreigners being instructed in the said Manufacturies,* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 6. The Bill *To continue the Commissioners of the Debts due to the Army,* was read the 2d Time, and committed; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went thro' the Bill *For continuing certain Duties on Coals, &c.* and made to it several Amendments, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

March 9. The said engross'd Bill was read the 3d Time, and (after several other Amendments had been made to it) pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On Tuesday the 10th, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Ludlow in the County of Salop, in the Room of Francis Herbert, Esq; deceased.

The same Day the King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, [which see in the Chronological Diary under this Day]

after which, he was pleased to say, That he had given Orders to the Lord Chancellor to declare to both Houses, in his Name and Words, a Matter his Majesty thought of the greatest Importance; whereupon the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having receiv'd from our good Brother and Ally, the Most Christian King, repeated Advices, that an Invasion will suddenly be attempted from Spain against my Dominions, in Favour of the Pretender to my Crown, I have judg'd it convenient to make you acquainted with it, and shall, on my Part, take all the necessary Measures to defeat the Designs of our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

This Attempt, if it proceed, must engage me in some farther Expences by Sea and Land, than Provision has been made for. I must therefore recommend it to you, that I be enabled in such Manner as you shall judge convenient, to make the necessary Dispositions for our Security; and you may depend upon it, that I shall upon this, and all Occasions, have as much Regard to the Ease of my People, as shall be consistent with their Safety.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many Proofs I have had of the Affection and Loyalty of this Parliament, leave me no Room to doubt of your steady and vigorous Perseverance in Support of my Person and Government upon this Occasion.

The Commons being returned to their House, it was mov'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the dutiful and unfeigned Thanks of this House for having graciously communicated to this Parliament, that he has receiv'd Intelligence of an Invasion intended from Spain against these Kingdoms; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will support him with the utmost Vigour and Efforts to defeat so extraordinary an Attempt; and to desire that his Majesty would give the necessary Orders to strengthen and augment his Forces by Sea and Land, in such Manner as he, in his great Wisdom, shall think fit; assuring his Majesty, that this House will effectually make good any Increase of Expence that shall arise from such an Augmentation, and effectually enable his Majesty, not only to disappoint the Designs of his Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, but by the Blessing of God turn them to their

their own Confusion. None of the Members did directly oppose this Motion, only a Gentleman took this Opportunity to find Fault with the present Administration; particularly with Respect to the sending a Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, whilst *Great Britain* was left naked, and exposed to the Insults of a provok'd Enemy Abroad. He also reflected on some Steps, whereby the Discontents had been much increas'd at Home; and, among others, took Notice of the Bill lately brought into the other House, which could not fail making most of the *Scottish* Peers implacable Enemies. He added, That though he could not forbear blaming the Conduct of the Ministers in some Particulars, yet he still retain'd the same Thoughts with Respect to his Majesty, and would readily concur with the House, in giving him the most hearty Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government; and even go so far as to give his Vote for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, in Case of Necessity; but that, in his Opinion, it became the Wisdom of that House, to know whether the Advices his Majesty had receiv'd of an intended Invasion, were well grounded, before they either alarm'd the Publick, or engag'd the Nation in needless Expences. This Speech was answer'd by Mr. Secretary *Stagg*, who, among other Things, said, That as to what had been suggested about the Peerage Bill, that Affair being yet depending in the other House, it was unparliamentary to take Notice of it, before it came regularly before them: But that, however, he would before hand venture to say, that as it was a most gracious Condescension in his Majesty, to suffer a Branch of his Royal Prerogative to be restrain'd, in order to secure the Liberty of Parliaments, so he doubted not, that when that Bill came down to them, it would be unanimously approv'd. That as to the Advices the King had communicated to his Parliament of the Invasion with which his Dominions were threaten'd, though it was unusual for the Sovereign to declare his Intelligence, yet his Majesty had been most graciously pleas'd to tell them from whence he receiv'd his Information. That therefore it would be want of Respect, to question his Majesty's Intelligence; and he was sure no Member of that House had Authority to do it. That he hoped there was no great Danger from the Invasion with which they were threaten'd; but that it would be the highest Piece of Imprudence not to take all the necessary Precautions

to repel any Insults from the *Spaniards*, and to defeat all the Designs of his Majesty's and the Nation's Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. And as to the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on which the Member who spoke last was pleased to reflect, if a Motion were made for appointing a Day to inquire into the same, he would readily second it. After this, the Motion before-mention'd, for an Address to his Majesty, pass'd into an unanimous Resolution; and without losing Time in drawing it up in Form, it was farther resolv'd, *That* the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty by the whole House; which being done the next Day accordingly, the King was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Take this Address *As* a fresh Instance of that Duty and Affection which you have so often express'd for my Person and Government. I trust in God it will enable me to defeat the Designs of our Enemies, and to provide effectually for what is dearest to me, the Security and Welfare of my People.

The same Day, the House of Peers attended also his Majesty with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, in which your Majesty has been pleas'd to communicate to your Parliament, that you have receiv'd repeated Advices from the Most Christian King of an intended Invasion from Spain of your Majesty's Dominions, in Favour of the Pretender to your Crown; and we do likewise beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That this House will, upon this, and all other Occasions, stand by and assist your Majesty, with the utmost Zeal, in Support and Defence of your Sacred Person and Government, in Opposition to all your Enemies.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer was as follow.

My Lords,

I Thank you kindly for this seasonable Mark of your Zeal for my Person and Government, which cannot fail of heartning our Friends, and discouraging our Enemies.

March 11. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went thro' the Bill, *To continue the Commissioners to determine the Debts due to the Army*, and made several Amendments to it; which being on the 12th reported by Mr. Treby, were agreed to; and several other Amendments being made to the Bill, by the House, it was order'd to be engross'd; as was also the same Day the Bill about Gun-Powder: After this, the engross'd Bill *For enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the Forfeited Estates*, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then George Treby, Esq; Secretary at War, having desired Leave of the House to resign his Employ, as one of the Commissioners and Trustees for the Sale of the Forfeited Estates, by Reason of his not being able now to attend the Duty necessarily required: Upon a Motion made by Mr. Yonge, a Bill was order'd to be brought in *For appointing a Commissioner and Trustee to put in Execution the Powers and Authorities of the several Acts relating to the Forfeited Estates, in the Room of George Treby, &c.*

March 13. The engross'd Bill *To continue the Commissioners to determine the Debts due to the Army, &c.* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went thro' the Bill for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

March 14. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleas'd to direct his Minister at the Hague to make Instances to the States General of the United Provinces for paying to the Regiments of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, which were put in the Service of the States-General during the late War, and were disbanded since, all the Arrears due to the said Regiments, on Account of their said Service, before the Demands of the said States on the Crown of Great Britain be paid.

March 16. The engross'd Bill *For preventing the Mischiefs which may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gun-powder in or near the Cities of London and Westminster*, was read the 3d Time, and farther amended, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. After which it was order'd, that the House be call'd over upon that Day Seven Night; and that such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Service of the House: And then, in a Grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Fishery Bill.

March 17.

March 17. The Bill For Relief of poor Insolvent Debtors was order'd to be engross'd; and on the 18th, the engross'd Bill For laying a Duty on Ale or Beer vend'd within the Town of Dunbar, &c. was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 19. The Commons took into Consideration the Report from the Committee about the Bill For the more effectual preventing clandestine Marriages; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Bill, with the Amendments, be engross'd, it pass'd in the Negative.

March 20. The Commons resolved to address his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to confer some Dignity in the Church upon the Reverend Mr. Manningham, Chaplain to their House. Then Mr. Farrer presented to the House a Bill For recovering the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets for the Service of the Year 1710, &c. which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a 2d Time; after which, an engross'd Bill For the farther Punishment of such Persons as shall unlawfully kill or destroy Deer in Parks, Paddocks and other enclosed Grounds, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also another engross'd Bill 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, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went thro' the Fishery Bill, and made several Amendments to it.

March 21. The Amendments made to the Bill For appointing a Commissioner and Trustee for Sale of the Forfeited Estates, &c. being agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be engross'd, it was resolved, 1st, That the said Commissioner be chosen by Ballotting; 2dly, That no Person be capable of being the said Commissioner, who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to his Majesty; 3dly, That the said Commissioner might be a Member of the House.

March 22. The Commons proceeded to the Choice of the said Commissioner; and Sir Charles Hotham having the next Day reported, that the Majority of Votes had fallen upon Charles Long, Esq; his Name was thereupon inserted in the Bill, which was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The Day before, upon the Report made by Mr. Freeman, from the Committee to whom the Petitions of the Justices of

Peace and principal Inhabitants in and near the Town of Greenwich, was referr'd, it was resolv'd to address His Majesty, That he would most graciously be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers, that the Magazine of Gun-powder within a few Paces of the Town of Greenwich, might be remov'd to some more convenient Place, and farther Distance from the said Town and Cities of London and Westminster; and then the Call of the House was adjourn'd 'till the 25th, when it was farther adjourn'd 'till the 2d of April.

March 24. The engross'd Bill For Relief of poor Pri-
voters for Debt, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. And the next Day the Fishery Bill was order'd to be engross'd; after which, the House having taken into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill against clandestine running of uncustom'd and prohibited Goods, &c. and disagreed to the same, a Committee was appointed to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at a Conference for disagreeing to the said Amendments.

March 26. Mr. Secretary Craggs reported the said Reasons, which were read and agreed to by the House, and deliver'd to the Lords at a Conference. The same Day an engross'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for the Amendment of Writs of Error, and for the farther preventing the arresting and reversing of Judgments after Verdict*, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd of the Equivalent due and growing due to Scotland, and came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was put off 'till the 2d of April, to which Day both Houses adjourn'd.

April 2. Mr. Charles Stanhope, reported from the Committee of the whole House the Resolutions concerning the Equivalent due to Scotland, which having read in his Place, and deliver'd in at the Table, they were there read, agreed to by the House, and are as follow:

I. Resolved, That the Debts due to the Creditors of the Publick in Scotland, as stated in the Act of the 12th Year of Queen Anne, and several other Acts of Parliament, amounting to the Sum of 248,550*l.* 9*s.* ½, is a just and legal Debt due from the Kingdom of Scotland, before the Union, to the Creditors of Scotland, and ought to be provided for, besides the Sum due for Interest at five per Cent. and Charges of the Commis-

ners for disposing the Equivalent from the 24th of June, 1717.

II. *Resolved*, That the Sum of 10,000*l.* *per Annum* arising out of the Customs, Excise, and other Revenues in Scotland, be made a Fund for Payment of the Interest of the said Debt of 248,550*l.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, at the Rate of 4*l.* *per Cent.* *per Ann.* redeemable by Parliament on Payment of the said Sum of 248,550*l.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

III. *Resolved*, That the farther Sum of 2000*l.* *per Ann.* arising out of Revenues of Scotland, be apply'd to the Improvement of the Fishery and Manufactures of Scotland, in Lieu and full Discharge of all Equivalents whatever claim'd by Scotland.

IV. *Resolved*, That the said Sum of 2000*l.* *per Ann.* be redeemable by Parliament, upon Payment of the Sum of 40,000*l.*

And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions. Then the Call of the House was adjourn'd to the 7th, and resolv'd that his Majesty be address'd, to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of what Moneys have been issu'd out of the *Exchequer* to the respective Paymasters on Account of Half Pay, and what remains in the said Paymasters Hands.

April 3. Mr. Comptroller acquainted the House, That their Address of Yesterday having been presented to the King, his Majesty had been pleas'd to give Directions accordingly. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of several Sufferers, &c. at *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, was refer'd; and order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Relief of such Sufferers of the Island of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, as have settled in either of those Islands, and made due Proof of such Settlement, before the 25th of December, 1712. Order'd likewise, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy, Victualling, and Transport Bills, and Army Debentures, amounting to 4824*l.* 2*s.* for which Provision was made by the late Act of Parliament for satisfying the Publick Debts, and settling the *South-Sea Company*. Then *Resolv'd*, *nemine contradicente*, to receive no more Petitions for Money to be paid for any Bills of Exchange, drawn on Account of the Expedition against *Canada*.

April

April 7. Two Bills were brought in; one, for Relief of such Sufferers of the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, &c. The other, for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing the Highways and Bridges in *Scotland*; Both which Bills were receiv'd, read a first, and order'd a 2d Reading. Then the House agreed to the Amendment made by the Lords to the Bill entitled, *An Act for the making more effectual the Act of the 3d and 4th W. & M. against Deer-stealers*, and sent it back to the Lords.

April 8. An engross'd Bill for recovering the Credit of the *British Fishery* in Foreign Parts, and for better clearing the Duties on Salt, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. A Bill was brought in for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy, Victualling and Transport Bills, and Army Debentures; which Bill was receiv'd, read a 1st Time, and order'd a second Reading on the 8th. Then, in a Grand Committee, went thro' the Bill for recovering the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets made forth for the Service of the Year 1710, by a voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors in the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, and for raising a Sum to pay off such Debts as are therein mention'd; went thro' the same, and made several Amendments to it, the Report whereof was order'd to be receiv'd the next Morning. Accordingly, the Report being then made, the Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. Then the Call of the House was adjourn'd to April 9.

April 8. The House, in a Grand Committee, went through the Bill for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, and order'd it to be reported the next Morning. Then they received and read a Petition of several Proprietors of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's* Debentures, praying, That such Provision might be made for their Debentures formerly granted, and the Interest due and growing due, as the House should think fit: And their Petition was refer'd to a Committee of the whole House for the next Morning.

April 9. The engross'd Bill for redeeming the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets which were made forth for the Service of the Year 1710, by a voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors in the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, and for raising a
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Sum of Money to pay off such Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mention'd, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and to limit Times for Prosecutions upon Bonds for exporting Cards and Dice, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then a Bill was brought in for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenue of Scotland, to satisfy publick Debts in Scotland, and other Uses mention'd in the Treaty of Union, and to discharge the Equivalent claim'd on Behalf of Scotland in the Terms of the same Treaty, and for obviating all future Disputes, Charges, and Expences concerning those Equivalents, was read a first Time, and order'd a 2d Reading. The Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to the 14th. The Bill for Relief of the Sufferers of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher* was reported, agreed to by the House, and order'd to be engross'd. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made in the Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy, Victualling, and Transport Bills, and Army Debentures, and the farther Consideration of it put off to the next Morning.

April 10. The Bill for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing Highways and Bridges in Scotland, was reported, agreed to by the House, and order'd to be engross'd. The Bill for Relief of the Sufferers of *Nevis*, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Then the Bill for settling certain yearly Funds payable out of the Revenue in Scotland, &c. was read a second Time, and referr'd to a Committee of the whole House for the next Morning. The House, in a Grand Committee, went through the Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy Bills, &c. made several Amendments to it, and order'd it to be reported the next Day.

April 11. The House took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entitled *An Act for the better securing the lawful Trade of His Majesty's Subjects to and from the East-Indies, and for more effectual preventing all his Majesty's Subjects to go thither under foreign Commissions*; which Amendment being disagreed to by the House, *nemine contradicente*, a Committee was appointed to draw up Reasons to offer'd to the Lords at a Conference, for their agreement. The Bill for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing Highways, &c. in Scotland,

Scotland, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Then the Bill for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenue in Scotland, &c. was according to Order, read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, who immediately resolving themselves into the said Committee, went through the Bill, to which they made several Amendments, and order'd them to be reported on the 13th.

April 12. A new Writ order'd, for the electing a Burgess for *Leaves in Suffex*, in the Room of *John Morley Treasor*, Esq; decass'd. The Amendments to the Bill for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenue of Scotland, &c. being reported, were agreed to by the House, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The Committee appointed on the 11th to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at the Conference, &c. having drawn them up accordingly, they were reported, and agreed to by the House; and a Conference being desir'd, and granted, the Managers went and left the Bill and Amendments with the Lords. The Amendments made to the Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy, &c. Bills, being reported, were agreed to by the House, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

April 14. The engross'd Bill for settling certain yearly Funds out of the Revenue of Scotland, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Then the House took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entitled, *An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meetings in Scotland*; which Amendments, with an Amendment to one of them, were agreed to, and the Bill sent back to the Lords.

The Lords sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them, that their Lordships did not insist upon their Amendments made to the Bill, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the lawful Trade to and from the East Indies, &c.* Then upon reading the Order of the Day for the House to be call'd over, Mr. Freeman made a Speech, importing in Substance, 'That true it was, that some Weeks before, he thought it necessary that the absent Members should be summon'd to attend the Service of the House, in order to oppose some dangerous Alterations [meaning the Bill relating

to the *Peerage* that was depending in the House of Lords which were intended to be made; and that he observ'd, with a great deal of Satisfaction, that the Summons had not been ineffectual, since there was great, and so unusual an Appearance of Members; which shew'd that all true Patriots were resolved to exert their Zeal and Efforts in Defence of our excellent Constitution: But that he hoped, that by this Time the Danger was pretty well over, and that the Contrivers of that Project began already to repent it: that therefore he thought it unnecessary to give the Members the Trouble of calling over the House; and since they had dispatch'd all the publick Bills that lay before them, they had best adjourn themselves to the 17th." Accordingly, the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day; to which Time likewise the House adjourn'd themselves.

Here we must take Notice, that on the 3d of April, it being mov'd in the House of Lords to receive the Report from the Committee of the whole House upon the Bill for settling the *Peerage* of Great Britain, the same was put off to the 6th, when the Amendments made to the said Bill were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingross'd. But on the 14th, the Day appointed for the third Reading, a noble Lord in a very high Station, observ'd, That this Bill had made a great Noise, and rais'd strange Apprehensions; and since the Design of it had been so misrepresented, and so misunderstood, that it was like to meet with great Opposition in the other House, he thought it advisable to let that Matter lie still, till a more proper Opportunity: And thereupon the third Reading of the said Bill was put off to the 26th of that Month.

On the 16th of March, the Earl of Clarendon reported from the Lords Committees, appointed to enquire into the Matters in the Report, deliver'd the 10th Day of February last by the Master-Mason upon Oath, as also the other Reports deliver'd by the Officers of his Majesty's Works, that they had made the Enquiry due, and examin'd the said Officers of the Works, and also several Persons, as well upon Oath as without, touching the same, and were come to the following Resolution, viz. That the several Reports made by Mr. Cambell, Mr. Benjamin Benson, and Mr. Robert Benson, and the Representation at the Bar of this House of William Benson, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works,