

Works, that the House was in immediate Danger of Falling, were false and Groundless, and have occasion'd a long Interruption and Delay of the publick Business in Parliament, and much unnecessary Expence to his Majesty, as well in relation to Repairs done to the House, as of Building a Place for their Lordships to sit in, in *Westminster-Hall*.

Which Resolution being read by the Clerk, was agreed to by the House: And order'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty by the Lords with White Staves.

On the 16th of *April*, The Lord Chamberlain acquainted the House, that the Lords with White Staves, according to Order, had laid before his Majesty the Resolution of this House relating to *William Benson*, Esq; and other Officers of the Works; and that his Majesty had been pleas'd to give his gracious Answer, *viz.*

That he had given Order for Suspending the said William Benson from the Execution of his Office, and wou'd give farther Order for his effectual Prosecution.

Hereupon it was order'd, 1st, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the Thanks of the House to his Majesty for his said gracious Answer; and that the same be presented by the Lords with White Staves.

2^{dly}, That the Report containing the said Resolution with his Majesty's most gracious Answer thereunto, together with the said Address returning his Majesty the Thanks of the House for the same, be forthwith printed and publish'd.

On the 17th of *April* the Lords took into Consideration the Report relating to the Money issu'd out of the Chamber of *London*, by Order of the Common Council of that City; and upon a Division, by a Majority of 46 Votes against 19, it was resolv'd, That the same was an Abuse of Trust, a gross Mismanagement of the City-Treasure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections, of the City of *London*.

The same Day, *viz.* *April* 17, the Commons took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entitled, *An Act to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufactures into foreign Parts, and from taking Foreigners Apprentices in the said Manufactures*; which Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill sent back to the Lords.

Then

Then a new Writ was order'd for electing a Burgeſſ for Totneſſe in the County of Devon, in the Room of Charles Willes, Eſq; who ſince his Election had accepted the Office of Lieutenant General of his Maſeſty's Ordnance.

April 18. The King came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, his Maſeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, [which ſee in the Chronological Diary, April 18] after which he was pleas'd to ſay,

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I have great Directions to my Lord Chancellor to deliver to you in my Name, and in my own Words, the Cauſes of my coming this Day to Parliament.

Upon which the Lord Chancellor acquainted both Houſes, That he had receiv'd from his Maſeſty's Hands from the Throne his Maſeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, which he read, and is as follows, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I Am now come to put an End to this Seſſion, in which you have ſhewn many great and ſeaſonable Proofs of your Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Government, and of your Care for the Safety and Welfare of your Fellow Subjects.

By the Bleſſing of God on our Endeavours, we have hitherto diſappointed the ill Deſigns of our Enemies, who flatter'd themſelves with Succeſs from our unhappy Diviſions.

We perceive, by the raſh and wicked Counſels which have lately prevail'd in the Court of Spain, that the deſperate and extravagant Projects of one ambitious Man, though not capable of giving Fears to their Neighbours, may occaſion to them ſome Expence and Trouble.

That Court being influenc'd by Counſels odious and deſtructive to the Spaniards, who find themſelves neglected and oppreſs'd, after having endeavour'd to ſet on Conſpiracies and Seditions both here and in France, and ſtoop'd to Practices unuſual, accompanied by Maniſeſtations of a Style unheard of among great Princes, has at laſt proceeded to acknowledge the Pretender.

As this News has given great Surprize to all En-
I queſtion not but it will be receiv'd by every good Briton with Indignation and Contempt.

It is our Happiness, at this Juncture, to find ourselves assisted by the greatest Powers of *Europe*, against an Enemy that has no Allies, but those who would betray the Governments under which they live and are protected.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you very heartily for the Supplies you have granted me this Year. The Manner in which you have rais'd them without any new Burden to my People, the great Addition you have made to the Fund for sinking the Debts of the Nation, the Discharge of the *Exchequer Bills*, and the Provision you have made to pay whatever remains justly due to Foreign States and Princes, are the strongest proofs of your Wisdom, as well as of your Zeal for my Service, and the Good of your Country. You may observe I have hitherto been very cautious of making Use of the Power you have given me, to increase our Forces by Sea and Land. If our Enemies should oblige me to a greater Expence, it shall be employ'd for your Service. This is what the Trust you repose in me requires at my Hands, and what I owe to so dutiful and affectionate a House of Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

There being nothing more desirable at all Times than a firm Union between Protestants, I reflect with Satisfaction upon the Law you have pass'd this Session, which will I hope, prove effectual to that Purpose. As it is a signal Instance of Moderation and Indulgence in our establish'd Church, so I hope it will beget such a Return of Gratitude from all dissenting Protestants, as will greatly tend to her Honour and Security, both which I shall ever have near at Heart.

I have always look'd upon the Glory of a Sovereign and the Liberty of the Subject as inseparable; and I think it is the peculiar Happiness of a *British King* to reign over a free People. As the Civil Rights therefore and Privileges of all my Subjects, and especially of my two Houses of Parliament, do justly claim my most tender Concern, if any Provision design'd to perpetuate these Blessings to your Posterity remains imperfect, for want of Time, during this Session, maturely to discuss and settle Matters of so great Importance, I promise myself you will take the first Opportunity to render my Wishes to your Happiness compleat and effectual, and to strengthen the Union, which is of so much Consequence to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

If the Circumstances of my Affairs shall allow of my going Abroad this Summer, I shall take the same Care of your Interest as if I remain'd here. The many Negotiations which will be on Foot to restore the Peace of the North, in which the Trade and Tranquillity of this Kingdom may be very much concern'd, will make my Presence there of great Use to those my Dominions: And as in that Case I design, by the Blessing of God, to meet you early next Winter, I will only recommend to you most earnestly, that, laying aside all Animosities, you would, in your several Countries and Stations, use your utmost Endeavours to preserve the publick Peace, and see due Execution of the Laws.

Afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by the King's Command, declar'd the Parliament prorogu'd to the 19th of May following.

We proceed now to other domestick Occurrences; and will begin with the Convention made between his Majesty and the City of *Hamburg*, for establishing a free and regulated Trade for Herrings and other Fish; which Convention, as ratify'd by the King, is as follows:

GEORGE by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas a certain Convention for establishing a regular and free Trade for Herrings, between our Subjects and the City of *Hamburg*, was first made in the Year 1711, and was lately renew'd, explain'd, and enlarg'd; and was concluded and sign'd on our Part by *Cyrill Wich*, Esq; our Minister residing with the Republick of *Hamburg*, and on the Part of the Consuls and Senate of the said Republick by their Deputies, being furnish'd on both Sides with sufficient Orders and Authority, at *Hamburg*, on the 8th Day of this present Month of February, in the Form and Words following:

Convention renew'd and enlarg'd between his Britannick Majesty and the City of Hamburg, concerning the Trade of Herrings, February 8, 1719.

THAT is to say, that between the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord George, King of Great Britain, &c. by his Minister and Resident *M. Cyrill*

Cecil Wick on the one Part, and the laudable Republick of *Hamburg*, by the Deputies of its honourable Senate, *Mr. John Anderson*, *Syndick*, *Peter Burmister*, and *Henry Dieterick Wiese*, Senators, on the other Part, by Virtue of their Powers and Commissions, the Convention of the Year 1711, is renew'd, explain'd, and enlarg'd, in the following Articles, which are to serve for a constant Regulation of a free Trade of Herrings caught by the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty* on the Coasts of his Kingdoms.

I. The City of *Hamburg* grants Permission for importation freely to the said City Herrings caught on the Coasts of *Great Britain*, upon paying the same Duties of Entry as are usually paid for *Flemish* or *Dutch* Herrings.

II. The Herrings, at their being brought in, shall all be put into the Warehouse or Warehouses which shall be judg'd most convenient and proper, there to be kept, the Proprietors paying a reasonable Hire by the Ton, as they can agree with the Owner of the Warehouse.

III. The Herrings shall be open'd in the Warehouse Yard, in the same Manner as those of *Holland* are, in the View of all who have a Mind to be present; the Pickle shall be drawn out, and after the Barrel shall be fill'd up with good Fish, the Pickle shall be put in again, the Fish remaining always in the same Barrel, without being remov'd from one Barrel to be re-pack'd in another. Besides, they shall be apprais'd or valu'd, and according to their Quality, a proper Mark within a Circle shall be set at the Head and on the Middle of every Barrel; and to shew, that they are not *Flemish* or *Dutch* Herrings, but of *Great Britain*, a crowned *B* shall be burnt on the Head of each Barrel.

IV. For this Purpose the Senate oblige themselves to chuse and appoint two Appraisers, commonly call'd *Wraquers*, and two Packers; and that they may not be suspected of Partiality, they shall not have any Dependence upon, or Concern with the *Schonensfahrers* (or Corporation of Dealers in Fish) and the said *Wraquers* and Packers shall take a solemn Oath, conformable to the Sense of this Article, before the honourable Senate, which Oath shall be administred to them a-new every Year the Beginning of *June*, by the Deputies of the Senate.

V. If the Proprietors or their Factors come in Person with their Herrings, they shall have Liberty to vend them to any Burghers or Inhabitants of the Town indifferently, whom they shall think fit to deal with; but if within the Space of eight Days they cannot dispose of them to the Burghers or Inhabitants, they shall be allow'd to sell them to whomsoever they will, or to send them out of the Town to such Place as they shall think fit.

VI. When the Proprietors would send their Herrings to Factors to dispose of them, they shall be obliged to chuse their Factor, either among the laudable *English Company* residing in the Town, or among the Burghers, who may then sell them to whomsoever they please, or send them out of the Town whither they shall think fit.

VII. Besides what is already agreed, as above, the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty* shall always enjoy the same Privileges and Advantages in the Herring-Trade, as are already granted, or may hereafter be granted to the Subjects of their High Mightinesses, the States General of the *United Provinces*.

VIII. It is likewise permitted to the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty*, to bring to *Hamburgh* Salmon, Stock-fish, Cod, and all other Sorts of Fish, either dry'd or smoak'd, in Barrels or salted, on Condition they pay, according to Custom, the Duty of Entry or moderate Gabel. In the like Manner it is stipulated for the Inhabitants and Burghers of *Hamburgh*, that they shall trade, according to their ancient Custom, to the Provinces of the *British Kingdoms*, carry their Merchandize thither, and truck or exchange the same for those Sorts of Fish and other Goods.

In Witness whereof, and by virtue of the Orders and full Powers which we the above-mention'd Minister of *Great Britain* and Deputies of *Hamburgh*, have receiv'd from his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* on the one Part, and from the honourable Senate on the other, we have sign'd the present renew'd Convention, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto. Done at *Hamburgh* the 8th Day of February, 1719.

(L. S.) *Cyril Wich.*

(L. S.) *John Anderson, Syndick.*

(L. S.) *Peter Burmester, Senator.*

(L. S.) *Henry Dieterick Wiese, Senator.*

We

WE have seen and consider'd the above-written Convention, have approv'd, ratify'd, and confirm'd, as by these Presents we do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, approve, ratify and confirm the same, in all and singular its Articles and Clauses; on Condition however, that what is said in the 8th Article of the *Hamburgers* to trade to our Kingdoms, be always understood according to the known and establish'd Laws of our said Kingdoms; engaging and promising on our Royal Word, sincerely and *bona fide* to perform and observe all and singular the Things contain'd in the said Convention, in the Manner above explain'd; and never to suffer, as far as in us lies, any one to violate, or in any wise to act contrary to the same. In Witness and Confirmation of all which, we have caus'd our Great Seal of *Great Britain* to be affix'd to these Presents sign'd with our Royal Hand. Given at our Palace at *St. James's* the 16th Day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, and of our Reign the Fifth.

G E O R G E R.

Extract from the Protocol of the Senate of Hambourg, the 3d of April, 1716.

Resolv'd to depute the Syndick, M. *Sillem*, and M. *van Sum*, to communicate to the Resident of his *Britannick* Majesty an authentick Copy of the Treaty made with the States of *Holland*; and to represent to him, that he will see by it, how it has always been laid down for an unalterable Principle, that no *Herring* can come to its Maturity before *Midsummer Day*; for which Reason the Senate cannot take upon them to change the establish'd Rule. However, the Senate does hereby give Assurance to the Resident, that if the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty can give Proof that there is no true Ground for this Principle which has obtain'd, and will bring either before *Midsummer Day* Herrings in Maturity, then the Senate will not make any Difficulty to let them be imported. *Nich. Luke Schaffshausen*, Secretary.

This Permission was confirm'd by the Senate, under the Privy Seal of the City, on the 3d of *July*, 1716.

Upon Advice of the Design of the *Spaniards*, to invade these Dominions, the Government took several Precautions to oppose their intended Invasion; and because

it was generally believ'd the late Duke of Ormond was to command the Troops that were to be employ'd in that Expedition, the following Proclamation was publish'd for the Apprehension of him and other attainted Lords, &c.

A Proclamation for apprehending James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, and other Persons, attainted of High Treason on Account of the late Rebellion.

G E O R G E R.

W Hereas *James Butler*, late Duke of Ormond, now stands attainted of High Treason, and also divers other Persons have been, and now stand attainted of High Treason, in levying War against us within this our Realm, during the late unnatural Rebellion, and not being entitled to the Benefit of our late gracious, general, and free Pardon, have avoided our Justice, some of which Persons, last mention'd, at the Time of such their Attainder, were of the Degree of a Peer of our Realm, others of them at such Times respectively were under that Degree: And whereas we have Reason to believe, That the said *James Butler*, and many others of the said attainted Persons, are fomenting and carrying on Designs again to disturb the Tranquillity of these our Kingdoms: We have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving Subjects whatsoever, to use their utmost Endeavour to discover and apprehend the said *James Butler*, late Duke of Ormond, and all other Persons above-mention'd, attainted of High Treason, as aforesaid, and to carry them before one of our Justices of the Peace, who is hereby required to commit them to the next Gaol for the said High Treason, there to remain 'till they shall be discharg'd by due Course of Law; of which such Justice of the Peace is hereby required to give immediate Notice to one of our principal Secretaries of State. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said Persons, we do hereby further declare, that whoever shall apprehend and bring before such Justice of the Peace the said Persons, or any of them, shall have and receive, for such of them so to be apprehended and brought before a Justice of Peace, the Rewards following; that is to say, For the said *James*

James Butler, late Duke of *Ormond*, the Sum of Five thousand Pounds; for every other Person attainted, as aforesaid, and who, at or before the Time of such his Attainder, was of the Degree of a Peer of our Realm, the Sum of one thousand Pounds; and for every Gentleman under the Degree of a Peer, the Sum of Five hundred Pounds: Which Rewards the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's the fifteenth Day of March, 1718, in the fifth Year of our Reign.
God save the King.

Mean while great Diligence was used in fitting out the Fleet; but the Difficulty of getting Seamen to man the Ships of War, gave Occasion to the following Proclamation:

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we are inform'd, That divers Seamen and Seafaring Men are gotten into the Inland Counties, with Design to shelter themselves there from our Service, and by their so absconding, when there is a pressing Occasion for their Service, we have Reason to apprehend, that our Ships, which are now fitting out, cannot be so timely mann'd as the Service may require, notwithstanding all the Endeavours that have hitherto been used, both by pressing and entertaining Voluntiers; we do therefore, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, strictly charge and require all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates of every Town and County within this Kingdom, but more especially of those Towns which lie on the Road from any Sea-Port Town to London, that they use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend and seize all straggling Seamen, Watermen, Bargemen, Fishermen, and Lightermen, which are of able Bodies, and fit to serve on Board our Ships, and which shall be met with by or before the 10th Day of May next; and cause them to be sent to the nearest Sea-Ports, where any of our Ships of War, or Tenders belonging to the same, shall be, namely, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Sheerness*, *Harwich*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*; and we enjoin them to take Care, that such Stragglers be deliver'd to the Officers and Commanders which shall be on board such Ships of War or Tenders.

And

And we do hereby farther command and direct, That the Officers (who receive such straggling Seamen or Seafaring Men) give Receipts for them; and that they insert in such Receipts not only the Names of the Men, but the Names of the Ships or Vessels they shall be entertain'd for, together with the Time when, and the Place where, they are so receiv'd. And we hereby farther direct and require all our Captains, Lieutenants, and other Officers of our Ships of War, That they do not receive any old Men or Boys, or infirm or diseased Persons, unfit for our Service. And as an Encouragement to all Officers and others, who shall apprehend and send on Board any of our Ships of War or Tenders any such straggling Seaman or Seafaring Man, we do hereby order and direct our principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy, to give Orders to the Clerk of the Checque, at the said several Ports (upon producing to them such Receipts from the Officers of our Ships of War, who receiv'd such Men on board our Ships of War or Tenders) to pay unto the Persons so bringing and delivering such straggling Seamen or Seafaring Men, ten Shillings for every Man who shall be brought within twenty Miles from that Place where he or they were first taken up, and Six-pence *per* Mile for every Man who shall be brought above twenty Miles, over and above the aforesaid ten Shillings. And that our said principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy do direct the said Clerks of the Checque at the several Ports, not only to keep an exact Account of the Money by them expended in this Service, but that they take Care that the said Men, for whom Receipts shall be given, be put on board some of our Ships of War or Tenders to them belonging; and that such Receipts as shall be so tendred them, be deliver'd up into the Hands of the said Clerks of the Checque, upon the Payment of the Allowances before-mention'd; and that they cause to be transmitted to the principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy, a true and just Account of the Names of the Men they receive, and the Ships or Vessels on which they put them on board, together with the aforesaid Receipts, that so they, the said Commissioners of our Navy, may be the better enabled to inspect into the Validity of the said Accounts.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 19th Day of March;
1718. *In the fifth Year of our Reign.*

God save the King.

At the same Time was likewise publish'd the following Declaration for the Encouragement of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers.

His Majesty's most Gracious Declaration, for the Encouragement of his Ships of War and Privateers,

G E O R G E R.

HIS Majesty, for vindicating the Honour of his Crown, for the Maintenance of his solemn Treaties and Engagements, and for the Preservation of the Rights and Advantages of his Subjects, finding himself oblig'd to declare War against Spain, is resolv'd, in so just and necessary an Undertaking, in Conjunction with his Allies, vigorously to prosecute the same. And being most graciously inclin'd to give all due Encouragement to the Valour and Fidelity of his Subjects serving on board any of his Ships of War or Privateers, hath thought fit, by the Advice of his Privy Council, to publish and declare, That if any Ship, Vessel, or Goods, belonging to the Enemy, or otherwise liable to Confiscation, shall be seiz'd or taken at Sea, or in any of the Enemies Ports, Havens, or Rivers, by any of his Majesty's Ships of War, or Merchant Ships employ'd in his Service, and shall be condemn'd and adjudg'd as lawful Prize to his Majesty, the same, as soon as conveniently may be, shall be apprais'd, and after due and publick Notice, openly sold by Inch of Candle, to the best Advantage; and after satisfying the Duties and Customs payable by Law, and the legal and necessary Charges thereupon, the neat Proceed of all such Prizes so taken, shall be divided into eight equal Parts; whereof the Captain or Captains of any of his Majesty's Ships of War, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any Prize, shall be allow'd two eighth Parts: But in Case any Prize shall be taken by any Ship or Ships of War, under the Command of a Flag or Flags, the Flag Officer or Officers being actually on board, or directing and assisting in the Capture, to have one eighth Part of the said Prize: But in Case there be no Flag Officer, the Captain to have that one eighth Part likewise in Addition to his two Eighths: To the Marine Captains, or the Captain of a Company of Foot, who serves on board as a Marine Captain, Sea-Lieutenants, and Master, shall be allow'd one

one eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them: The Marine Lieutenants, or Lieutenants of Foot Companies, serving on board as Marines, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, Carpenter, Master's Mate, Chirurgeons, and Chaplain, one eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them: The Midshipmen, Carpenters Mates, Boatswain's Mates, Gunners Mates, Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets, Coxswain, Quarter-Master, Quarter Masters Mates, Chirurgeons Mates, Yeomen of the Powder Room, and Serjeants of Marines, or the Serjeants of Foot Companies serving on board as Marines, one eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them: The Trumpeters, Quarter-Gunners, Carpenters Crew, Steward, Cook, Armorer, Steward's Mate, Cook's Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen, Volunteers by Letter, and Marine Soldfers, or Land Soldiers, serving on board as such, two eighth Parts, to be equally divided amongst them: And in Case any Sea-Captain, inferior Commission or Warrant Sea-Officers belonging to any Ship of War, for whom any Shares of Prizes are hereby allow'd, be absent, and not on board at the Time of the Capture of any Prize, the Share of such Sea Captain, inferior Commission or Warrant Sea Officer, shall be cast into the Shares hereby allow'd to the Trumpeter, Quarter Gunners, Carpenters Crew, Steward, Cook, Armorer, Steward's Mate, Cook's Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen, Volunteers by Letter, and Marine Soldiers and Land Soldiers serving on board as such, to be equally divided amongst them. And his Majesty doth hereby strictly enjoin all and every Commander and Commanders of his Ships of War, taking any Prize, as soon as may be to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to the Commissioners of his Navy, a true List of the Names of all the Officers, Seamen, and others, who were actually on board his Ships of War, under his or their Command, at the taking such Prize; which List shall contain the Number of each Person as he stands upon the Ship's Book, and the Quality of his Service; and the same shall be subscrib'd by the Captain or Commanding Officer, and three or more of the Chief Officers on Board. And his Majesty doth hereby require and direct his Commissioners of the Navy, or any

three

three or more of them, after Condemnation of such Prize, to examine, or cause to be examined, such List by the Muster Books of his Ships of War, to see that such List doth agree with the said Muster Book, as to the Names, Qualities, or Ratings of the Officers, Seamen, and others, belonging to such Ship of War; and upon Request forthwith to grant a Certificate of the Truth of any List transmitted to them, to the Agents nominated and appointed by the Captors to take Care or dispose of such Prize; and also, upon Application made to them, to give, or cause to be given unto the Agents, who shall at any Time or Times be appointed as aforesaid, by the Captors of any Prizes taken by any of his Ships of War, all such Lists from the Muster Book of any of his Ships of War, as the said Agent shall find requisite for their Direction in paying the Produce of such Prizes; and to be otherwise aiding and assisting to the said Agents, as shall be necessary. And in Regard Privateers are set forth and manned at the Charges of the particular Owners thereof, who make Agreements with their Seamen, what Shares and Proportions each Man on board such Privateer shall have of any Prize which shall be taken, and it will not be reasonable that any Seaman or Person on board such Privateer or Privateers should be entitled to any Thing otherwise than according to the particular Agreements. he shall have sign'd to such Owner or Owners, his Majesty doth hereby ratify and confirm all and every such Contracts and Agreements, which shall be enter'd into upon the putting forth any such Privateer, or Letter of Marque Ship. And his Majesty doth hereby declare, That every Article and Thing whatsoever, which shall be contained in such Contracts, Stipulations and Agreements, shall be as firm, valid and effectual, as if they had been set forth and mention'd in this his Royal Declaration, so as the same be consonant to the Laws of the Land. And his Majesty doth hereby farther declare and direct, That after the Sale or Sales of such Prize or Prizes, as shall be taken from the Enemy, publick Notification shall be given by the Persons or Agents appointed, of the Day appointed for the Payment of the several Shares to the Captors; after which publick Notification, if any Mens Shares shall remain in the Hands of the Persons or Agents appointed, as aforesaid, either belonging to such

Men as shall die or run from the Service, or such as shall not be legally demanded within three Years, then such Share or Shares, so remaining in such Persons or Agents Hands, shall go to and be paid to the Use of Greenwich Hospital. To the End that all Persons who are or shall be entitled to any such Share or Shares, shall have due Notice of the Time of Payment thereof, so as to make their Claims thereunto in due Time, his Majesty doth hereby declare his Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Persons or Agents which shall be appointed to make such Sales, shall give Notice of the Day and Place which shall be by them appointed for Payment of the several Shares to the Captors in the *London Gazette*. And to the End that the Governors of Greenwich Hospital may know who are the Persons or Agents employ'd to receive and pay the several Shares of such Persons as were on board the Ship or Ships who shall take any Prize, so as to demand the Share of such of the Captors, who shall die or run from the Service, or shall not legally make their Demand within three Years, his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure is, That a true List of the Names of such Persons as shall be so appointed Agents for the Purposes aforesaid, shall be forthwith certify'd to the Governor or Deputy Governor, for the Time being, of the said Hospital, by his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, who, upon Delivery of any Prize Ship or Vessel, is hereby requir'd to take an Account of the Names of such Persons as are or shall be appointed Agents by the Captors.

Given at our Court at St. James's the nineteenth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen, in the fifth Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

These Precautions had so good Success, and the Fleet was fitted out with so much Expedition, that on the 5th of April Sir John Norris sailed from Spithead to the Westward with nine Men of War; and on the 29th, the Earl of Berkley sail'd from St. Helen's with seven other Men of War to join him, which he did the next Day. The Government likewise took other Measures to oppose this intended Invasion of the Spaniards: The Troops in the West of England, where it was conjectur'd they design'd

design'd to land, were reinforc'd by several Regiments, quarter'd in other Parts of the Kingdom, and four Battalions were sent from *Ireland*, which landed at *Minehead* and *Bristol*; while at the same Time the Allies of his Majesty were desir'd to get in Readiness the Succours, which by several Treaties they stood engaged to furnish in Case of Rebellion, or if any of the *British* Dominions should be invaded by any foreign Power: Accordingly, about the Middle of *April*, two Battalions of *Switzers*, in the Service of the States General, arriv'd in the River *Thames*; and about the same Time three Battalions of *Dutch*, making together the full Complement of Men which *Holland* was oblig'd to furnish, landed in the North of *England*: But by this Time came certain Advice, That the *Spanish* Fleet, design'd for this Expedition, consisting of five Men of War, and about forty Transports, having on board the late Duke of *Ormond*, and about 5000 Men, a great Quantity of Ammunition, spare Arms, and one Million of Pieces of Eight, which sail'd from *Cadiz* on the 23d of *February* O. S. being on the 28th of that Month about fifty Leagues to the Westward of *Cape Finisterre*, met with a violent Storm, which lasted forty eight Hours, and intirely dispers'd them. Thus this Design of the *Spaniards*, whatever it was, became abortive: What Loss they met with is uncertain, but several of their Vessels return'd to the Ports of *Spain* in a very shatter'd Condition.

On the 4th of *April*, the King being in Council, the following Proclamation, for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with *Sweden*, was sign'd, and order'd to be forthwith publish'd.

A Proclamation for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with Sweden.

GEORGE R.

W Hereas in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the third Year of our Reign, [entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden*] We did think fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue our Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the second Day of *March* One thousand seven hundred and sixteen; in the third Year of our Reign; and did thereby, under

the Penalties in the said Act, strictly prohibit and forbid all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the twentieth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and seventeen, to ship, export, carry, or send, or cause or procure to be shipped, exported, carried or sent, directly or indirectly, from or out of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, unto or for the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or any the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, any Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandizes whatsoever; or to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by Way of Merchandize, into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, mix'd or unmix'd with the Goods of any other Country, other than such of the said Goods, Wares, or Commodities, which then were, or at any Time or Times on or before the fifteenth Day of April, One thousand seven hundred and seventeen, should be laden or put on Board any Ship or Vessel in *Sweden*, or other foreign Parts, to be brought into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging; unless we should think fit, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the said twentieth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and seventeen, by our Royal Proclamation, to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of *Sweden*, or to alter the Prohibitions therein contain'd: Now we judging it may be convenient to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of *Sweden*, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby declare, That it shall and may be lawful for all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, from henceforth to ship, export, carry, or send, or cause or procure to be shipped, exported, carried or sent, from or out of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, unto or
for

for the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or unto any the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the Queen of *Sweden*, any Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandizes whatsoever; or to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, by Way of Merchandize, into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the Queen of *Sweden*, mix'd or unmix'd with the Goods of any other Country, at any Time or Times before the End of this present Session of Parliament, any thing in our said recited Proclamation contain'd to the contrary thereof notwithstanding; unless we shall think fit, within the Time aforesaid, to alter this our Royal Proclamation.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 4th Day of April, 1719. In the 5th Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

On the 29th of *April* the Duke of *Kingsfon* was elected Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and because the Ceremonies observ'd on such an Occasion have never yet been insert'd in any of our Registers, we will here give them at large, as they were publish'd by Authority.

St. James's, April 29. His Majesty having determin'd to hold a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Knights Companions resident in and near *London*, were summon'd by Virtue of Letters from the Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor of the Order, signifying the Sovereign's Pleasure for their Personal Appearance at *St. James's* on the 29th of *April* in the Evening; whereupon eight of them, habited in their Mantles, and having on their *Georges* and *Garters*, together with the Chancellor, Registrar, Garter King of Arms, and the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Officers of the said Order, wearing their different Badges and respective Mantles, waited his Majesty's coming, in the Apartment next to his Bed-chamber: And upon his Majesty's Appearance, robed in the Mantle of the Order, Garter, by the Sovereign's Command, call'd over the Names of the Knights Companions, beginning with the Juniors, and then the Procession to the Council-Chamber.

Chamber was in the following Order, wherein the Juniors went first, and those Knights, whose Companions were not present, went single, viz.,

The Earl of Berkley,	Duke of Newcastle, a-broast.
Duke of Montagu,	} All single because their Companions were absent.
Duke of Kent,	
Duke of Argyll,	
Duke of Marlborough,	
Duke of Richmond,	
Duke of Buckingham,	

The Register of the Order in the Middle, having on his Right Hand Garter, and on the Left the Black Rod.

The Chancellor of the Order with his Purse and Seal.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Having thus entred the Chapter Room, the Knights stood behind their several Chairs, placed according to the Situation of their Stalls in the Royal Chapel of *Windsor*, 'till the Sovereign had seated himself in a Chair of State at the upper End of the Table, when the Knights Companions seated themselves by his Majesty's Leave, the Chancellor of the Order standing near his Majesty, and the Register between Garter on his Right, and the Black Rod on his Left Hand, at the lower End of the Table. The Sovereign then order'd the Oath of Office to be administred to *John Anstis*, Esq; Garter, who kneeling, near his Majesty, took the same; and afterwards the Oath of Office was in like Manner given to *Sir William Saunderson*, Knt. Black Rod; which being done, the Chancellor, by the Sovereign's Command, declar'd, that the Reason of calling this Chapter was to supply the Vacancy occasion'd by the Death of the late Earl of *Albemarle*. The Statutes of the Order, prohibiting the Election of any Person who hath not actually receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, the Sovereign commanded Garter to bring in his Grace the Duke of *Kington*, Lord President of the Council, who being introduc'd between Garter and the Black Rod, kneel'd down before his Majesty, and was knighted with the Sword of State, and then retir'd out of the Room. Immediately afterwards each Knight Companion having wrote down the Names of nine Persons whom they esteem'd qualify'd to be elected, that is, three Earls, or of higher Degree, three Barons, and three Knights,

Knights, to which they severally set their Hands; and the Chancellor having collected their Scrutinies, beginning with the youngest Knight, and so proceeding in Order, presented the same on his Knee to the Sovereign, who, upon Perusal thereof, commanded the Chancellor to declare his Grace the Duke of *Kingston* duly elected: Upon which Garter, accompany'd with the Black Rod, was sent to introduce him to the Sovereign to be invested; and having brought him to the Door of the Chapter-Room, at the Entrance he was receiv'd by the two youngest Knights, and conducted between them up to the Sovereign, with the usual Reverences; Garter, King of Arms, carrying before them on a Cushion the Garter, (the Ensign of the Order) and a Gold *George* in a blue Ribband, having the Black Rod on his Left Hand; and those *junior* Knights returning to their Seats, Garter, on his Knee, presented to the Sovereign the Garter, who deliver'd the same to the two *senior* Knights, and they buckled it about his Grace's Left Leg, while the Chancellor read the Admonition enjoyn'd by the Statutes; and then Garter likewise on his Knee, presented to the Sovereign the blue Ribband with the Gold *George*; and his Majesty, assisted by the said two *senior* Knights, put it over his Grace's Left Shoulder athwart under his Right Arm, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor at that Time reading the usual Admonition; and then his Grace having kiss'd the Sovereign's Hand, and thank'd his Majesty for the great Honour done him, rose up, saluted severally the Companions, who all congratulated him, and then he withdrew. And the Knights Companions being again call'd over, they return'd in the same Order.



S W E D E N.

THE States of this Kingdom being assembled at *Stockholm* on the 31st of *January*, in Pursuance of the Declaration publish'd by the new Queen, (which was inserted in the last Register) came on the 21st of *February* to the following Act of Election of the said Queen.

WE the Senators, Counsellors of the Kingdom, and States of Sweden, Knights, and others of the Nobility, Clergy, Military Men, Burghers and other Deputies, assembled in this present City of *Stockholm*, with proper Powers, &c. make it known, and notify to whom it may concern, That whereas it has pleas'd God, according to his eternal Decrees, to take to himself our most Gracious and Powerful Lord *Charles XII.* King of Sweden, &c. who was kill'd before *Frederickshall* in Norway; We, as faithful States of the Kingdom, have maturely weigh'd and examin'd, with all the Circumspection necessary, how and by whom the vacant Throne was to be fill'd, in Conformity to the Resolutions and Conventions made and taken by the said States of the Kingdom, relating to the Hereditary Succession of the Crown, his late Majesty of glorious Memory, having left no Issue. Therefore having been oblig'd to examine what Right the Descendents of the Royal Family, who are alive, have to the Crown, and the Foundation of their Pretensions, and what Titles they have to produce, we have found, that all the Ordinances concerning the Hereditary Right of the Female Issue, are all founded upon the Regulations made in the Year 1604, for the Hereditary Succession, which contains in express Terms, That the Daughter of a King or a Prince, who shall be regarded as capable to succeed to the Crown, must be unmarried, and not marry without the Consent and Approbation of the States of the Kingdom; which was not only confirm'd and declar'd in the same Manner in the Resolution of the States assembled in the Year 1627; concerning the Hereditary Right of the Princesses, but also farther confirm'd, strengthen'd and declar'd in the Year 1633; and, in particular, by a Resolution of the States *Anno* 1634, insomuch, that the only Daughter of King *Gustavus Adolphus* was judg'd and declar'd to be capable to fill the Throne, because she was not marry'd.

When afterwards King *Charles Gustavus*, issu'd from a Swedish Princess marry'd out of the Kingdom, was advanc'd to the Throne, he acknowledg'd by a Declaration in 1650, that the States had done him great Favour and Honour, and shew'd a great Affection to him, owning and styling himself in another Declaration, *Anno* 1654, King Elect; and the States, by a
Decla-

Declaration in 1650, had declar'd in exprefs Terms, That they had consented to his Election, not out of Duty and Obligation, but of their *proprio Motu* and Free Will, and upon other Considerations alledg'd therein. And altho' the Hereditary Right was then restrain'd and limited to the Male Issue alone, it was, however, enlarg'd in Process of Time to the Females, but always with this exprefs Condition, That all Things should be done conformably to the Regulations made at *Nordkopping*, concerning the Hereditary Succession, which Condition is also exprefsly inserted in the last Will and Testament of the late King *Charles XI.* in 1693, viz. That the States of the Kingdom shall confirm the Hereditary Princesses in all the Rights of the Royalty, according to the Regulations aforesaid, made at *Nordkopping*, concerning the Hereditary Succession, which is not contrary to their Consent and their Obligation; insomuch that they are enjoyn'd and requir'd to maintain the Right of the Hereditary Princesses of the Royal Family.

Since therefore Things stand thus, that according to the aforesaid Hereditary Agreements, and the Resolutions pass'd in the Diet of the States, no Person of the Family or Blood-Royal, can, for the future, claim, by Right of Succession, the Crown of *Sweden*, (as her Royal Highness the Most Serene Princess and Landgravine *Ulrica Eleonora* has likewise acknowledg'd and declar'd in a gracious Letter of the 20th of *January* of the present Year, written to all the Estates of the Kingdom in a Body assembled) and since we are thus, by Right, at full Liberty to elect for ourselves a Superior to rule and reign over us: We, after having, with all imaginable Respect, consider'd the inestimable Endowments, and eminent Royal Virtues, which, with so much Graciousness and Generosity, conspicuously shine in the Person of her Royal Highness the Princess and Landgravine *Ulrica Eleonora*, as also out of Gratitude for the Advantages, Support, and Prosperity, which this Kingdom has enjoy'd, and which have gain'd it great Honour and Reputation in all Parts abroad, by the renown'd Conduct and Prudence of her Royal Highness's Ancestors, the Illustrious Kings of *Sweden*; We the said Counsellors of the Kingdom, and Estates in a Body assembled, do take elect, and declare, with Free Will, and of our own Accord, as well for ourselves as for our absent Brethren, her Royal and

Most Serene Highness, above-mention'd, the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora*, Queen of *Sweden*, &c. &c. and elect her, and the Male Heirs of her Body, Successors, Heirs and Inheritors of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the same Manner as is enacted by the Resolution of the Dyet in 1650, to the End she and they may govern the Kingdom, promote its Good and Interest, and prevent and divert its Danger and Ruin with all their Might and Power. We, on our Side, will as it becomes, and is the Duty of true and loyal Subjects, do our Best, and take Care that her Majesty's Rights and Prerogatives be firmly and constantly preserv'd, and all faithful Service, Subjection and Obedience paid her, as also Assistance and Support given her to the utmost of our Power; but in Case it should unfortunately happen, (which God graciously prevent) that her Majesty should die without Male Heirs of her Body, the Royal Dignity will fall on that Occasion again to the free Election of the Senate and the States of the Kingdom, so that no Body shall have or pretend to a Right to the Crown and Kingdom of *Sweden*, either by Succession, or whatever Reasons may be alledg'd. We farther oblige ourselves, and our Posterity, not to proceed to any Election, under whatsoever Name it be, as long as her Majesty, or any Male Heirs of her Body are alive, much less to suffer the same to be propos'd or practis'd through Endeavours, Words or Facts, by any Body else, of high or low Condition, now or for the future, but in Case the Order of Succession comes to determine by the Death of the last Royal Person, (which God graciously prevent) the States of the Kingdom shall be oblig'd, without being call'd by any Body, to assemble of their own Accord, on the 30th Day after the Demise of the Queen or King her Successor, to proceed to a new Election. And in Case it be found that any Body should be so inconsiderate, and forget his Duty so far, as thro' private Engagements and secret Combinations to make a Motion, or carry on a Design of obtaining the Election either for himself or another, in Prejudice to the free Will of the States, that Person shall be look'd upon by the States as a Disturber of the Kingdom, and Destroyer of the publick Welfare.

We hereby return our most submissive Thanks to her Majesty, for having been pleas'd to express a true Dislike and just Aversion to the Sovereignty, as it is call'd, or an uncontrollable, absolute Royal Power, the

the Effects of which we have found and experienc'd in many ways to have ruin'd, diminish'd, and very much weaken'd the Kingdom, to the universal and irretrievable Ruin, Damage, and Loss of us all; We therefore, the Senators and States of the Kingdom, sensible of so woful and utterly ruinous an Experience, with unanimous Consent and earnest Resolution, will, that so dangerous a Power, shall for the future entirely be abolish'd, revers'd, and annull'd; and declare hereby, That whoever by indirect and secret Practices, or open Force, shall endeavour to make himself absolute, shall forfeit the Crown, and be consider'd as an Enemy of the Kingdom: And that whoever of us shall in any Manner consent, or suffer himself to be made Instrumental for introducing again such an absolute Government, shall be treated without Mercy, and punish'd as a Traytor to his Country; nor shall any Body, either Clergyman or Layman, exercise a publick Employment, great or small, or discharge any Trust within the Kingdom of Sweden, unless he has taken a corporal Oath for abjuring the Sovereignty or arbitrary Government, so ruinous and contrary to the Welfare of the Nation, according to this set Form:

I ———, promise and swear to God upon his Gospel, That I will not endeavour either secretly or openly, myself, or through others, by advising or acting in any Manner whatsoever, to introduce, revive or promote, the arbitrary Royal Power, or, as it is call'd, Sovereignty; on the contrary, I will keep it out, and oppose it to the utmost of my Power and Ability, and discover and denounce, without Delay, all that comes to my Knowledge, of Endeavours or Proposals made by others for introducing that dangerous Power into the Kingdom. So help me God.

Her Majesty and the Heirs that shall spring from her Body, (which God graciously grant) be pleas'd on their Part, to govern the Kingdom according to the Common Law of the Land, and the Form of Government which is now made and establish'd by us the Senators and States of the Kingdom, to preserve to us our Christian Evangelick Religion; to support Justice, and obstruct Injustice, and to let every one enjoy his own Property and Right, pursuant to the most gracious Declaration her Majesty had made to us in Writing.

We the States of the Kingdom assembled here, also return with profound Respect, our most submissive Thanks to her Majesty, for having been pleas'd, upon the unfortunate Death of the late King her Brother, to concur with the Senators of the Kingdom then present, and make Provision in such Concerns of the Kingdom, as admitted of no Delay, and requir'd the greatest Attention and Resolution, that the publick Tranquility might not be endanger'd and disturbed by ill-designing Men. We declare, therefore, to be Valid and of Force all that her Majesty has been pleas'd to establish, command, and ordain for the publick Good on that Occasion, namely, the Placart of the 11th of *December* last, for calling in the Mynt-Tokyns and Money-Bills. The Letter of the same Date to all the Governors and *Lands Heufdings*, or Lieutenants of the Provinces, relating to the Means of recruiting the Garrisons. The Letter of the same 14th of *December*, to the Chambers of Finances and Deputation, ordaining that those who have Mortgages under their Care, shall stand to their Contracts. The Letter of the 18th of *December*, to the Governors and Lieutenants of the Provinces, relating to the Posts, that the same be furnish'd till farther Orders, by the Keepers of Post-Horses and Inn-keepers. The Letter of the 19th of *December*, concerning the importing and storing of Corn. The Letter of the 8th of *January*, 1719, to all the Governors and Lieutenants of the Provinces about restoring to the Communities and others their Brandy-Still. And the Letter of the 12th of *January* to the Chamber of Finances, ordering that the Disposition about quartering the Troops in the Country, shall not be alter'd.

God Almighty, who establishes, strengthens, prospers and supports all Governments and Governors, grant all this may be done to the Glory of his Holy Name, the Advancement of his Church, to the Good of our most Gracious Queen, and the immortalizing of her Name, as also to the restoring Welfare, and a joyful Peace to the Nation.

Whereas we for us, and on the Part of our Fellow Subjects left at Home, have unanimously found good, consented and agreed to all this singly, and in the Whole, and shall and are willing steadfastly to observe it as true and faithful Subjects; therefore we the abovesaid Senators and States of the Kingdom of Sweden, have sign'd it with

with our own Hands; and put our Seals to it. Done at *Stockholm* the 21st of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1719.

Sign'd and Seal'd by the Senators, Counts, Barons, and the whole Nobility and Gentry, the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the whole Clergy of the Kingdom, the Burgomasters, Common-Councils, and Deputies of all the Towns, and the Deputies of all the Communities.

The Queen of *Sweden* was crown'd the 28th of *April* at *Upsal*, and the same Day, following the Example of her Predecessors, publish'd an Act of Grace and free Pardon in Favour of several Criminals, which is as follows :

WE *Ulrica Eleonora*, by the Grace of God, elected Queen of *Sweden*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. make known : Whereas it has been usual, in former Times, on the Solemnity of a Coronation, to bestow Grace and Pardon on such as for their Offences and Crimes are detain'd in Prison, or have fled the Country ; We, in Conformity to the laudable Custom and Example of our Predecessors, are willing, on this our Coronation-Day, (which God grant to be prosperous) to grant the same Grace, Favour and Pardon, to such as at this Time for their Offences and Crimes are in Prison, either at *Marstrand* or at other Places, or out of fear are fled to, and live in Foreign Countries. Accordingly, by Virtue of these Letters Patents, we grant them our Grace and Pardon, and take them into our Royal Mercy and Protection, restoring them to their former Liberty, and giving them Leave to return into the Kingdom and the Provinces belonging to it, to their Houses, Dwellings and Trades. Provided however, that upon their Return they endeavour to reconcile themselves to their Relations and Friends in the best Manner they are able ; and that those who are fallen under Church-Discipline, submit and undergo the same. This our Pardon shall likewise extend to those who in *Turkey* left their Regiments without Leave and deserted, and have since kept out of the Kingdom ; as likewise to such of the Commons as are fled for fear of being pressed or listed ; yet with this Proviso, that the Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons, that have deserted from their Regiments, return to the same : But all

all those who are guilty of the high Crimes of Blasphemy, Treason, Murder, murdering of Infants, Sacrilege, firing of Houses, plundering of Ships stranded or cast away, or of Incest; likewise such as shall be convicted of having maliciously committed Murder, or any other Crime, in Expectation of an Act of Grace on our Coronation Day, and having consequently render'd themselves unworthy of our Royal Mercy and Pardon, shall be absolutely excluded, and be sentenc'd and punish'd pursuant to the Laws, and according to the Nature of the Fact. We order this our Royal Proclamation to be sent to all those whom it may concern, particularly the High Governor of Stockholm, the Governors and *Lands Hufdings*, as also the Burgomasters and Common-Councils of the Towns throughout the whole Kingdom, that they may put it in Execution, and release the Prisoners. For the better Confirmation of which, we have sign'd it with our own Hand, and caused our Royal Seal to be put to it.

Upsal the $\frac{1}{2}$ th of
March, 1719.

ULRICA ELEONORA.

The Execution of the Baron de Goerts, being one of the most remarkable Occurrences of the present Time, we may not omit the Account of it.

Upon the pressing Solicitations made to the Queen of Sweden by the States of the Kingdom, she gave the necessary Directions for establishing a Court of Justice to examine and judge the said Baron: This Court was compos'd of three Deputies of the Nobility, three of the Clergy, three of the Burghers, and three of the Yeomanry, representing the four Orders of the States of the Kingdom: To these were join'd three Deputies of the Army, and three on the Part of the Chancery, and other Courts of Justice. *M. Peter Ribing*, Marshal or Speaker of the Nobility, was appointed President of this Court, and they made Choice of *M. Peter Feshman* to be Fiscal or Queen's Counsel. This Court having, in their first Session, taken into Consideration the Heads of the Accusation, prefer'd by the said Fiscal against Baron Goerts, determin'd that the Cause was of a Criminal, and not of a Civil Nature, as had been urg'd in the Baron's Favour; and commanded him to deliver up the Order of the *Black Eagle*, which had been conferr'd on him by the King of Prussia, alledging, that the Regard they had for his Prussian Majesty, would not per-

mis

mit them to proceed criminally against a Person who actually wore that Mark of his Royal Favour: The Baron insisted that he had not received that Badge of Honour from the Throne of Sweden, it not being in the Power thereof to bestow it; and consequently they had no Right to deprive him of it: This Argument, though strong, avail'd him nothing; for he was divested of the Emblems of it in Court, and they were sent to his Relations. When the Baron demanded Leave to give in his Answers in Writing, and to be allow'd Counsel to make his Defence; he was answer'd, That, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, a Prisoner was to make his Answers by Word of Mouth; and as to the Counsel he desir'd, they would assign him one, who, pursuant to Law and Custom, should be present at his Examinations, to except against any Interrogatories he should think proper, in Point of Law and Form, but not to furnish him with Answers as to Matters of Fact: Thus the Baron was compell'd to answer himself without consulting with his Counsel, and was but very seldom permitted to take Minutes of what was to be enter'd in the Journal of the Proceedings of the Court; but the Person assign'd him for his Counsel, was, however, always present. He made all his Answers with great Presence and Composure of Mind; and it being insinuated, during the Trial, that the Method of their Proceeding against him was too vigorous and severe; even *M. Ribing*, the President, declar'd in the Assembly of the States, That he was loth to draw upon himself the Reproach of Posterity on Account of the Hardships and Severity with which the Baron was treated, and therefore he would not proceed in that rigorous Manner, even though it were authorized by the Laws of the Kingdom, unless they commanded him, and gave him the Sanction of their Votes so to do: To which the Assembly answer'd unanimously, and even with some Warmth, That he ought to act with all the Rigour of the Laws, and they likewise passed a Resolution to address the Queen not to spare the Life of Baron *Giertr*, who, said they, appear'd to all the World to be guilty, and to deserve nothing less than Death. His Trial lasted thirteen Days, and then the Question being put concerning the Punishment to be inflict'd upon him, several of his Judges were for condemning him to perpetual Imprisonment: But the Deputies of the Clergy and of the Army, the President and his Brother gave their

their Votes that he deserv'd Death; and the Majority were of that Opinion: Accordingly the following Sentence was drawn up in Form, and pronounc'd against him.

The Sentence of the Royal Commission upon the Accusation of M. Thomas Fechman, Seneschal and Fiscal, preferr'd against George Henry Baron de Goerts, formerly Privy Counsellor and Great Marshal to the Duke of Holstein, for High Misdemeanors committed in the Administration of Affairs of the highest Importance, by giving pernicious Advices contrary to the Welfare of the Subjects and the whole Kingdom, pronounc'd at Stockholm the 11th of February, 1719.

THE Royal Commission has heard and examin'd all the Heads of Accusation preferr'd by M. Fechman, Seneschal and Fiscal, and likewise maturely weigh'd the Exceptions and Allegations made by Baron Goerts: And whereas all the Endeavours of the said Baron, ever since his Arrival in this Kingdom, have had no other Aim, than to put the King in ill Terms with all the Subjects of this Kingdom, as well in general as in particular, and this in a most detestable Manner, having in divers of his Letters and Memorials (of which he could not disown any) represented them to the King of glorious Memory, as dissatisfied, remiss, and refractory in contributing to the Welfare of the State, with other Expressions to their Prejudice, to the End, that by alienating the Kings Affections from his Senate and his other Councils and faithful Servants, he might exclude them from the Administration of the most Important Affairs of the Kingdom, and engross the same to himself, contrary to the Laws and Constitution of this Nation, and the better to obtain his own Ends; in which he accordingly succeeded, having contriv'd such Projects as solely aimed at depriving the Subjects of all their ready Money, Bank-Bills, Mortgages, Plate and Jewels, and all Manner of valuable Effects; and after having thus strip'd the Subjects of their Substance, he proceeded (as it plainly appears by his own Letters) to keep up the War by plausible Arguments, to put the King upon dangerous Enterprizes, and to embroil the Kingdom.

Since therefore it plainly appears by what has been said, without mentioning the Baron's abominable Conduct

Conduct in many other Affairs, which for certain Reasons cannot be amply set forth, that he has been the crafty Author of all the Misfortunes and Inconveniences the Kingdom has suffer'd; and since by taking upon him the Administration of publick Affairs, he has put himself among the Number and under the Obligation of Subjects, he cannot withdraw himself from being prosecuted for his Demeanors and Crimes according to the Laws of the Nation.

For these and other Reasons, the Royal Commission finds it just and agreeable to the Laws, That *George Henry de Goerts* be beheaded under the Gallows, and his Body bury'd in the same Place by the Hangman; both as a just Punishment of his Crimes, and for an Example to other bad Counsellors and Disturbers of Kingdoms.

Done at Stockholm, the
11th of February, 1719.

Sign'd on Behalf of the
Commissioners by

Peter Ribbing, President.

John Christian Bahr, Secretary.

He heard this dreadful Sentence without being in the least discompos'd, and calmly said, He had been preparing for Death already for some Days past, but had not expected the latter part of the Sentence, which he thought too severe: He was answer'd by none of his Judges, except one, Son-in-Law to the late Count *Piper*, who told him, That the Ills he had done the Kingdom, and which he was still contriving to bring upon it, were now fallen on his own Head: The Baron, not deigning to answer him, look'd on him with Scorn, and was carry'd back to his Prison in the Town-House. The Populace hearing he was condemn'd, forbore to load him with Affronts and Reproaches, as they used to do before, when he was carry'd through the Streets, and their Hatred seem'd chang'd into Pity; some even lamented his Fate, and others scrupled not to declare their Hopes, that the Queen would pardon him; and indeed his Execution was deferr'd for some Days: But a Report industriously spread, that certain foreign Powers were to intercede in his Favour, hasten'd his Death, and the third of *March* was the Day appointed for his Execution. Some Days before that Time he writ to the States as follows:

Messieurs the States having dispos'd of my Life, and appointed the Time when and the Place where I am to suffer, I submit willingly to the Will of God and their Power. I was, however, of Opinion, That an Account of the Revenue of the Kingdom, which has been of late in my Disposal, would be demanded of me before I was to die; but I have heard nothing of it as yet. For these Reasons I cannot forbear to acquaint Messieurs the States, that I wish they would allow me Time to settle those Accounts, to convince them, and to shew to all the World, that I have manag'd the Finances faithfully, and as it becomes a Man of Honour. In Case this Request as well as some others, should be rejected, I expect at least, from the Generosity of the States, that they will never demand of my Heirs an Account of Affairs they know nothing of; and that they will allow them to carry away my Corpse. And so I wish, from the Bottom of my Heart, all manner of Prosperity, Glory and Success to the whole Kingdom; being, &c.

The States were regardless of his Request, and he was executed according to his Sentence; after which his Body was bury'd by his Servants in a Grave which the Hangman had made about fifty Paces distant from the Place of Execution; but some Time after it was given to his Relations, who took it up, and interr'd it among his Ancestors. A little before his Execution he writ his own Epitaph in these Words:

Mors Regis, Fides in Regem, est Mors mea.

‘ The King’s Death, and my Loyalty to him, are the
‘ Occasion of my Death.

H O L L A N D.

ON the 16th of February, the States General deputed some of their Members to acquaint the Marquis de Beretti Landi, the Spanish Ambassador, that they had acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, and to communicate to him in Form their Resolution for that Accession: Notifying likewise to him at the same Time their Intentions to dispatch M. Colster to Spain, to dispose the Catholick King to accept of the Conditions

tions propos'd to his Majesty, for restoring and maintaining the publick Tranquillity: To which the Ambassador answer'd, That he thank'd their High-Mightinesses for that Communication; that it was to be wish'd *M. Colster* had been sent to *Spain* long before, when the good Offices of their High-Mightinesses would probably have been of more effect than it could be expected they should be, after the States had resolv'd to accede to that Alliance; that it had been more regular if their good Offices had preceded that Accession; and that to make no other Proposals than to accept the Terms already known, was the same Thing as to prescribe Laws to his Catholick Majesty, which must be regarded by all impartial Considerers as a Morfel which Great Kings, as that of *Spain*, cannot easily digest:

On the 18th, the said Ambassador had a Conference with the Deputies of the States, and deliver'd to them a Letter written to him by *Cardinal Alberoni*, and dated the 30th of *January*, which is as follows:

S I R,

THE King has receiv'd the Copy of the new Declaration which your Excellency made the 10th of this Month to the Republick; and as the Expressions in it are wholly conformable to the Uprightness of his Majesty's Intentions, he has had the Goodness to approve them, and to ratify all that your Excellency advanc'd to the States-General; the King being ready to receive their Ambassador and Mediation, and to consent to a reasonable Accommodation, because his Majesty prefers the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe* in general, and of his own Subjects in particular, to all other Considerations; and never form'd a Design to make Conquests, or to extend his Dominions: For the King never took Arms, but as being compell'd so to do by the Infractions, Affronts and Contempts offer'd by the Court of *Vienna*, to maintain his Rights and his Honour: So that his Majesty is now inclin'd to Peace, provided the Republick proposes convenient Means and Expedients for the Safety of his Honour and that of the *Spanish* Nation. Your Excellency will notify these Sentiments to the States-General, and inform me of the Result. I am, &c.

On the 17th of *February* the Resident of *Denmark* presented the following Memorial to the States-General:

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High and Mighty Lords,

Doubtless your High-Mightinesses cannot but remember the many Instances which my Master, the King of *Denmark and Norway*, has caused to be made to you for several Years, both by his Ministers here, and by *M. Goes*, your late Envoy at his Court, that your High-Mightinesses would be pleas'd seriously to think of the Statins and Payment of the Arrears due to his Majesty's Troops. You will likewise easily judge, That it cannot but be displeasing to his Majesty to see that all these Instances have been hitherto fruitless; and that your High-Mightinesses, at the same Time that you really satisfy other Princes, who have the like Demands, only pay his Majesty with fair Words and Promises without Effect; and without reflecting, either on the Patience his Majesty has shewn for so many Years in this Affair, or the Complaisance he has notwithstanding demonstrated to the State, by releasing several Times the Ships of your Subjects, when they were seized, and he might have confiscated them with Justice: Your High-Mightinesses have not so much as fulfill'd the formal Engagements made by your Envoy, both in Writing and by Word of Mouth, in the Conference held on that Subject with his Ministers towards the End of the Year 1717.

His Majesty has therefore expressly commanded me, his Resident, to renew his Instances with your High-Mightinesses, and to desire you, with all the Respect due to you, without any farther Delay, to discharge that Debt, the Justice of which you cannot question, to the End his Majesty may not find himself oblig'd, in Order to satisfy his own just Pretensions, in Case of farther Delay of Payment, to take other convenient Measures, which will prove both troublesome to the State, by the Inconveniencies that will thence arise, and disagreeable to his Majesty; who otherwise will be glad always to entertain a Friendship and good Correspondence with the Republick.

This Memorial not producing the desir'd Effect, and the States being inform'd of several Depredations committed by the *Danes* upon their Subjects in the *Baltick* and other Northern Seas, sent for the Deputies of the Admiralties to consult with them about the fitting out of a strong Squadron to protect their
Subjects

Subjects against those Violences, and signify'd to the King of *Denmark*, that they would no longer suffer a Proceeding so contrary to the Laws of Nations and to solemn Treaties.

On the 23d of *March*, the Count *de Morville*, who succeeded the Marquess *de Chateauneuf* in Quality of Ambassador of the Most Christian King to the States-General, made his publick Entry at the *Hague*, and on the 25th had his publick Audience of their High-Mightinesses, to whom he made a Speech in the *French* Tongue, a Translation whereof follows :

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my Master, sends me to your High-Mightinesses, to give you Proofs of his Esteem and Affection, which are the more sincere, because all Things seem re-united in his Person to assure you of his Attachment: He saw not those unhappy Times when fatal Circumstances had divided us; and having been given to the World like that pacifick Branch which declar'd the Almighty's Peace to Mankind, he has never known you but under the amiable Names of Neighbours and Allies.

The last Words of his August Great Grandfather were Counsels of Peace and Meekness; and the Hands that receiv'd that dear Trust, after the Death of *Lewis XIV.* have been hitherto wholly employ'd in drawing up for him Projects of Concord, Moderation and Justice; such Sentiments, of which you are the principal Objects, invite you, High and Mighty Lords, to an Union, which even your own Interests advise you to embrace.

Some Clouds have arisen which have not permitted us to acknowledge our ancient Allies; but these Clouds are now blown over, and the most strict Ties of our Alliances will for ever blot out the Remembrance of the Troubles with which we have been agitated, and accomplish the Tranquillity of *Europe*: This is what has brought me to your High-Mightinesses, to whom I have Orders to offer the chief Affection of the King my Master, who promises himself to find in your Hearts the Sentiments which his Sincerity has a Right to expect and demand from a Nation, who have always made Profession of Justice, and whose Prudence and Wisdom are so evident in the great Reputation of those they have made Choice of to govern them.

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The Honour the King has done me, in naming me to fill this Office, is much the greater, in Regard of the Merit of those to whom he has sent me. The Respect and Veneration I have always had for this Illustrious Government, seem'd to be a Presage for me of the Choice with which his Majesty has been pleas'd to honour me.

Why is it not in my Power, High and Might's Lords, faithfully to represent those lively Sentiments? You would then perhaps, acknowledge that I had some Title to the agreeable Proofs of Confidence which you have already given me, and of which I dare promise myself the Continuation, from the ardent Desire I have to render my self worthy thereof.

To this Speech of the Ambassador the President of the Assembly return'd a very obliging Answer, as is usual on such Occasions.

On the 24th of March, Prince Kourakin, Ambassador of the Czar of Muscovy, presented a Memorial to the States-General, representing to them, by Order of his Master, that his Czarish Majesty was much surpriz'd at their sending M. de Bye to Sweden; [See the *Historical Register*, N^o XII. pag. 326.] enumerating the several Causes of Dissatisfaction which the Conduct of the said *de Bye* had given his Czarish Majesty during his Residence in his Dominions, and most earnestly desiring that he might be commanded not to do any Thing in Sweden, which might directly or indirectly be prejudicial to the Interests of his said Majesty; and even pressing them to recall the said *de Bye* from his Ministry in Sweden.

On the 1st of April the States return'd an Answer to this Memorial, importing in Substance, That they were very much concern'd to find that his Czarish Majesty's Displeasure against their late Resident *de Bye* continu'd; that they were in Hopes he would have been entirely satisfy'd with their recalling the said *de Bye*, in doing whereof they thought they had given sufficient Proofs of the great Regard they had for his Czarish Majesty; and that having therein comply'd with his Majesty's own Demands, he would have been contented, and have taken no farther Notice of the said *de Bye*. That their High-Mightinesses, to their great Surprize, seeing the contrary by the said Memorial, had again examin'd the Extracts of the Letters written by their said Resident,

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the Questions that were put to him and his Answers, and perused and consider'd them with all the Equity and Impartiality they were capable of; but that after all, it did not appear to them, that the said Extracts, &c. contain'd any Thing that could give just Occasion for such Inferences and Accusations as are sought to be deduc'd from them, and which in Prince Kourakin's Memorial, deliver'd to their High-Mightinesses, are conceiv'd in such harsh and aggravating Terms. That the said *de Bye* having resided at the Court of his Czarish Majesty at a Time when Things not ordinary happen'd, he acquainted the States, his Masters, and also his Friends, with what he could learn either by common Reports, or by particular Informations; and if he was led into Error by such Reports and Informations, and even made a wrong Judgment of Things, it is very excusable. That, moreover, it did not appear to their High-Mightinesses, by the Papers deliver'd to them, that the said *de Bye* had held any Correspondence with any of the Subjects of his Czarish Majesty, much less with Traitors or ill-designing Persons, to the Prejudice of his said Czarish Majesty, or of his Interests; which the said late Resident had not only solemnly deny'd, but complain'd of a Letter that had been produc'd and read to him, and was pretended to be written by him, and contain'd odious Reflections on some of the Ministers of his Czarish Majesty, when in Truth he never wrote that Letter, nor indeed ever saw it before: That since no evident Proof is given of such criminal Actions as the said Memorial charges upon the said Resident, their High-Mightinesses could not deem him guilty, nor worthy of Punishment; but rather had Reason to complain of the Proceedings against him, (he being responsible for his Actions to none but their High-Mightinesses) in a Manner so contrary to the Protections and Privileges due to a publick Minister, by opening his Letters, confining his Person, and seizing and examining his Papers; which are manifest Violations of the Laws of Nations: Notwithstanding all which, the great Consideration and Esteem which their High-Mightinesses had always had, and still have, for his Czarish Majesty, had prevail'd on them to recall their said Resident *de Bye*: That their High-Mightinesses had not sent him to Sweden to reside there, but only upon some extraordinary Affairs relating to the Service of the State; that they

they had not yet any Account of his Arrival in Sweden, much less of what he might have done in the Affair he was charg'd with: That their High-Mightinesses promis'd themselves, from his Czarish Majesty's eminent Wisdom, that he would be sensible, that before they had receiv'd some Advice of the Arrival of the said *de Bye* in Sweden, and of what he had done pursuant to his Commission, they could not recall him without very great Prejudice to their Affairs, and those of their good Subjects: But that when they shall be inform'd thereof, they would take this Affair into farther Consideration, and endeavour on this, as well as on all other Occasions, to give his Czarish Majesty real Proofs of their singular Esteem and Friendship for his Person, in all that could in Justice be desir'd of a free State.

At the same Time their High-Mightinesses resolv'd, That a Copy of their said Answer should be given by their Agent *Rosenboon* to Prince *Kourakin*; and that another Copy of it, as also of the said Memorial and Papers thereto annex'd, should be sent to the said *M. de Bye*, to know what he had to say upon them; and that in the mean Time he should be commanded to avoid doing any Thing which might tend to the Prejudice or Damage of his Czarish Majesty, or of his Interests.



F R A N C E.

ON the 15th of February, the Earl of Stair, Ambassador of Great Britain, had publick Audience of the Duke Regent, on which Occasion his Excellency made the following Speech to his Royal Highness.

S I R,

THE King of Great Britain, my Master, has order'd me to assure you, that his Majesty looks upon himself as less engag'd to your Royal Highness by the Ties of Blood, than by those of Friendship; which his Majesty will always maintain, on his Part, by an entire Confidence, and free Communication of Counsels in all Things relating to publick Affairs.

This Friendship is the strongest Band of the Union between Great Britain and France, to which Union both Nations owe the Tranquillity they enjoy, and which

which they will soon communicate to all their Neighbours by the Execution and the Effects of the Quadruple Alliance.

The Plan of that Treaty establishes, in the first Place, Peace throughout *Europe*, on solid and lasting Foundations, by keeping to the Dispositions already made and settled in the chief Governments of *Europe*, with the Consent and Sanction of their Neighbours; Secondly, provides against all Occasions of Dispute that human Prudence can foresee in the Course of Time; and, Thirdly, fixes a powerful Guaranty for the publick Tranquillity once settled.

To judge whether the Scheme of the Quadruple Alliance is good, it needs only to be compar'd with that of our Enemies. Their Scheme appears to be, the overturning the Dispositions establish'd in all the great Governments of *Europe*, by the several Nations themselves, and by solemn Treaties; the exciting of Civil Wars in every Country, and a general War throughout all *Europe*; the throwing all into Confusion, and leaving the Determination to the Sword, without proposing any other End at present, than a general Combustion, and endless Anarchy and Disorder for the future.

These Truths are too evident to be long disguis'd, with false Colours, by the Craft and Malice of some particular Persons. *Europe* will soon perceive its true Interest, and not hearken to those Incendiaries, who advise the preferring War and Confusion to Peace, and to a quiet and orderly State of Affairs.

The King assures your Royal Highness, that he will never depart from the Designs and Ends of the Quadruple Alliance, which are to re-establish the publick Tranquillity of *Europe*.

Resolution and Firmness will soon overcome the few Difficulties that yet remain. Providence seems to declare itself every where for a Work so beneficial to Mankind. All the Machinations and Conspiracies of the Enemies of the publick Quiet, have fail'd every where, and we are very near seeing Peace and Tranquillity restor'd.

For maintaining that Tranquillity, the King proposes to continue in strict Alliance with *France*, and in perfect Friendship with your Royal Highness.

I shall think my self very happy, if by my Ministry, I can in any Degree contribute to the Execution

of so good a Design: The more, because the Satisfaction of discharging my Duty, will be accompany'd with the Pleasures which I have always found inseparable from the Honour of negotiating with your Royal Highness.

The War between France and Spain.

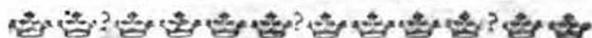
ON the 21st of April, a Body of French Troops under the Command of the Marquis de Cilly pass'd the *Bidasoa*, (a River which springing from the Pyrenean Mountains towards *Maia*, and running into the Sea near *Fontarabia*, separates France from Spain, upon an Isle this River forms, call'd, *The Isle of Pheasants*) near *Bera*, and advanc'd to the Castle of *Behobia*, which surrender'd to him the next Day. The Garrison consisted of 79 Men, commanded by two Captains and two Lieutenants, who were made Prisoners of War. Thirty Men were likewise taken Prisoners in the Post of the Hermitage of *St. Marcel*. In these two Actions the Loss on the French Side was inconsiderable. From *Behobia*, the Marquis de Cilly advanc'd directly to *Port-Passage*, and, after a short Dispute, made himself Master of it, having first compell'd the Garrison of the Fort of *St. Elizabeth*, which consisted of eighteen Officers, seventy-five Soldiers, and some Militia, to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. In *Port Passage* he found on the Stocks six large Men of War, very near finish'd, which, pursuant to his Instructions, he burnt, and a great Quantity of Masts, Timber, &c. for Shipping. The Marquis de Cilly having thus open'd a Passage into Spain, the Duke of *Berwick*, who commanded in chief the French Army, march'd with the main Body of it, and laid Siege to *Fontarabia*, before which Place he open'd the Trenches on the 27th of May in the Evening.

Fontarabia, in Latin, *Forz Rapidos*, is a City of Spain in the Province of *Gulpuscoa*, well fortify'd, and seated among the Mountains at the Mouth of the River *Bidasoa*, upon the Frontiers of France, within three or four Leagues of *St. Sebastian*, twenty Miles West of *Bayonne*, and fifty-six East of *Bilboa*. It was taken by *Bonivet*, Admiral of France, in 1521. The next Year it was besieg'd by *Charles V.* and defended by the

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Sieur de Lude above ten Months; at which Time, being reduc'd to great Want of Victuals, it was reliev'd by the *Sieur de la Palice*, who drew out the old wearied Garrison, and put in a fresh one under the *Sieur Fraugel*; who being again besieged in 1523, surrender'd the Place upon the first Attack; for which he was degraded. It is so seated, that at Low-water it may easily be enter'd; but at High-water, surrounded with the Sea, and so fortify'd besides, that a few Men may defend it against a vast Army: So that it is the Key of the Kingdom of *Spain*, and also a convenient Haven. The *French* had an Eye upon it, and attempted to reduce it in 1638, by the Prince of *Conde* and the Duke of *Espernon*, but were beaten off with great Shame and Loss; the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill Success. *Charles V.* after he had fortify'd this Place, call'd it his Pillow, upon which he could securely rest. This is the Account which *Thuanus*, *Guicciardin*, and *Mezeray* gives us of this Place.

On the 29th of May, the Marquis de *Bonas*, with another Body of *French*, open'd the Trenches before *Castelleon*.



S P A I N.

THE States-General of the United Provinces having appointed *M. Colffer* to be their Ambassador to the Court of *Spain*, he arriv'd at *Madrid* on the 24th of April, and went to Cardinal *Alberoni* to desire an Audience of the King, and that he might be permitted to attend his Majesty in his intended Progress. That Evening the Cardinal acquainted him by Letter, That the King would give him Audience next Day at Noon; but gave no Answer to the other Part of his Request. Accordingly, on the 25th, *M. Colffer* went to *Buen-Retiro*, and being introduc'd to his Majesty there with the usual Ceremonies, and delivering his Credentials, he spoke to him in *French*, to the following Purpose:

That he had the Honour to be sent by their High-Mightinesses, to assure his Majesty on their Part, of their high Esteem for his Sacred Person; as also of their Sincere Intentions to live in a strict Friendship

with his Majesty: That it was their ardent desire to cultivate the good Understanding establish'd since the late Peace between his Catholick Majesty and their High-Mightinesses; and that on their Part, they would contribute all that lay in their Power, not only to maintain it, but also to augment it on all Occasions, in Hopes his Majesty would act answerably to the sincere Intentions of their High-Mightinesses by mutual Marks of Friendship: That moreover their High-Mightinesses would imploy the 'most effectual Means to put a Stop, as much as lay in their Power, to the Troubles that have arisen, not doubting but his Majesty was dispos'd on his Side, to take in Hand, with Zeal and Sincerity, so great a Work, tending to the restoring of the Peace of *Europe*, which was the only Thing their High-Mightinesses had in View: He added, That he should esteem himself very happy, if his Person was agreeable to his Catholick Majesty, and that he could never aspire to a greater Honour than that of being so fortunate as to acquit himself worthily of the Commission with which their High-Mightinesses had honour'd him. To which his Majesty answer'd in few Words, That he had a great Esteem for the Republick, and that the Person of their Embassador was acceptable to him.

That Minister had likewise the usual Audiences of the Queen, the Prince of *Assurias*, &c. and made very pressing Instances to accompany the King in his Progress; but could not obtain Leave, being told by Cardinal *Alberoni*, That since he was not empower'd to offer the Mediation of the States, it was needless for him to put himself to the Trouble of attending the King in a fatiguing Journey. Hence it was conjectur'd that he would not succeed in his Negotiations.

Mean while the King of *Spain* having resolv'd to espouse the Interests of the Pretender to the Crown of *Great Britain*, a Manifesto, sign'd by his Catholick Majesty, and printed by his Authority, was publish'd at *Madrid* the 20th of *February*. It may not be convenient to publish this Manifesto at large; and therefore we shall only take Notice that in enumerating the Reasons that had induc'd him to embrace the Party of the Pretender, whom he styles King *James*; he alledges Religion as one of the Motives of his hostile Enterprises against the King of *Great Britain*, in these Words, Because he is (says the Manifesto, speaking of the Pretender) of the [*Linea Masculina y Catholica*,

de la casa Stuarta] Male and Catholick Line of the Family of *Stuart*.

This Manifesto was soon follow'd by the Arrival of the Pretender in *Spain*, who having left *Rome* unexpectedly, embark'd at *Nettuno* on the 8th of *March*, and some Days after landed at *Roses* in *Catalonia*; Advice whereof being brought to the *Spanish* Court, the King immediately sent his own Officers to attend him in his Journey to *Madrid*, and Orders were given to prepare an Apartment for him in the Palace of *Buen-Retiro*: He was receiv'd at *Madrid* with all imaginable Honours: The King of *Spain* sent his own Coaches to take him at four Leagues Distance from that City, went out of Town himself to meet him, and treated him as a crown'd Head, with the Style of King of *England*, and *His Majesty*. The Pope too had assign'd him a Pension of 100 Pistoles a-day, out of the Tenth which his Holiness had charg'd upon the Clergy of *Spain*, to carry on the War against the *Turks*. He continu'd some Days with the King of *Spain* at *Buen-Retiro*, and on the third of *April* set out for *Valadolid*, which Palace had been fitted up for his Reception.

I T A L Y.

Rome.

THE Princess *Clementine Sobieski* having found Means to escape out of her Confinement at *In-spruck*, where she had been detain'd by Order of the Court of *Vienna*, [See the *Historical Register*, N^o XII. pag. 387.] had so well taken her Measures, that she pursued her Journey to *Bolonia* without any Stop or Molestation, and arriv'd there on the 10th of *May*, where she was magnificently receiv'd and entertain'd by some Officers of the Pope, and met by some *English* Ladies, who were sent from *Rome* to wait on her. She stay'd but two Days at *Bolonia*, and then set out for *Rome*, where she arriv'd on the 15th of *May* in the Evening, being met without the *Flaminian* Gate by the Cardinals *Aequaviva* and *Gualtieri*, and by *Don Carlo Albani* and *Donna Teresa Albani*, the Pope's Nephew and Niece, who conducted her to the *English* Monastery of the *Ursulines*,

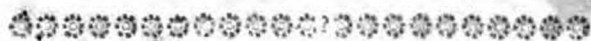
lines, where a noble Apartment had been fitted up for her at the Charge of the Pope. The next Morning his Holiness sent her a Regale of all Sorts of Refreshments, carry'd by fifty-two Men; Cardinal *Gualtieri* presented her with another of forty Basons, together with the Picture of the Pretender, drawn by the celebrated *Pezello de Trevifano*; and Cardinal *Acquaviva* gave her at the same Time, in the Name of the King of Spain, a Bill of 20000 Pistoles. The same Day the Cardinals held a Congregation of Ceremonial, and resolv'd to treat her in the same Manner as had been observ'd to the *Chevalier de St. George*. On the 17th that Princess went to the *Quirinal*, attended by the Ladies of her Retinue, and had Audience of the Pope, who receiv'd her with all imaginable Honours and Marks of Affection. After an Hour's Conversation with him, she was treated with a magnificent Collation, serv'd up by the *Major-Domo's* Order; and the Pope gave Directions that the Pension which he had granted to the *Chevalier de St. George*, should be paid to his Bride, whom they style at Rome *Queen of England*.

Naples and Sicily.

ON the 22d of April a Convention was sign'd at Naples by Count *Daun*, Viceroy of that Kingdom, on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, by Admiral *Byng*, on the Part of the King of Great Britain, and by Count *Fontana* and the Marquis *de Breille*, on the Part of the King of Sardinia; the chief Articles whereof are, I. That the King of Sardinia's Troops shall evacuate the Places they possess in Sicily, and put them into the Hands of the Imperialists as soon as possible. II. That the King of Sardinia shall join the Body of 5000 Men of his own Troops in Sicily to the Troops of the Emperor, design'd for the Reduction of Sardinia; but the said Troops shall act in Sicily in Concert with the Imperialists 'till the Embarkation for Sardinia can conveniently be undertaken. III. That a Viceroy to be appointed by the King of Sardinia, shall embark with the Forces to be employ'd in that Enterprize, and shall take Possession of the Kingdom of Sardinia on the first Landing, and put Garrisons into the Places as they shall be reduc'd. Upon the Signing of this Convention the Marquis *de Breille* deliver'd to Count *Daun* an Order under the Hand of the King of Sicily, to Count *Maffei*,

Maffei, his Viceroy there, for evacuating that Kingdom, and for yielding up the Viceroyship, Government and Places thereof.

On the 23^d of May, the great Convoy which had long been preparing in *Naples* for the Reduction of *Sicily*, consisting of about 170 Vessels, great and small, having on Board between 11 and 12000 Foot, and about 2000 Horse and Dragoons, with Artillery and Stores of all Sorts, the whole under Convoy of seven *British* Men of War, commanded by Admiral *Eyng*, sail'd from *Baya*, and on the 28th of that Month landed at *Patrì* in *Sicily*, and the Day following Count *Merci*, who commanded in Chief the Imperial Forces in that Island, march'd with his whole Army, and encamp'd at *Oliveri*; the Marquis *de Lede*, General of the *Spaniards*, having rais'd the Siege of *Melazzo*, (before which Place he had lain seven Months) in the Night of the 26th, upon the first Discovery of the Imperial Fleet off of *Stromboli*, and leaving behind him 4000 Sacks of Corn, and all his Sick and Wounded, whom he recommended by Letter to General *Zumjungen*.



G E N E V A.

THE Count *de Morsay*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Resident with the Republick of *Geneva*, being inform'd that two *British* Gentlemen, one of whom having been at Church, was known to be Mr. *Stuart*, one of the Pretender's profess'd Adherents, and that the other kept close in his Inn; but that some of his Servants were known to have been the Domesticks of the late Earl of *Mar*: Upon these, and other Circumstances, the said Minister of his *Britannick* Majesty went on the 21st of May, in the Evening, to the first Syndick of the State, and desir'd that some Members of the Council, accompany'd by some *English* and *Scotch* Gentlemen, who knew the late Lord *Mar*, and had offer'd themselves to be present, might be sent to the Inn to examine the Person that kept himself conceal'd: Accordingly, about ten at Night, an Officer, with some Soldiers, was sent to the Inn, and Sentinels were plac'd, without Noise, near the Doors of the two Strangers, who, about five the next Morning, were making ready to be gone, but the Officer and Soldiers enter'd their Rooms and secur'd them.

Upon this the Council of Geneva assembled, and deputed two of their Members, viz. *M. Tremblay* and *M. Buiffon*, to go to the Inn and examine them: They were accompany'd by several *English* and *Scotch* Gentlemen, and going first into Mr. *Stuart's* Chamber, told him, That the Council being inform'd that he was one of the Pretender's declar'd Adherents, had sent them to demand who he and his Companion were, and what Business had brought them to that City: Mr. *Stuart* answer'd, That he had been formerly at Geneva, and was then known to Mr. *Buiffon* himself, who knew his Name to be *Stuart*; but he declin'd telling them who his Companion was: Upon this the two Deputies went into the other Gentleman's Chamber, and told him who they were, and what they were come about. He pretended he could not speak *French*, and therefore desir'd an Interpreter, naming Mr. *Stuart* for that Office; which was the more readily granted because *M. Tremblay* understood *English*: He told them by that Interpreter, That he had design'd to pass through *France* to *England*, but could not obtain a Passport, but that he was then going to use the Waters of *St. Pré*, a small Town in *Switzerland* about six Leagues from Geneva: In short, after they had ask'd him several Questions, to which he gave evasive Answers, the two Deputies told him positively, That they had some Gentlemen at Hand, who knew the Lord Mar, and were going to call them in; whereupon he said, he would give them no farther Trouble, but own he was the Lord Mar. Immediately they caus'd him and Mr. *Stuart* to be secur'd, seiz'd all their Papers, putting them under a Cover, which the said late Earl of Mar seal'd with his own Seal; and then committed them both to safe Custody.

SCOTLAND.

ON the 14th of May the General Assembly of the Church of *England* met at *Edinburgh*, and having chose for their Moderator Mr. *James Grierison*, his Majesty's Commission to the Earl of *Rothes* was read; as was also his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly, which is as follows:

GEORGE,

GEORGE, R.

RIGHT Reverend and Well-beloved, we greet you well, under the full Assurance of the constant Zeal and Affection of the Church of Scotland to our Person and Government, we do with great Willingness countenance your General Assembly at this Time, being confident that you will now meet with the same good Disposition, and conduct yourselves with that Temper and Unanimity as you have hitherto done.

You may most firmly assure yourselves of our ready and chearful Concurrence in whatever Methods shall be taken for the promoting true Religion and Piety, the discouraging Prophaneness and Immorality, and for the preventing the Growth of Popery.

The Difference which has for some Time been among you on Account of the Oaths, I hope shall now be happily removed, and I must recommend it to you to be upon your Guard against the Practices of such as would endeavour to raise unhappy Divisions among you, there being nothing that can tend more to your Honour and Welfare than Concord and Brotherly Love.

We have again made Choice of our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, John Earl of Rothes, to represent our Person in this Assembly, whose known Abilities to discharge that Trust, together with his former Services therein, will, we doubt not, make him acceptable to you; and so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 23d Day of April, 1719, in the fifth Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command, ROXBURGHE.

Directed thus,

To the Right Reverend and Well-beloved, the Moderator, Ministers and Elders of the General-Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The ANSWER of the General-Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to his Majesty's most gracious Letter.

May it please your Majesty,

THE great Honour done us by your Majesty's most gracious Letter, and your Royal Goodness in condescending to signify your Satisfaction with former General Assemblies, adds new Life and Vigour to that constant Zeal and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government, which the Members of this Church reckon their Duty and their Glory, and lays us under

the strongest Obligations to conduct ourselves with that Temper and Unanimity that becomes us, and to endeavour, in the best Manner we are able, to approve ourselves to God and to your Majesty.

The great Encouragement we have, by your Majesty's assuring us of your ready and chearful Concurrence in whatever Methods shall be taken for promoting true Religion and Piety, the discouraging Prophaneness and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, renders us inexcusable, should we be wanting on our Part to exert ourselves to the utmost towards obtaining these good Ends.

Your Majesty's extraordinary Condescension in taking Care to have the Differences amongst us, on Account of the Oaths, happily removed, is an unparalleled Instance of Royal Goodness, for which we can never be sufficiently thankful; and as it gives us the comfortable Prospect of happy Effects to follow upon it, so it calls us to guard ourselves with the strictest Care and Watchfulness against the Practices of such as would endeavour to raise unhappy Divisions amongst us, and whatever may lessen that Concord and Brotherly Love which tends so much to the Honour and Welfare of this Church.

The Earl of *Rothes's* steady Adherence at all Times to the Interest of the happy Revolution and Protestant Succession; his great Zeal for your Majesty's Service; his good Affection to the Church of *Scotland*; the Proof he has formerly given of his eminent Abilities for discharging the high Trust wherewith he is now clothed, render your Majesty's Choice of him to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly most acceptable to us.

That Almighty God may plentifully enrich your Majesty with his best Blessings, and advance your glorious Designs for the Happiness of your own People, and the Good of the whole Protestant Interest; that his watchful Providence may be your Protection, and return you in Safety to *Great Britain*; that he may eminently bless their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, their Royal Offspring, and all your Royal Family; that as he has signally appear'd in defeating the Attempts of your Majesty's Enemies, so he would continue his Goodness in supporting your righteous Cause, bless and direct your Councils, and prosper your Arms for preserving the Quiet of your Dominions, and restoring the Peace of *Europe*; and that after a long
and

and prosperous Reign on Earth, your Majesty may be crown'd with immortal Glory in Heaven, are the most fervent Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty, Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Edinh. May 16, 1719. Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by

James Greirson, Moderator.

The Speech of the E. of Rothes, his Majesty's High Commissioner, to the General-Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

HIS Majesty's constant Care for the Welfare of his Subjects, has on all Occasions been very conspicuous.

He has commanded me to assure you of his firm Resolution to maintain the Presbyterian Government of this Church, and has in his most gracious Letter fully express'd, not only the Sense he has of your Loyalty and good Affection to him, but also his ready Concurrence in whatever Methods may be taken for promoting true Religion and Piety, discouraging Prophaneness and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery.

You have renew'd Proofs of his Majesty's tender Concern for your Happiness and Peace, by his late Endeavours to take away the Differences that have appear'd upon Account of the Oaths; which, by the Blessing of God, will be successful, if you be not wanting to yourselves.

You cannot but be sensible how much these Differences have been improv'd to your Disadvantage, and have not only embolden'd your Enemies to disturb you, but in some Measure cover'd them from the just Censure of the Law; which otherwise their Disloyalty to the King, and Insults done to this Church, must have brought upon them.

You have now a happy Opportunity of removing Jealousies that have been amongst yourselves, and depriving at the same Time, those who have refused the Oaths on other Accounts, of all Possibility of using your Scruples as a Screen for their Disaffection.

His Majesty asks no other Return of Gratitude from you, but what is both your Duty, and for your Interest; Concord and Brotherly Love are great Blessings in themselves, and as such a Disposition in you will be most agree-

agreeable to the King, it will enable you to look with Contempt on the Practices of your Enemies, as his Majesty does on those who would pretend to disturb the Peace of his Government.

His Majesty has again been pleased to honour me, to represent him in this Assembly. As I cannot but with Gratitude acknowledge your Civility and Kindness to me formerly, so I hope I shall have your Concurrence in carrying on the good Ende his Majesty proposes; and I think myself very happy that my Endeavour for your Peace and Welfare is a sure Way to recommend me to his Favour.

This Assembly sat till the 23d of May, when having determin'd the Affairs that came before them, they dissolv'd their Meeting, and appointed the next General Assembly to be held at *Edinburgh*, the second *Thursday* of May, in the Year 1720.

F I N I S.



THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XV.

S W E D E N.



AVING in the last Register given an Account of the Election of the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora*, Sister of the late King of Sweden, to the Throne of that Kingdom, by the States thereof assembled at *Stockholm*; we will begin this with the Act of Security given by that Princess, for securing the Liberties and Privileges of all her Subjects.

Her Swedish Majesty's most gracious Declaration for securing and ascertaining the Liberty of her Subjects, deliver'd to the States of the Kingdom assembled in Stockholm, on the 21st of February, 179.

BE it known unto all Men whom it may concern, That we *Ulrica Eleonora*, elected Queen of the *Swedes, Goths, and Vandals*, upon due Enquiry made into the Tenor both of the Resolutions of the States of the Kingdom, and last Will and Testament of his late Majesty, our Father, of glorious Memory, bearing Date the 15th of *August, 1603*, having found, That neither our selves, or any other Person, can, for the Future, have any Title or Pretension to the Crown of Sweden, by any Hereditary Right or Virtue of Succession; and that the Counsellors and States of the Kingdom here assembled, out of their great Attachment to our Person, have willingly chosen and taken us for the Queen of Sweden, as likewise declar'd our

Heirs Male, if it shall please Almighty God to bless us with any, to be the presumptive Heirs apparent to the Crown of *Sweden*; obliging themselves to us and to the said Heirs Male of our Body, in the Performance of all due Homage and Fidelity, as it becometh good and loyal Subjects; seeking in all Things our and the Kingdom's true Interest, obviating all impending Dangers; promoting as much as in them lies the publick Good, executing our and their Orders in all Things that are just and laudable both before God and Man; and, in a Word, acquitting themselves both towards us and them as it becomes good Men; and as faithful obedient Subjects ought to deport and behave themselves towards their gracious and lawful Sovereigns. We likewise do thankfully acknowledge this Testimony of the kindly Inclinations and Attachment of the States for us in this free and unanimous Election; and that they may, at the same Time, be thoroughly perswaded of our sincere Intention and great Concern for their Security and Happiness, as likewise of the great Respect we owe to a Christian and well-regulated Constitution, and to a mutual Treaty solemnly made; It is our Pleasure to assure the beforemention'd Senators, and States of the Kingdom thereof, by the Publication of these Presents; and we do accordingly promise to do, confirm, and constitute all this, in the Manner and Form following.

I. Seeing that we have been educated in the Principles of the Christian Religion, which is grounded upon the Doctrine of the Prophets and Holy Apostles, comprehended in the unchangeable Confession of *Augsburg*, repeated and approv'd in the Year 1593, in the General Diet at *Upsal*, and likewise explain'd in the Articles of Agreement, commonly call'd, *Liber Concordia*, which, since *Gustavus the First* settled the Succession of the Crown, has been religiously look'd upon and consider'd by all the succeeding Kings, as a Part of our Constitution, and, in which, we are not only resolv'd to live and dye, but to take especial Care to have our Children (if Heaven will favour us with so great Blessings as Heirs apparent to the Crown of *Sweden*) brought up in the same Principles of Religion. And as it was solemnly promis'd by *Gustavus the First*, at the Settlement of the Succession in our Family, and repeated by the King's most excellent Majesty, our Father, of glorious Memory, in the Year 1672, so we promise