

In the mean Time, his Czarish Majesty's Fleet arriv'd in the Road of *Revel* the 23d of *August*; they met in the Way, at the Isle of *Nagen*, Lieutenant Count *Gallowin*, who had been sent, as before, to, and was returning in a Hooker from *Copenhagen*; he came away from thence the 21st, with the News only, that Admiral *Norris* was sail'd to *Bornholm*, but without any Account of his Design.

It was not 'till after the Arrival of the *Russian Fleet* at *Revel*, that they had the first News of Admiral *Norris*'s being at Sea, and his Czarish Majesty receiv'd not that Account 'till the 27th, when Count *Gallowin* came to his Majesty at the Isles of *Beresow*, and brought him the same Account. These Advices were farther confirm'd some Time after by Letters from the *Russian* Embassador at *Copenhagen*, the Prince *Dolorucky*, who sent it by one of his Servants, with a nimble Frigate Express; he inform'd his Czarish Majesty, among other Things, of the joining Sir *John Norris* by several other Men of War from *England*.

This Frigate of Prince *Dolorucky* pass'd by the Isles of *Aland* the 23d of *August*, not meeting the *Russian Fleet*, which was that very Day arriv'd at *Revel*, and stay'd there some Time after, according to his Czarish Majesty's Orders.

In a Word, the Season being far advanc'd, his Czarish Majesty sent Orders, that half the Fleet should come to *Cronstot*, where they arriv'd the 14th of *September*, the other half remaining in the Port of *Revel*.

After this his Czarish Majesty receiv'd Advice from several Places, that the King of *England* had made a Separate Peace, and a Defensive Alliance with the Queen of *Sweden*; but to this Day no Notice thereof had been given, either by his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister at the *Russian* Court, or by any other Chanel.

But the 18th of *September*, Letters from his Czarish Majesty's Plenipotentiary at *Aland*, dated the 10th of the same Month, brought an Account, that a *Swedish* Brigantine, had brought thither an *English* Gentleman, whose Name was *Berkely*, who being sent for, the next Day after his Arrival, had told them, that he was sent by the Lord *Carteret*, the *English* Embassador at *Stockholm*, and Admiral *Norris*, with some Letters for his Czarish Majesty, desiring them, that they would give him

him Dispatches towards *Petersburgh*, or that they would take the Letters he had brought, and forward them to his Czarish Majesty.

That hereupon the said Plenipotentiary having ask'd him, if he had any Message to deliver to his Czarish Majesty by Word of Mouth, he answer'd, That he had nothing in Commission, but to deliver the said Letters; that this oblig'd them to ask him what were the Contents of the said Letters, and that he had given them Copies both in *English* and *French*, which are also hereunto annex'd; that seeing by the Contents of the said Letters, that as well the Ambassador as the Admiral had treated him in so unusual a Manner, and so full of ——— they durst not take upon them to forward the said Gentleman to his Czarish Majesty, nor to receive his Letters; and that after they had given him this Answer, they return'd him in Safety to *Sweden*, to the *English* Ambassador, with a Letter signifying the same.

Thus it appears, by all that had been said, that the Instances of the Queen of *Sweden*, and the Season being so far advanc'd, have been the only Reasons which had determin'd his Czarish Majesty to put an End, for this Year, to the Operations of the War, and to bring back his Forces into his Ports; and that the Conjunction of the *English* and *Swedish* Ships could not contribute any Thing to that Resolution, seeing they had no Knowledge of it 'till after the whole *Russian* Fleet was so return'd.

The Letters annex'd to this Account are as follows:

His Czarish Majesty's Letter to Sir John Norris, the English Admiral, dated on Board the Ingermanland Man of War, of the Muscovite Fleet, June 7, 1719, O. S.

Mr. Admiral,

WE have receiv'd Advice from *England* and other Places, that his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* has sent you with a Squadron of Men of War into the *Baltick*, to execute some Commission. Nevertheless, tho' we are in Alliance with his *Britannick* Majesty, as Elector of *Brunswick*, in relation to the present Northern War, and that we are therein join'd in one common Interest, they have been so far from concerting with us the Operations of this Campaign

paign against the common Enemy, that they have not so much as given us the least Intimation of the sending of this Squadron. You know yourself, Sir, that it was never omitted, for the Time past, to give us Notice upon the like Occasions; and this Innovation administering to us Cause of Suspicion, we have thought it requisite, for preventing of all the dangerous Consequences that might ensue, to write to you by the Bearer of this Letter, and in Friendship to require of you, that before you draw near to our Fleet, and to our Dominions, you declare to us in Writing upon what Design you have been sent into these Seas with your Squadron, what has been given you in Commission; and, particularly, whether it is not to commit some Hostility against us, our Fleet, or the Places that are under our Dominions; and, finally, whether you have Orders to act towards us as a Friend, or otherwise.

We cannot, at the same Time, forbear declaring to you, that unless you give us a positive Answer in Writing to all these Points, and a Declaration with such Assurances as are proper; and that if you draw near to our Fleet with your Squadron, or to the Countries or Places under our Dominions, without giving us your Declaration, we shall think ourselves oblig'd to look upon your Silence as an Indication of some ill Intentions, and to believe that you are entrusted with a dangerous Design against us, our Fleet, and our Dominions; and we shall be oblig'd to take such Measures against the same, for our Safety, as shall be convenient, according to the Rights of War. On the other Hand, we here declare, and solemnly protest on our Word, that, on our Part, we neither have had nor have any ill Intentions against his Britannick Majesty, and against the Crown of Great Britain, nor against any other Powers; and that our Design is no other than to put in Execution the warlike Operations we have projected against Sweden, barely to oblige the same to consent to a reasonable Peace. We beseech God, Mr. Admiral, to take you into his holy and worthy Protection, &c.

Sign'd,

PETER.

Admiral

Admiral Norris's Answer, dated at *Copenhagen*, July
11. 1719.

S I R,

I Have had the Honour to receive your Majesty's Letter of the 7th of *June*, wherein your Majesty takes Notice, that you had no Intimation that I had Orders to come into these Seas with a Squadron of the King my Master's Men of War, to protect the Commerce of his Subjects, and to strengthen the good Intelligence with his Allies.

Before my Departure from *England*, I spoke with *M. Wesselowsky*, your Majesty's Minister at our Court, about the Occasion of my being sent into these Parts, and I told him, that I hoped that the good Harmony between our Masters would be preserv'd.

I therefore take the Liberty, with the most profound Respect I am able, to confess to your Majesty how much I am surpriz'd at the Umbrage your Majesty expresses in your Letter, that some Difference might happen between your Majesty and my august Master.

I immediately sent your Majesty's Letter to the King, my Master, as also that which the Great Chancellor writ to me; and if your Majesty will send any one to the King, my Master, your Majesty will be satisfy'd with the good Intentions his Majesty has to continue the ancient good Amity between the two Monarchies,

May it please your Majesty to give me Leave to express to you how profoundly I acknowledge the Honour I have receiv'd from your Majesty, and to assure you of the profound Submission and Obedience, with which I am, &c.

JOHN NORRIS.

To these Letters were annex'd two others, viz. one from the Lord *Carteret* to the Czar, dated *September 1. O. S.* the other from Sir *John Norris* to his Czarian Majesty, which is as follows;

September 1. O. S.

S I R E,

THE Crown of *Great Britain* having never had any Part in the present War in the North, and the King, my Master, having offer'd to your Czarian Majesty his Mediation for a Peace between your Majesty

Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, I was commanded to come into this Sea, to promote the Commerce of his Subjects, and also to give Weight to his Mediation, and to support the same.

If your Majesty will accept this Mediation, I shall account my self extremely honour'd with receiving your Orders, and contributing, in some Measure, to the cultivating a good Correspondence between your Majesty, the Crown of *Sweden*, and the King my Master.

His Majesty has taken Measures with the most Christian King, and his other Allies, in which the Crown of *Sweden* is compriz'd, not only to procure to his Mediation the Success which is reasonably expected, but also to put a speedy Period to the War, which has so long troubled the *North*.

I intreat your Majesty to forbear in the mean while all Hostilities, in order to shew your favourable Dispositions for a Peace. I remain with the most profound Respect, &c.

JOHN NORRIS.

The Answer which M. *Bruse*, the Czar's Plenipotentiary at *Aland*, return'd to the Lord *Carteret*, was as follows.

My Lord,

September 22, N. S. 1719.

THE *Sieur Berkeley* deliver'd to me the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me on the 1st of *September*. At the same Time, upon our Request, he communicated to us the Contents of the Letters committed to him for his Czarish Majesty.

Your Excellency will give me Leave, in Answer, to tell you, that I find the Contents of those Letters so singular, and so little agreeable to the strict Ties, the Alliances and the Friendship that still subsists between his Czarish Majesty and his *Britannick* Majesty, that I cannot prevail with my self to do that which you tell me you desire, without having first receiv'd the Orders of the King my most august Master.

Besides, I am perswaded, that his *Britannick* Majesty will not fail to acquaint him directly with his Thoughts and Intentions in Relation to an Affair of so great Importance, either by a Letter to his Czarish Majesty himself, or else by the *British* Ministers at *Petersburgh*; and that therefore there is no Need of making Use of such extraordinary Ways and Means. In all other Respects it will be the greatest Satisfaction to me to be able to make known to your Excellency, that I am, with all possible Regard and Esteem, &c.

BRUSE.

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G E R M A N Y.

IN the last *Register* Notice was taken of a Misunderstanding that happen'd between the Elector Palatine and his Protestant Subjects, and that the King of *Prussia* had written to that Prince in their Behalf, which Letter was there inserted: Since that the King of *Great-Britain* and the States-General have thought fit to concern themselves in that Affair. The King having order'd *Mr. Haldane*, his Resident at the Court of the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*, to repair to *Heidelberg*: that Minister being arriv'd there, had Audience of the Elector Palatine, to whom he deliver'd the following Letter from the King his Master.

A Letter from the King of Great Britain to the Elector Palatine.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, &c. to the most serene Prince and Lord *Charles Philip*, Count Palatine on the *Rhine*, Arch-Steward of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector, Duke of *Bavaria*, &c. our most dear Brother, Cousin, and Friend, Greeting. Most serene Prince, dearest Brother, Cousin, and Friend, We have, to our great Concern, been inform'd, that your Electoral Highness's Subjects, professing the same Protestant Doctrine with us, have of late been frequently molested; that not only their Churches with the Revenues belonging to them are seiz'd, but even that they are entirely forbid the Use of the Catechism, containing the Principles of our Religion, drawn from the Holy Scriptures: Wherefore, and upon the Solicitations of our good Brother and Son-in-Law, the most serene King of *Prussia*, as also of the Lords the States-General of the *United Netherlands*, and of the most serene Landgrave of *Hesse*, we could not decline laying before your Electoral Highness, jointly with them, and in a friendly Manner, the Grievances, Rights, and Privileges of your said Protestant Subjects. And the rather, because we cannot believe, that such a Way of converting People is approv'd by your Electoral Highness, but is rather set on Foot by Persons who are excited by an indiscreet Zeal. This gives us certain Hopes, that when every Particular shall be rightly explain'd and thoroughly consider'd, your Electoral Highness will, of your own Motion, relieve your faithful Subjects, who have so well deserved of you, and the

the illustrious Electoral Family; and take Care, that the Tenour of publick Treaties, and the Rights and Privileges deliberately granted with a pious Intent by your Electoral Highness's Ancestors and Predecessors, by Virtue of the like Sovereign Power which you now enjoy, may be sacredly and inviolably preserv'd. Your Subjects will thankfully acknowledge this as a Pledge of your Electoral Highness's Clemency and Justice, and return you their dutiful Prayers. This your Electoral Highness's Benevolence will no less affect the Protestant Princes and States, and they will be Sharers with them in that Obligation, when they see the Professors of their common Religion enjoy in your Dominions their acquir'd Rights and Privileges, and a full Liberty of Conscience and Worship, by which all Cause of Distrust and Complaint will be remov'd. As this deserves the most serious Regard, we recommend it to your Highness's Piety and Justice; and if we shall find that this our friendly Interposition has the desir'd Effect, we shall acknowledge ourselves thereby oblig'd, and take it as a Proof of great Friendship. We have order'd our trusty and belov'd *James Haldane*, Esq; our Minister with the most serene Landgrave of *Hesse*, on our Part to remonstrate and treat on these Things more at large, and to assure your Electoral Highness of our Affection and Good-Will; we desire your Electoral Highness in the most friendly Manner to grant him easy Access and Audience, and to give him entire Credit, and a Resolution in this Affair agreeable to our Expectation. For the rest, we heartily recommend your Electoral Highness to God Almighty's Protection. Given at our Court at *Herrenhausen* the 22^d of *September*, 1719, Your Electoral Highness's good Brother, Cousin, and Friend,

GEORGE R.

That Minister deliver'd likewise at the same Time to his Electoral Highness the following Letter from the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*.

Most Serene Prince,

YOUR Electoral Highness may perhaps think it strange, that in an Affair which does not directly concern our Brethren of the Lutheran Confession, we should trouble you with an Intercession in Behalf of your Reform'd (or Calvinist) Subjects, relating to the Differences between your Electoral Highness and

them, about the Disposition of the Churches and Revenues belonging to them. We do it not merely of our own Motion, but have also been induc'd thereto by other Powers and States of the Empire, who consider the near Relation whith is between us, our Neighbourhood, and the good Correspondence your Electoral Highness honours us with. Particularly, we have had it recommended to us by Mr. *Haldane*, on the Part of his *Britannick* Majesty, as likewise by Letters from the King of *Prussia*, and from the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, to interceed with your Electoral Highness in Behalf of your said Subjects, that for the future they may be left undisturb'd in the Use of the Catechism of *Heidelberg* unalter'd, which has obtain'd in the Palatinate as a Rule of Faith, not only from ancient Times, but was in an especial Manner establish'd in 1624, the Year fix'd upon by the Treaty of *Westphalia* for settling the State of Religion in the Empire; as also that they may be suffer'd to enjoy quiet Possession of the Churches they have had hitherto in your Residence and other Places, and of the Revenues thereto belonging.

Your Electoral Highness will easily judge, that we could not conveniently decline joining with those Princes in the Intercession for your Reform'd Subjects, in Behalf of their Liberty of Conscience, granted by the Constitutions of the Empire: For even supposing those good People were dispos'd, out of Affection and Respect to their gracious Prince, to forbear claiming all the Rights and Privileges establish'd in their Favour, not only by the Peace of *Westphalia*, but by the particular Conventions and Declarations of the Electors Palatine, made in Points of Religion, especially of the late Electors your Father and Brother of glorious Memory, which they strictly observ'd during their Lives, and, as we are inform'd, were confirm'd by your Electoral Highness your self; yet it is evident, that neither they, much less the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Consistory, which is establish'd only for Administration, have the least Power to do any Thing to the Prejudice of the whole Body of that Communion, of which they are only a Part and Members, so as to make Alterations in those Writings and Principles which are the general Test of their Belief, and contain Doctrines not particular to them, but common to the whole Reform'd Communion; or to yield their Churches,

Churches, with the Revenues thereto belonging, to others already abundantly provided for, at a Time when their own Congregations are daily encreasing. Besides, it may be apprehended, not without Reason, that the Maxims suggested by the Roman Catholick Clergy against your said Reform'd Subjects, and the wrested Interpretation of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, may also be some Time or other made Use of to the Prejudice of our Brethren of the Evangelical Lutheran Communion in the Palatinate.

We assure your Electoral Highness, that we sincerely believe, the Cause of all the religious Grievances, which for some Time past have more frequently happen'd in your Dominions, than any where else in the Empire, ought not to be imputed to your Electoral Highness, but to the perverse and turbulent Spirits of such Persons, which about 100 Years ago, by their indiscreet Zeal for Religion, by their excommunicating, anathematizing, and persecuting their Fellow-Christians, kindled that destructive War in *Germany*, which lasted almost 30 Years, with vast Effusion of Christian Blood, though after all their own Religion suffer'd most by it.

Therefore we hope from your Electoral Highness's great Prudence and Equity, and we make it our particular Request, that you will take it in good Part, that we transmit by the said Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, these Representations, proceeding from the Cordiality and Candour of an ancient intimate Friend. And we desire your Electoral Highness no longer to give Ear to such Counsels, but rather to comply with the Powers who interpose with such Earnestness, and to redress the abovemention'd Grievances of the said Reform'd Inhabitants of the Palatinate, especially by restoring to them that half Part of the Parochial Church at *Heidelberg*, which, as we are inform'd, has always been in their Possession, but is now taken from them, contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other Conventions and Declarations. Likewise, as to your Electoral Highness's Lutheran Subjects, living in the Palatinate and your other Dominions, we hope your Electoral Highness will not suffer them to be restrain'd in the free Exercise of their Worship and other Ecclesiastical Liberties, in Opposition to the true Meaning of the several Articles of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, relating to religious Matters, which

which have been hitherto acknowledg'd and observ'd by other Roman Catholick States of the Empire; but that your Electoral Highness will rather curb the Impetuosity of those Persons; who, contrary to the Will of God, might farther advise you to any Oppressions in Religion; who seek to overturn those Constitutions of *Germany* which are not to their Liking, and to subvert that publick Tranquillity and Union of the Empire, which is so necessary in these Times: And that your Electoral Highness will enjoin them the Practice of Moderation, Charity, and Peaceableness towards their Fellow-Creatures, and make them sensible that a persecuting Spirit is not the Characteristick of true Christianity.

Your Electoral Highness will, by so doing, quiet the Minds of all the Protestant Powers, dispel their Apprehensions and Jealousies, and re-establish the former Confidence with them. Your faithful Subjects, who without starting any Scruple or Distinction of Religion, suffer'd so much for your Electoral House, and sacrific'd their All in the late *French* Wars, will resume Comfort, and entertain new Satisfaction in their temporal and spiritual Concerns; and your Electoral Highness will spare yourself all farther Inconveniencies and Troubles. *Nidda* the 10th of *October*, 1719.

ERNESTUS LEWIS.

The Letter which the States-General writ to his Electoral Highness on that Occasion is as follows:

Most Illustrious, &c.

August 19. 1719.

SINCE we have, with much Regret, been inform'd from several Places, that your Electoral Highness has thought fit to order that the 8th Question of the *Heidelberg* Catechism, and other Things therein, which you think fit to call scandalous, shall be prohibited in your Electorate, the Copies of them call'd in; and that no more shall be imported or used there, in which the said 8th Question, or other scandalous Things shall be found; and that in Consequence of this your Electoral Highness's Order, not only the Books, in which the said Catechism is found, are taken away, but also on this Occasion many other Hardships are put upon those of the Protestant Religion; and amongst others, that they are depriv'd of their Churches and Church-Revenues: And since we

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are united with the Evangelical Reform'd Protestants in the Palatinate, by so close a Tye as that of the same common Faith and Confession, we cannot forbear to intercede with your Electoral Highness in a friendly and neighbourly Manner, in Hopes that you will listen to our Intercession, because of the Equity of the Thing. 'Tis known that the aforesaid *Heidelberg* Catechism has, for 150 Years past, been agreed on as a Formula of Unity betwixt all those who profess the true Reform'd Christian Religion, and found their Doctrine upon the Holy Scriptures, and that it has been so used in the Reform'd Churches of the Palatinate, as well in this Country as elsewhere; and that the different Doctrine of the same from that of the Romish Church, or the Expression about that Matter in the aforesaid 80th Question, have not been hitherto look'd upon as Scandalous: And since the Exercise of the Evangelical Reform'd Religion is allow'd according to the Treaty of *Westphalia* and the Constitution of the Empire, it follows from thence, that those who make Profession of it, are also allow'd to make Use of the Books wherein the Foundations of their Doctrine are laid down, as in the aforesaid Catechism, which was as much known then as now, wherein no Alteration can be made by such as differ from those Doctrines contain'd in the said Catechism; since to offer at such Alteration, is no less than to prescribe what Men shall believe in Point of Doctrine, which can't be receiv'd by those who don't look upon human Authority, but the Word of God alone as the Rule of their Faith: Therefore we hope and trust that your Electoral Highness will seriously consider how hard these Proceedings must be look'd upon by all Impartial Persons, and especially by all Protestant Powers, and what dangerous Consequences they may be attended with. Therefore we request, in a friendly Manner, that your Electoral Highness will put a Stop to the aforesaid Proceedings, and that you will suffer those of the Gospel-Religion, under your Jurisdiction, to enjoy the Freedom of their Doctrine and Consciences, and the Possession of their Churches, Schools, and Revenues, as they have hitherto enjoy'd them. We take the more Liberty to intercede thus with your Electoral Highness, because that in our Dominions we give a very great Indulgence to those of the Roman Catholick Religion, which your Electoral Highness

Highness professes, without prescribing to them any Thing as to their Doctrine and Belief, or taking away their Books from them, tho' they contain many hard Things against our Religion; as knowing very well that in what relates to the Service of God, Men ought to be dealt with by Perswasion and Instruction, and not by Force and Authority. It will be highly acceptable to us if your Electoral Highness will be pleas'd to give Ear to this our friendly Intercession, and we shall acknowledge it on all Occasions, being willing to entertain a good Friendship and Correspondence with your Electoral Highness.

Before we proceed farther it will be necessary to observe, That besides the Suppression of the Catechism of *Heidelberg*, the Elector Palatine has given his Subjects of the Reform'd Religion fresh Cause of Complaint, in depriving them by Force of the Use of a Church, call'd *of the Holy Ghost*, of which they had been near 30 Years in Possession: 'Tis true, he assign'd them a Piece of Ground, on which to build a new one instead of it, but this would not satisfy them; their old one they must have or none: But these Affairs will be set in a clearer Light by the following Piece, which contains the Reasons alledg'd on the Part of the Elector Palatine, to justify his Proceeding in this Affair, together with the Answers on the Behalf of his Reform'd Subjects, subjoin'd to each Article.

I. THAT the Church of the *Holy Ghost* was built, design'd, and consecrated for the Court.

On the contrary, it is the Church of the Town; for the Church or Chapel of the Court is in the Castle.

II. That during the Absence of the Court, the Nave of the Church was yielded to the Reform'd, and the Choir kept for the Roman Catholics, as being spacious enough for them.

It is notorious, that all the Churches in the Palatinate have belong'd to the Reform'd, till the late King of Prussia and the late Elector Palatine agreed on their own Part, and for their Successors, by a solemn Treaty, made in the Year 1735, to divide all the Churches in the Palatinate, so that the Reform'd should have 5 Seventh Parts, and the Roman Catholics 2 seventh Parts: Therefore the Choir of the said Church having been given to the Roman Catholics for their Share, it is obvious to all the World, that it is so far from it, that they have yielded the Nave of it to the Reform'd.

form'd, that the latter have, on the contrary, yielded to them the Choir.

III. That the whole Court being present, the Choir cannot contain them all; but that above 500 Persons are oblig'd to stand at the Gates.

If the Choir were too little for the Court, they might enlarge it; but the contrary is plain to every one; it happen'd but once that People stood at the Gates, at a Time when all the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood of Heidelberg were assembled at a Procession, on purpose to start that trifling Reason of the Choir's being too narrow.

IV. That the Tombs of the Electors and Counts Palatine are in the Nave, and that the Choir is too little for celebrating Funerals and Obsequies.

The Tombs are not in the Nave but in the Choir, where the Protestant Electors and Counts Palatine are interr'd, and it is spacious enough for performing Ecclesiastical Functions.

V. That for this Reason the young Prince of Sultzbach has not been interr'd yet.

It is strange they should not have been able to bury that young Prince for this Reason; but it is well known, that such Methods are made Use of in order to raise Disputes and Clamours.

VI. That the Elector is authoris'd to those Proceedings by the Treaties of Munster and Ryswick.

The Treaty of Munster, by which the Reform'd were re-establish'd in the Possession of all the Churches in the Palatinate, is directly opposite to this false Assertion, for it ordains, in express Terms, that all Things shall remain in the same Condition they were put in and regulated by the said Treaty; and the Treaty of Ryswick, which is founded on that of Munster, does not mention one Word about them.

VII. That the Elector does not persecute any Religion, but leaves to the Protestants, both Reform'd and Lutherans, their free Exercise.

All the World are left to judge, whether this be not a formal Persecution, when they begin with seizing the Churches.

VIII. That the Elector leaves to the Reform'd the Cathedral Churches in his chief Towns, as Franckenstadt, Neustadt, Lautern, Alzey, and others, though according to the Treaty of Ryswick he has a Right to take them from them.

The Elector is oblig'd to it by the Treaty of Munster, and it is in vain to alledge or insist upon the Treaty of Ryswick, which is perfectly silent about that Affair.

IX. That without any Obligation he has offer'd to cause a new Church to be built for the Reform'd at his own Expence, in Case the Church of St. Peter should not be large enough for the Exercise of their Worship; and that accordingly the Place has been mark'd out, and Materials for building assign'd to them.

This is taking other People's own, and repaying them with Chimera's: Why does he not rather build a new Church for his Court, and leave to the Reform'd the Church that by Right belongs to them? Besides, the Elector offers nothing of his own, for the Place and the Moneys assign'd belong by Right to the Reform'd.

X. That he endeavours to preserve and make easy all his Subjects, and not to drive them away.

It is his own Interest to preserve his Subjects; but the taking from his Reform'd Subjects their Churches, is not a proper Method for obtaining this End.

XI. That, be this as it will, he will not suffer his Subjects to prescribe him Rules, or encroach on his Power and Authority.

This Article is not worth answering; for all the World knows, that this never was the Case; nor ever will be.

XII. That any ordinary Nobleman does not permit, that a religious Worship, different from that which he professes, be perform'd in the Church of his Residence or Family.

This is but a lame Comparison: For in the Church or Chapel of the Court no other Service is perform'd but that of the Roman Catholics.

We return now to the Negotiations at the Court of the Elector Palatine, where the four Ministers of the Protestant Powers (*viz.* of their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties, of the States-General, and of the Landgrave of *Hesse*) who interested themselves in this Affair, having deliver'd in Writing to two Commissaries, whom the Elector had appointed to treat with them, the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects, the said Commissaries deliver'd them by Word of Mouth the Elector's Answer as follows.

THAT

THAT his Electoral Highness did allow his Reform'd Subjects to enjoy his Clemency and Protection, and is not willing to disturb them any way in their Liberty of Conscience; but that the 80th Question and Answer of the *Heidelberg* Catechism could not be look'd upon as a Symbol or Principle of Religion, considering that it was added to that Catechism in 1689, and that the Rejection of that Question was founded upon the Constitutions of the Empire: That the taking of the Church of the *Holy Ghost* from the Reform'd, was of absolute Necessity; but that his Electoral Highness was building a new Church for them which was rather more advantageous to them: That in those two Points he had done nothing contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, nor to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, which his Electoral Highness would religiously observe; that he would justify himself before the Emperor and Empire, who are the only Judges; and that, in fine, his Electoral Highness would order the other Grievances of his Reform'd Subjects to be inquir'd into, and redress'd in such a Manner, that they should have no longer any just Cause of Complaint. His Commissaries added, That they should have Recredentials, believing that those Ministers would be satisfy'd with this Answer, to which they reply'd, *That they must have it in Writing, and that they would stay for new Orders from their Principals.* They met the same Day at the House of the *M. de Spina*, the *Dutch* Resident, and resolv'd, That each of them should give a Representation in Writing to the Elector. *Mr. Haldane*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy, presented his on the 22d of *November*; *M. Hecht*, the King of *Prussia's* Resident, and *M. Dornberg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse's* Minister deliver'd theirs the 24th, and *M. Spina*, the *Dutch* Minister, deliver'd his on the 25th. *Mr. Haldane's* is as follows.

THE underwritten Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, having consider'd the Answer of the Commissaries, can scarce believe that his Representations, reiterated in the Name of his Master, have been reported with due Weight to his Electoral Highness, or that this Answer can be the Effect of so long Deliberation. The said Minister being instructed in the King's sentiments, is to endeavour the preventing of any Thing that may lessen the entire Friendship

which his Majesty earnestly desires to maintain and cultivate with his Electoral Highness; and therefore, before he reports the Resolution communicated to him, he instantly requests his Electoral Highness well to consider the troublesome Consequences of refusing the just Desires of the King his Master.

The Jealousies which the Infractions of Treaties complain'd of have given to the Protestant Powers, shew plain enough the Necessity of his Majesty's Interposition, and he promises himself a happy Effect of it from the Probity, Prudence, and Friendship of his Electoral Highness. The King is exactly inform'd of the State of that Affair, and the more he considers it, the more important he finds it. He wou'd be wanting to his own Dignity, and the Regard due to his Electoral Highness, if he demanded such an imaginary Satisfaction in so solemn a Manner; but as his Majesty knows his Demand to be just and well founded, he assures himself that he shall obtain it, and cannot be perswaded that the Commissaries have truly explain'd his Electoral Highness's Sentiments, when they treat on such a weighty Affair in so trifling a Manner.

He agreed with the Commissaries, that the Emperor and Empire are the only Judges of the Laws which they have made; but when foreign Powers are concern'd in a Treaty, they claim also a Right of Interpreting it. The Sentiments of all the Guarantees of the Treaty of *Westphalia* upon the Affair in Question are well enough known. The Elector *Philip William* own'd it in the same Sense as those Powers understand it, and tho' the Convention of *Hall* be now look'd upon as Null, yet the Palatine Court would hold it as Valid, if *Madam d' Orleans* shou'd renew her Pretensions against the Family. In short, the King of *Great Britain* can look upon the Prohibition of the *Heidelberg* Catechism, the Seizing of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, and several other Things which have pass'd of late Years in the Palatinate, no otherwise than as manifest Infractions of the Treaties which he is oblig'd to maintain in their true Sense; and it is hoped that his Electoral Highness, after due Attention to the serious Remonstrances which the said Minister has had the Honour to make to him on this Head, will forthwith take Order about them.

Therefore,

Therefore, the underwritten Minister, trusting entirely to his Electoral Highness's Promises to redress the Grievances that have been represented to him, requests him to consider that Time runs on, and that he cannot answer for suffering himself to be any longer amus'd; and whereas the Restoration of the *Heidelberg* Catechism and of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, are the principal Subjects of his Commission, and that he has receiv'd repeated Orders to insist upon it, he hopes that Orders will accordingly be given to restore them.

His Electoral Highness will hereby give a signal Proof of his Justice and Moderation, which will calm the Minds of the Protestant Princes, and effectually prevent the unavoidable Mischiefs of a longer Delay, which the King of *Great Britain* can look upon no otherwise than a Refusal of his just Demands.

Heidelberg, Nov. 22, 1719.

HALDANE.

The Memorial of the Sieur *Spina*, Minister of the States-General, is as follows.

THE underwritten Minister of the States-General of the *United Netherland*, does, in the first Place, return Thanks to your Electoral Highness for that mutual Confidence which your Electoral Highness did first, by Word of Mouth, and afterwards by Way of Memorial in Writing, assure by the Baron of *Hillerheim* President of the Council, and the Privy-Councillor *Bekker*, to the great Satisfaction of their High Mightinesses, and for the Assurance your Electoral Highness has given, that you have not the least Intention to give your Reform'd Subjects any Disturbance. Tho' the Grievances, which are known to the whole World, have been sufficiently represented by the other Ministers of the High Powers, so that it wou'd be needless to enlarge upon them farther on our Part; yet your Electoral Highness will not take it ill, if I touch briefly upon what my High Lords and Masters represented in their Letter to your Electoral Highness, dated the 19th of *August*, as also on what has been farther remonstrated to them concerning religious Affairs in your Country.

In the first Place, 'tis known to all the World, that the *Heidelberg* Catechism has been receiv'd as a Rule

Rule of Faith, by all who profess the true Reform'd Religion, has long been taught in the Churches and Schools of your Electoral Highness's Dominions and other Countries, and has been defended in the Diets of the Empire above 150 Years, and never prohibited by any Imperial Constitutions.

Besides, the Reform'd Divines, not only from other Kingdoms and Countries, but also from the *Roman* Empire, and particularly your Electoral Highness, resorted to the National Synod which was held at *Dort*, and assisted in it as Members of the said Synod; and then it was that this Catechism was own'd to be a Symbolical Book, and the Professors of that Doctrine have been tolerated in the *Roman* Empire ever since the Beginning of the Reformation, *tantum Consortes Augustanae Confessionis*; and the Reform'd Religion, as it was taught in that Book, was afterwards confirm'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

For this Reason it cannot be a satisfactory Answer to their High Mightinesses, when the Suppression of the Catechism, and other religious Grievances are continued, besides other fresh Grievances, upon a Pre-
tence that the Contents of that Book are erroneous, scandalous, and intolerable, and that the Exposition ought not to be taken *pro Libro Symbolico, seu Dogmatico Religionis*; for as to the latter, tho' even the said Exposition was made long before the Year 1684, and was us'd long before the Imperial Decrees, yet the chief in Question is the Context of the Catechism, which for the Reasons aforesaid cannot be alter'd: Nor is it any Thing to the Purpose that the *Roman* Catholic Clergy are offended, as if any Thing was imputed to them which is not a Point of their Doctrine; for as that which they impute to us upon this Account is often practis'd by themselves, so these Things are but Theological Questions, which have been thoroughly discuss'd; and the Reform'd Divines have abundantly explain'd and defended their Catechism on that Head, so that there's no Cause to dispute about it now; but the Question amounts only to this, Whether or no the Suppression of the Catechism be not directly contrary to the Treaties of Peace and Constitutions of the Empire, inasmuch as your Electoral Highness's Reform'd Protestant Subjects are restrain'd from using their Symbolical Book, and, in particular, from their Doctrine, which they hold in common with the Protestant or Evangelical

Evangelical Churches, whereby they are separated from the Roman Catholick Church; and now Endeavours are us'd to separate the Lutherans from the Reform'd, notwithstanding it is provided in the *Pax Religionis*, that no Religion shall pretend to reform the Doctrine and Customs of the Churches of others; and that even in 1552, it was decree'd at *Passaw*, by the then Emperor, the Electors, Dukes, and States of the *Rhine*, *Quod propter Religionem, nulla cuquam exhiberi debeat molestia*.

As to the Church of the Holy Ghost, the Question is not so much, whether, or how necessary the same is to the Roman Catholick Clergy, who without that Church have seven others in the City and Suburbs, besides the Aulic Chapel in the Castle; and only one Half of the said Church was allow'd to the Reform'd; which Part being now taken for them, they possess not one Church in the Town: But the main Question is, Whether the said Church does not belong to the Reform'd according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*; and whether they can be dispossest'd of the same, without infringing on the said Treaty, and the Constitutions of the Empire?

The underwritten Minister returns humble and obedient Thanks to your Electoral Highness for your Promise to remedy the religious Grievances in such a Manner, that your said Reform'd Subjects shall have no farther Cause of Complaint; and I doubt not that your Electoral Highness will act according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, which was purchas'd at the Expence of so much Blood, of which my High Principals are not only Consorts, but in some Measures Guarantees; and that your Reform'd Subjects will be secur'd, as well in their Liberty of Conscience and Exercise of their Faith, as in the Possession of their Churches and Spiritualties. For this End, my High Principals have given me, the underwritten Minister, a Commission to make such Representations, jointly with others, to your Electoral Highness, as may be effectual for removing these and the like Grievances, and for putting the said Reform'd in a State of Security, that the whole World may be thereby satisfy'd that your Electoral Highness never design'd to set up an Arbitrary Power over Churches and Schools, and to subject your good Reform'd Subjects to the Dominion of the Roman Catholick Clergy.

The underwritten Minister of their High Mightinesses the States-General, has the humble Confidence that your Electoral Highness will, by a speedy and satisfactory Resolution, put my High Principals out of all manner of Fear of farther Differences, of which your Electoral Highness has already given great Promises, whereby your faithful Reform'd Subjects will be comforted, their Friends abroad will be made easy, all the Dangers which might be apprehended from thence will be avoided, and your Electoral Highness will preserve your Credit.

Sign'd,

Heidelberg, Nov. 25, 1712.

P. de Spina,

On the 24th of *November* an Accident happen'd at *Heidelberg*, which we may not omit to mention. The Coach of *M. Spina* standing before the Gate of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel's* Minister, as a Priest was carrying by the Host to a sick Person, they threaten'd his Coachman with Blows, and forc'd him to alight and kneel; upon which *M. Spina* complain'd immediately to the Elector, and sent an Account of the Affair to the States-General. On the 25th he also presented a Memorial to the Baron de *Hillelheim*, as follows:

To the Baron de *Hillelheim*, President of the Regency of the Elector Palatine.

S I R,

ALL the Ministers of his Electoral Highness having assur'd me, that the Guards which use to accompany the *Venerable*, (the Sacrament) have no other Orders, than to prevent Disorders and Insults, but not to commit Violence against People whose Religion does not permit them to kneel, a Thing directly contrary to the Treaties and Liberty of Conscience, I cannot doubt but the Injury offer'd to my Coachman was done designedly by disaffected Persons, to create a Misunderstanding between their High Mightinesses and his Electoral Highness. My Duty towards both obliges me to do my Endeavours to disappoint the Expectations of those Persons, and I am confident your Excellency will on your Part readily contribute to it. And whereas the Authors of this Disorder have deserv'd to be chastised, your Excellency will be so generous and good, as to cause exact Inquiry to be made after them, in order that by making them an Example, such Accidents may be prevented for the future.

At

At the same Time I must acquaint your Excellency, that just now I have receiv'd repeated and precise Orders from the said their High Mightinesses, my Masters, to leave no Means untry'd, in Concert with the Ministers of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, and the other Protestant Princes, to obtain a just Satisfaction for the Reform'd. The said Ministers having by Word of Mouth, and in Writing, explain'd more at large the Sentiments of their Masters on this Subject, I take the Freedom to refer to their earnest Representations, and I desire your Excellency to acquaint his Electoral Highness, that their High Mightinesses find themselves oblig'd by their Engagements to join in this whole Affair with the other Protestant Powers, in the same Measures, for keeping up the publick Treaties according to their true Meaning.

I am perswaded I cannot give a more essential Proof of my ardent Zeal for the Service of his Electoral Highness, than by forthwith representing to him the Intentions of the said my High and Mighty Lords and Masters, being in Hopes, that a speedy and favourable Resolution will prevent all the bad Consequences of a longer Delay or Refusal, and furnish their High Mightinesses with an Opportunity of shewing how sensible they are of the Regard his Electoral Highness shall have for their friendly Instances. As for what remains, I desire your Excellency to be perswaded that I am, &c,

November 30, 1719.

The Baron Spina.

Some Days before this Mr. *Hildane* likewise presented the following Memorial to the Baron *de Sickingen*, Great Chamberlain to the Elector Palatine.

THE King of *Great Britain* never having ascrib'd to his Electoral Highness the Hardships and Violences which the Reform'd of this Country suffer, it will be Matter of great Satisfaction to me, to be able to confirm his Majesty in Sentiments To just and advantageous for the Elector. It is impossible to imagine, that at a Time when his Electoral Highness promises a just Satisfaction to his Subjects, he should lend his Authority to Orders for augmenting their Grievances. This would be both breaking his Word, and setting aside the Regard due to the Princes whose Ministers solicit the Performance of his Promise.

Yet the following Orders, of which Copies are hereby join'd, were given since the 20th of *October*. That very same Day the Orders about the Alms of the Reform'd were confirm'd, and the Distribution of them is thereby entirely put into the Hands of the Roman Catholicks: The Incongruity of these Orders strikes at first Sight, and it appears by the Use that is made of them, that no Reform'd can have any Manner of Benefit from a Liberality merely proceeding from the Charity of their own Society.

On the 24th of *October*, military Execution was used against the Shoe-makers who refus'd to contribute to the Masses of *St. Crispin*, to which it is absurd to oblige Protestants, and the same was never practis'd in this Country.

On the 10th of *November*, the Orders relating to the Catechism were renew'd, and a Fine was laid on such as should not conform to it. It seems this Rigour is somewhat ill-timed.

On the 11th of *November*, the Schoolmaster at *Geyberg* was turn'd out of his House, and depriv'd of his Revenues, upon a Pretence that will equally serve for taking from the Reform'd all their Churches and Possessions. There are few that have not been built by the Roman Catholicks, and the Consequence of that Way of reasoning is plain by the Use the President has made of it, to justify what happen'd with relation to the Church of the *Holy Ghost*. The Reform'd Pastor's House at *Reylingen* would fit the Roman Catholick Schoolmaster there, and so this was a sufficient Reason for putting him in Possession of it.

All the Reform'd, without Distinction, were lately forbid working on the Holidays of the Roman Catholicks, and that under severe Penalties; the latter go on with exercising Cruelties on Account of adoring the Host, which is inconsistent with the Liberty of Conscience granted to the Protestants by the Constitutions of the Empire, and the Treaties of Peace.

All this happens while I am here; and it is easy to imagine what will be the Effect of the Report which I am oblig'd to make of it.

This is a Proceeding directly contrary to the generous Assurances of his Electoral Highness, and cannot be look'd upon otherwise than as the highest

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Contempt of the friendly Instances of the King of Great Britain.

Heidelberg, November 21, 1719.

Sign'd,

James Haldane.



ITALY.

Sicily.

ON the 18th of *October* the Citadel of *Messina* surrender'd to the Imperialists on the following Conditions.

Capitulation propos'd to the Imperialists, for surrendering the Citadel of Messina, with the Castle of St. Salvator.

I. IT is demanded, that the Garrison may freely march out with all Honours, their Arms, Colours flying, and Drums beating, preceded by two Brass Cannon of eight Pound Ball, with their Carriages, and all that shall be necessary for their Passage to the *Spanish* Camp. The Garrison shall be allow'd to take with them all their Equipages and Horses; to which the Enemy shall furnish them with necessary Shipping and Carriage, both to be paid for at the Price usual in Time of Peace; and every Soldier shall be allow'd to take with him Biscuit and other Provisions for four Days. *The Enemy shall be permitted to march out with all the Honours demanded, but without Cannon; and to take with them the Equipages belonging to the Garrison only; they shall also be allow'd Ships for transporting them to their Army at the Price propos'd.*

II. It is likewise demanded, that all the Wounded and Sick, as well Officers as Soldiers, be allow'd, till their entire Recovery, to remain in the Hospital, with all their Bedding, Linnen, and all that belongs to the Infirmary; the necessary Physicians, Surgeons, Overseers, and Directors, shall be allow'd to stay with them, as likewise one Captain, one Lieutenant, and two Serjeants, for each Batallion, to assist them, and after their Recovery to accompany them to their Regiments; to which End the Enemy shall furnish them with Shipping and Carriage at the abovesaid Price. *Granted, on Condition that they pay for the Bedding and Utensils; and whatever they have taken from the Town.*

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for their Hospitals, shall be paid for, and that all be done at their own Expence.

III. It is farther demanded, that the Enemy permit all necessary Couriers to be dispatch'd, and also some Officers in Case of Need, to the Marquis *de Lede*, to desire of him Supplies of Money. The Enemy shall for this Purpose give what Passports may be wanted. *Granted, as soon as Possession shall be taken of the Gates and Posts.*

IV. The Enemy shall not stop any Effects, nor Persons for Debts; because, as to those due from the King, the Marquis *de Lede* shall be written to, to give Orders in what Manner they shall be paid; and as to those of private Persons, every one shall endeavour to pay them as well as he can, or leave promissory Notes to satisfy them out of the first Payment they shall receive from the King. *They shall leave Hostages liable to pay the Value, or such other Securities as shall be accepted, till the full Payment of the Debts which the Town or other private Persons can lawfully demand.*

V. The Enemy shall neither directly nor indirectly entice away our Men, nor the Sick and Wounded left behind. *Granted, those excepted who have a Mind voluntarily to come over to our Side, with this express Condition, that our Deserters, and those who were taken Prisoners and afterwards listed in their Troops, be faithfully and without Exception deliver'd up.*

VI. That it be permitted to all Sicilian Officers, Soldiers and Servants, who shall have a Mind to follow the Troops, to do it without Hindrance; and to others who shall quit them no Harm shall be done. *Granted, with Relation only to Servants who are willing to follow their Masters.*

VII. As long as the Spaniards shall remain in the Citadel, no Person, either Officer or Soldier of the Enemy, the Generals however excepted, shall be permitted to enter the Citadel, that all Disorders may be prevented, nor shall any Sicilian be allow'd Entrance. *Granted.*

VIII. On the other Hand, no Spanish Officers or Soldiers shall be permitted to go out of the Gate into the City, without Leave in Writing from the Governor, which upon Demand shall not be refus'd them, in order to pass and repass for their private Affairs, which is to extend also to Servants. *Granted, on Con-*

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dition that the Persons who shall have Leave, be nam'd, to whom Passports shall be given; Servants excluded.

IX. The Corn which is in the Citadel shall not be seiz'd, but be permitted to be sold for the Benefit of the Troops. *Rejected, the Corn shall be faithfully deliver'd to our Commissaries.*

X. For settling the private Concerns of the Regiments at Messina, the Enemy shall allow every Corps to leave an Officer behind for eight Days after the Troops shall have march'd out, to whom Passports and Carriages shall be given, on their paying for them, for returning to their Regiments. *For settling private Affairs, one Officer of each Regiment may be left, their Names being given in, but only for four Days; and when their Affairs are ended, they shall be sent by Sea at their own Expence, with Passports.*

And for the above Conditions is offer'd what follows.

I. The Land-Gate of the Citadel opening into the Plain of Don-Blasco, shall forthwith be deliver'd up to the Enemy, together with all the Out-Works of the said Gate. *Immediately after the Signing of this present Capitulation, the Enemy shall deliver up the Gate of Don-Blasco, and all the Out works of that Gate, as also the two Counterguards and their Traverses on the Sea-side to their Left: It is also to be understood, that the inmost Gate of the Citadel shall be compris'd in this Article; where the Enemy shall be allow'd to make a Barrier for separating their Guards and ours which shall be there.*

II. After the Conclusion of the Capitulation, all the Magazines both of Ammunition and Provisions, with all that is in them, shall be discover'd and deliver'd, as also all the Cannon and Mortars; to which End, the Enemy shall be allow'd to send Commissaries to take an Inventory of the Artillery and Stores jointly with ours; who shall faithfully, and without the least Fraud, give up all.

As soon as the Enemy have deliver'd up the Gate, Commissaries for Artillery and Provisions shall be sent in, to whom they shall faithfully deliver all the Magazines of warlike Stores and Provisions, and also discover the Mines, Fougades, Cannon, and Mortars, which they have thrown into the Ditches, the Sea, or bury'd in the Ground.

III. Besides this, and after the Performance of the above-mention'd Conditions, the Castle of St. Salvatore shall

shall be likewise yielded up, with all its Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions, and with all the Cannon: However, the Gate of the said Castle shall not be deliver'd up, 'till the entire Evacuation both of the Citadel and Castle, for avoiding all Confusion. *When Possession is taking of the Gate of the Citadel, a Gate of St. Salvator shall be deliver'd up, and Care shall be taken that no Confusion may happen; and as to the Magazines of warlike Stores, Provisions, Artillery, and Mines, the same shall be observ'd at the Citadel.*

IV. At the same Time, the Ships, the Bomb-Ketch, and the Patache, as also the Galley, which were not sunk, shall be deliver'd to the Enemy. *Agreed; but at the same Time the Enemy shall give an exact Specification of all that was on Board the Ships that were sunk, as likewise what is on Board those which they deliver up. On the 19th, at three in the Afternoon, the Gates shall be deliver'd up pursuant to the above Article, and on the 20th the general Evacuation shall be made, and the Troops shall embark to join their Army.*

Done at Messina, the 18th of October, 1719.

This Capitulation being sign'd, the Imperialists had Possession given them of the Citadel the same Day, of Fort St. Salvator on the 19th, and on the 20th the Garrison, consisting of 900 Men, march'd out and embark'd; and thus ended this Campaign in Sicily.



H O L L A N D.

THE Swedish Resident at the Hague, having by Order from his Court made a formal Demand to the States-General for Leave to borrow a Million of Crowns at 6 per Cent. offering as a Security the Revenues of the Isle of Gothland, Prince Kurakin, the Czar's Ambassador, presented the following Memorial to the States, to hinder the said Loan.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Czarist Majesty, being inform'd of the Solicitations which the Crown of Sweden causes to be made to your High Mightinesses, for the Guaranty of a Million of Crowns to be borrow'd of private Persons of this State, upon the Mortgage

Mortgage of the Revenues of the Isle of *Gothland*, and that by Order of your High Mightinesses, Draughts of the Deed of Mortgage, and of the Guaranty, requisite for the negotiating such a Loan, are actually preparing, he cannot but represent to you, that the Allowance of this Loan in the Dominions of the Republick, and your High Mightinesses Guaranty given to *Sweden* at this Juncture, would not be compatible with a strict Friendship between his Czarish Majesty and your High Mightinesses, nor with an exact Neutrality.

It is evident the *Swedes* are reduc'd to an Impossibility of prolonging the War, if foreign Powers do not furnish Means: They come to procure those Means in the Dominions of this State: To let them obtain them easily, is to contribute to all the Evils which the Continuance of the War may occasion. Your High Mightinesses cannot yet have forgotten the immense Losses which your Subjects have already suffer'd by this War; would you authorize them to contribute out of their Fortunes to the Hazard of fresh Losses, by assisting *Sweden* to lengthen the War? You may likewise easily satisfy your selves, how bad a Security to their Subjects the Mortgage of such an Isle as *Gothland* is, which is yearly expos'd to Descents from his Czarish Majesty's Troops.

Wherefore the underwritten Minister hopes, that your High Mightinesses will duly weigh the Consequences of the Guaranty, and the Circumstances in which *Sweden* asks it: And as it cannot be made consistent with the Views and great Desire which they have always had for the re-establishing Peace and Tranquility in the North, you are desir'd not to let your selves be prevail'd upon to grant it, nor any Thing that may alter the Confidence which his Czarish Majesty has in your High Mightinesses. Done at the Hague the 6th of October, 1719.

Boris, Prince *Aburakin*.

The Minister of the Duke of *Holstein* has presented the following Memorial to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Manner in which his *Danish* Majesty has, since the Year 1713, seiz'd the Dutchies and Dominions of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Sleswick-Holstein*, is an Affair so well known to all the World, that the underwritten

underwritten his Envoy Extraordinary finds it unnecessary to inform your High Mightinesses of it at large; he only desires that the Circumstances of the Time when they were seiz'd be observ'd with Attention, and he does not in the least doubt but your High-Mightinesses will, according to your usual Equity, find it the more unjust, as it happen'd to a Prince in his Minority, without his acting, or being one of the contending Parties.

From these Reasons, supported by so evident Equity, it must be judg'd, that it is still more contrary to Justice, that his *Danish* Majesty has detain'd till now the Hereditary Dominions of his Royal Highness, without shewing the least Disposition for restoring them, though the contriv'd Pretence made Use of hitherto, that his Royal Highness liv'd in the Dominions of an Enemy, ceases entirely since his Arrival in the Empire and on the Frontiers of his Dominions.

These Proceedings, which cannot but end in the Ruin of the most serene House of *Holstein*, and the entire Desolation of the Country, can no more be excused with what happen'd in 1713, relating to the Reception of the *Swedish* Forces in *Tonningen*; for without entering upon particular Reasons already amply set forth on another Occasion, proving that the King of *Denmark* had given Occasion to it, by rejecting a just Satisfaction; the underwritten Minister by express Order declares, that all that was done with regard to the said Affair, was done absolutely without the Knowledge of his Royal Highness his Master, without his previous Consent, and upon a supposititious Order.

Consequently, as his Royal Highness neither did nor could (being under Age) make any Step which might deprive him of the Guaranties made in his Favour, or give Occasion for retarding their Effect, he firmly hopes your High Mightinesses, and all the reasonable World besides, will judge the Proceedings of the Court of *Denmark* to be directly contrary to the Peace of *Tragendal*, of which your High Mightinesses and several other Powers are Guarantees.

Therefore his Royal Highness, entirely confiding in your High Mightinesses Justice and Equity, has order'd the underwritten his Envoy Extraordinary instantly to require of your Highnesses to be pleas'd, in Conformity to the Guaranty and the Conventions made between your High Mightinesses and the most
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serene House of Sleswick-Holstein; to employ the most effectual Means for procuring to him not only the entire Restitution of his Dutchies, with all belonging to them, to prevent their total Ruin; but also a Satisfaction and Indemnity proportionable to the Desolation and Damage, to the End that he may fully enjoy the Effect of the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Travendal*, and of the Treaties of *Alcona*, and those between the Northern Crowns, which were therein confirm'd.

Hague, Nov. 2, 1719.

L. V. Flobr.

The abovemention'd Embassador, Prince *Kurakin*, likewise presented the following Memorial to the States-General.

HAD not the World been thoroughly inform'd of all the Steps taken by his Czarish Majesty on several and different Occasions, for re-establishing Tranquillity in the *North*, common Report only must have convinc'd them, that without improving to such Advantage as he might have expected, the most glorious Success with which God Almighty blessed his Arms, he did but keep up the War, in order to make his Enemy consent to a sure, lasting, and general Peace.

If the Crown of *Sweden* would have come into the same Dispositions, if she could have been perswaded into a Sense of the Calamities of Nations attending a long War, the *North* had long ago enjoy'd a happy Tranquillity, foreign Nations had partaken of the precious Fruits of it, their Commerce had been fully re-establish'd, particularly the Trade of the Subjects of their High Mightinesses, would have reap'd from it the most considerable Advantages, inasmuch as the Equity, Prudence, and Moderation which their High Mightinesses observe in their Conduct and Government with Regard to all Powers, not only raise the high Opinion his Czarish Majesty has all along entertain'd of their Wisdom, but also augment his Inclinations to favour this State.

His Czarish Majesty shall never be wanting on his Side to give them Proofs of it on all Occasions; and their Interest being concern'd in the common Good of a general Peace in the *North*, it shall not be his Czarish Majesty's Fault, if that great Blessing, which is the Object of the Wishes of so many Nations, is not forthwith enjoy'd.

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But new and unexpected Incidents seem to retard the Hopes People had Reason to conceive about it: The Separation of some of his Czarish Majesty's Allies from the great Alliance; the separate Peace they have made with *Sweden*; his *Britannick* Majesty's new Alliance with that Crown; and, lastly, the Conjunction of that Prince's naval Force with that of his Czarish Majesty's Enemy, are of the Number of those Incidents.

The thorough Knowledge his Czarish Majesty has of the consummate Prudence and Penetration of their High Mightinesses, leaves him no Room to doubt but they comprehend the Consequences of those unforeseen Incidents, and that there is any Occasion to come to Particulars.

They easily judge, that far from producing a general Peace in the *North*, they may kindle again the Flames of a War, which are like to spread farther than ever.

The calamitous Consequences which will ensue, too nearly concern the publick Welfare, than not to excite the Attention of their High Mightinesses. They take too great a Part and Care in the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, than that it should not be expected from them, to think of convenient Means for preventing those Misfortunes, considering the many Reasons by which they are engag'd. Their inviolable Faith, a moderate and pacifick Conduct, holding out against all Temptations in very nice Conjunctions, and their Stedfastness, have made them deserve an universal Esteem, as Admiration, Friendship, and Confidence, which induce the greatest Monarchs of Christendom to trust them with their Interests, make them be look'd upon as the surest Depositories of Justice and Equity; and, lastly, forebode to them, in the present Conjunction, a happy Success of their Cares.

His Czarish Majesty's particular Affection for their High Mightinesses, and the Remembrance of a Friendship which at all Times has been so dear to him, inspire him with those Sentiments, full of Confidence, which move his Majesty to cause these Representations to be made to them, waiting only for favourable Opportunities to make them sensible of the Effects which they may promise to themselves from the full Extent of his Benevolence towards this Republick.

Hague, the 4th of November, 1719.

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The *Spanish* Embassador likewise presented the following Memorial to the States.

A Memorial presented to the States-General by the Marquis Beretti Landi, the 14th of November, 1719.

ALthough I ought always to presume, from the infinite Wisdom of this High and Mighty Republick, that she is not like to adhere to the violent Solicitations of the Enemies Ministers, on the Subject of the pretended Quadruple Alliance, and especially when their Resource is visibly fallen, since the King, my Master, has caus'd you to be inform'd, Gentlemen, by his Eminency the Cardinal *Alberoni*, who has acquainted the Baron *de Colster*, your Embassador, that for getting out of this unnatural War with Honour, his Majesty might advance so far as to give the *Carte Blanche* to this Republick; I have nevertheless believ'd it my Duty not to remain in Silence, while the others speak so loud, and push so strongly their Impatience, without any Necessity, of which it is easy, however, to know the Mystery.

You have reflected without Doubt, Gentlemen, on the pressing Motions which his Catholick Majesty has made for explaining himself on the Matters which might be convenient for all the Parties to make an universal Accommodation, and by which may be establish'd that Certainty (which is the Article that imports most, and is the most essential) that the Peace which should be made, should be sincere, cordial, and lasting; and on the sinister Interpretation which the other Powers have given of so fair a Beginning, of which, if they had pleas'd, they might, at least, have made Trial. Neither the sending of the Marquis *Scotti* to *Paris*, nor all the other Advances made on the Part of *Spain*, have been able to induce a Belief that the King, my Master, spoke in good Earnest, or to facilitate the Overtures of entering into an honourable Negotiation. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, is the supreme Law of a monstrous Project; monstrous not only as to the Interest of State of his Majesty, but of all Sovereigns, and altogether indecent as to the Honour of so great a King as is the King of *Spain*. All Sorts of Means have been made Use of, and the most threatening have been judg'd the wisest, to force the States-General to accede to the Alliance in Question, making you hope

without Reason, that the Signing once over, you might afterwards negotiate at *Madrid* for Peace.

Do me the Honour, Gentlemen, to observe, if you please, that in our Case only, *France* and *England* think, that one may be very well Mediator and Party together; but that in [the *North*, and at the very same Time, a different Language is spoken; the Ministers of *France*, proposing the Mediation to the Czar for accommodating him with *Sweden*, have alledg'd the best Reason, that *France* might be the Mediatrix, because she has not any Part in the War of the *North*. To be then Mediator in the *North*, it is necessary not to be an Ally of any of the Parties; but to negotiate the Peace of *Spain*, it is necessary the Republick should be ally'd with the Enemies of *Spain*. The Reflection leaps up into your Eyes: If one of these two Reasons is good, the other does not subsist: Either one may be ally'd to one Party, and yet be Mediator, every where, or no where: So the Allies find what is convenient for them to be just, and nothing else. We felt but too much the first and memorable Example which they gave us of their Despotism, when feigning to secure the Peace of *Utrecht*, and adjudging, as unappealable Arbiters, the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Court of *Vienna*, (which was the sole Cause of this bloody and unfortunate War) they proclaim'd loudly afterwards at the four Corners of *Europe*, that War was making against the King of *Spain*, for maintaining the Peace of *Utrecht*.

I come hither, Gentlemen, most humbly to repeat, that the King, my Master, would have Peace, and desires it ardently, and is ready to hear all that the States-General can propose to him, in Consequence of the good Offices which they may likewise pass with the ally'd Powers, keeping themselves in a perfect Neutrality; and I come likewise to repeat to you, more than ever, that you will find in his Majesty all possible Docility and Easiness; but I must add to you at the same Time, that having perus'd my Dispatches, I cannot promise you, that the Enemies of *Spain* will not interrupt, instead of preserving, the free Commerce in *Spain* which you enjoy, if you accede to an Alliance, which his Majesty has every where declar'd, and caus'd to be solemnly expos'd to you by me, was fram'd without Regard to Justice and to his Honour.

Yes,

Yes, Gentlemen, whatever Alteration may happen on this Subject, I beseech you before-hand to impute it to those who shall draw you in, and not to his Majesty, who favours you. The other Powers may indeed assure you, that for a certain Space of Time, and under certain Conditions, they will not molest on the Sea your Ships going to *Spain*; but as his Majesty's Embassador I cannot answer, that, Things taking a wrong Turn, it will be in my Power to continue the Passports to your Merchants who go to traffick there; because I must wait for new Orders, and know whether the Ports of *Spain* will be open to them as hitherto. What a Grief to me! but what an unlook'd for Misfortune would it also be, and which however I cannot believe can be either true or possible, should you enter into an Alliance against *Spain*, while the King makes you such generous Offers, and while you draw from *Spain* so many Favours and Benefits!

Seek, Gentlemen, seek rather, I conjure you with all the Veneration I still bear towards you, more easy Means for Peace, and resume your Prudence, your Firmness, and your Justice, for dispelling the Prejudices which the Allies have, or pretend to have, conceiv'd against his Majesty. It is but too true, that this Alliance goes farther: It is but too true, that those Princes have concluded it among themselves, to force all the rest of the Earth to obey them: But the Time will come, I hope it will, because what is violent cannot last, neither in Physicks nor in Morals, that the one will be jealous of the other, and that the true Interest will get the better of Passion, of transient Maxims, of Suspensions without Ground, and of certain Prejudices, which have been taken up, one knows not how, and by an incomprehensible Fatality.

The States-General know already, in the Space of three Years that I have had the Honour to reside with them, whether my respectful Intentions are not wholly to serve them, and whether I did not always seriously believe I was serving them well, when I was endeavouring to turn them aside from the Snares which had long been spread for them, to make them lose, in some Manner, the Advantages which they reap from a good Correspondence with his Majesty. That great Monarch loves you and esteems you, and resolving to rely upon you in so nice a Juncture, signifies

nifies that he will love and esteem you perpetually, and that he hopes for true Gratitude in Return.

Done at the Hague, November 13, 1716.

The Marquis *Beretti Landi*.

On the 27th of the same Month the *Spanish* Ambassador communicated, in a Conference with the Deputies of the States, the following Letters from Cardinal *Alberoni*, which he caus'd few Days after to be publish'd in Print.

YOUR Excellency will have learn'd by my former, upon the Subject which you wrote to me upon, that it had been reported in *Holland*, that at *Cadiz* and other Ports of *Spain*, the Duties and Imposts on some Merchandizes in which the Countries of the States-General deal, had been augmented; that such Report was not only chimerical, but more than that, was very false and malicious. In Consequence of which I will tell your Excellency, that the List which you transmitted to me, in which you tell me the Grievances were particularly specify'd, is entirely useless, because, besides that the Assertion of the raising of the said Duties has no Foundation, I can moreover assure you, that not only it has not been done, but that it has not been so much as thought of. Therefore both we and the Republick ought to look upon those false Suppositions as the Influences of our Enemies, great Machinators at inventing, who by Artifices and Cabals without Number, not being able to do it by Truth, are endeavouring to dispose Peoples Minds to the Execution of their perverse Ends, and to alter the good Harmony which preserves itself between his Majesty and the Republick; of whose Friendship the King makes all the Account, and has for it all the Esteem possible; his Majesty extremely desiring, that Time will present us with Opportunities for shewing forth his Royal Gratitude towards the Republick, and rather for Increasing the Conveniences and Advantages of its trading Subjects. All which your Excellency will understand more at large from another of my Letters of this same Date. *From St. Lawrence of the Escorial, November 6, 1719.*

The Cardinal *Alberoni*.

THE Proofs which the King, my Master, receives of the Friendship of the Illustrious Republick, and the Experience he has made of it, seeing the
resists

relists hitherto the ambitious Instances and extravagant Pretensions of the Allies, who are equally Enemies to his Crown, and to the publick Tranquillity, are the Inducements why the King, my Master, through me, orders your Excellency to testify to those Lords, in his Royal Name, the high Esteem which so noble a Proceeding requires; his Majesty promising, that on all Occasions, he will, in his Turn, give the Republick all Proof of his constant Love and Gratitude. By such a Conduct the Republick hath drawn to itself the Applause of all Nations, and even of those which would draw them over to their Ends, in order afterwards to precipitate them. Their Conduct, I say, will make those Lords respected and distinguished more than ever. It will be seen that they have at Heart, above all Things, their Sovereignty; maintaining Maxims of Honour and Independency, to make them admir'd by the World, as were the Personages so strong in Virtue which the *Roman Commonwealth* had; without which, and when other Nations would domineer, and are submitted to, what had Consequences thence ensue! Such are not to be fear'd from the mature Reflections which it is plain the Government of *Holland* make, and the particular Directions of the Lords of whom it is compos'd. His Majesty therefore commands your Excellency to assure them of his most tender Friendship and generous Intentions to procure them at all Times, with all possible Efforts, the greatest and most considerable Advantages that shall depend on his Majesty. *At St. Lawrence of the Escorial, November 6, 1719.*

The Cardinal Alberoni.

G R E A T B R I T A I N.

The Lord Vicount Cobham's Expedition to Spain.

ON the 21st of September Vice-Admiral *Migbels*, with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and the Transports having on Board the Forces commanded by the Lord Vicount *Cobham*, consisting of about 6000 Men, sail'd from *St. Helen's*; and the first Account we had of them is contain'd in the following Express which was publish'd by Authority.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Octob. 22, 1719.

Last Night arriv'd Major Levisscher, Aide de Camp to the Lord Vicount Cobham, from Vigo, with the following Account.

HIS Excellency the Lord Vicount Cobham, with the Men of War commanded by Vice-Admiral Mighells, and the Transports having the Forces on Board, arriving on the Coast of *Galicia*, kept cruising three Days in the Station appointed for Captain *Johnson* to join them; but having no News of him, and the Danger of lying on the Coast at this Season of the Year with Transports, rendering it necessary to take some Measures of acting without him, and the Wind offering fair for *Vigo*, his Lordship took the Resolution of going thither.

On the 20th of *September*, O. S. they enter'd the Harbour of *Vigo*, and the Grenadiers being immediately landed about three Miles from the Town, drew up on the Beach. Some Peasants fir'd from the Mountains at a great Distance; but without any Execution. His Lordship went ashore with the Grenadiers; and the Regiments follow'd as fast as the Boats could carry them. That Night and the following Day and Night the Troops lay upon their Arms. In the mean while Provisions for four Days were brought ashore, and Guards were posted in several Avenues, to the Distance of above a Mile up the Country.

On the 1st of *October* his Lordship mov'd with the Forces neare to the Town, and encamp'd at a strong Post, with the Left to the Sea, near the Village of *Boas*, and the Right extending towards the Mountains. This Motion of the Army; and some Parties that were order'd to view the Town and Citadel, gave the Enemy some Apprehensions that Preparations were making to attack them; whereupon they set Fire to the Carriages of the Cannon of the Town, nail'd those Cannon, and by all their Motions seem'd determin'd to abandon the Town to the Care of the Magistrates and Inhabitants, and to retire with the regular Troops into the Citadel. Whereupon the Lord Cobham sent to summon the Town to surrender, which the Magistrates made no Difficulty of doing; and the same Night his Lordship order'd Brigadier *Honywood*, with 800 Men, to take Post in the Town, and Fort *St Sebastian*, which the Enemy had also abandon'd.

On

On the 3^d, a Bomb-Vessel began to bombard the Citadel, but with little Execution by reason of the great Distance: That Evening the large Mortars and the *Cohorn* Mortars were landed at the Town; between 40 and 50 of them, great and small, plac'd on a Battery under Cover of Fort St. *Sebastian*, began in the Night to play upon the Citadel, and continu'd it four Days with great Success: The 4th Day his Lordship order'd the battering Cannon to be landed, and, with some others found in the Town, to be plac'd in Battery on Fort St. *Sebastian*. At the same Time his Lordship sent the Governour a Summons to surrender, signifying, that if he stay'd till our Battery of Cannon was ready, he should have no Quarter, Col. *Legoniere* was sent with this Message, but found the Governour, Don *Joseph de los Cereros*, had the Day before been carried out of the Castle wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded in his Absence, desir'd Leave and Time to send to the Marquess de *Risbourg*, at *Tuy*, for his Directions; but being told the Hostilities should be continu'd, if they did not send their Articles of Capitulation without any Delay, they soon complied.

Articles upon which Colonel Don Gonzales di Sotto, Commander in Chief of Castro, offers to surrender the Castle of Castro to his Excellency the Lord Cobham, Generalissimo of the King of Great Britain's Troops.

1. That the Garrison of Regular Troops now in the Castle, shall march out with Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, their Cartouches and Flasks full of Powder, and Ball in Proportion. *Granted.*

2. That Carriages be granted for the Officers tents and Baggage. *The Garrison to find them.*

3. That the Garrison march out by Land by the shortest Way to the Bridge of St. *Paya*, with all Security, and Provisions for four Days. *Granted.*

4. That six Pieces of Brass Cannon and two Mortars, with 12 Rounds of Powder and Ball, be granted them, with Carriages; and if they cannot carry them by Land, they may carry them by Water as far as *Ulla*; and that from thence they may march in six Days, as also the Garrison, where they shall think most proper. *Refus'd.*

5. That Carriage be granted for the Wounded, as well Soldiers as Pealants; and those not able to be transported, shall stay in *Vigo* till cured, at the Catholick King's Expence. *Granted, the Garrison finding the Means for transporting them.*

6. That the Militia now in the Castle, may march out with Arms and Baggage without Molestation, and return to their respective Habitations, or where they shall think fit. *Granted, without Arms.*

7. That if any Foreigner be found, either in the Artillery or any other Employment, he shall not be molest'd. *Granted, except Deserters.*

8. That the Officers and Soldiers of this Garrison may have Liberty to take with them the Cloaths and Linen they left in *Vigo*. *They shall be brought to the Castle to them, and an Officer of the Garrison shall be allow'd to come into the Town to shew where they are.*

9. This Capitulation being granted, all Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions shall faithfully be deliver'd to the Person his Excellency the Lord *Cobham* shall appoint; and the Gate of *St. Philip* shall be also deliver'd up.

10. That the Capitulation being agreed to, four Days shall be granted for the Evacuation of the Place, and my Lord *Cobham* shall sign me a Copy of this, and I will do the same. *Granted two Days.*

Cobham.

Don Gonzales di Sotto.

The Garrison march'd out the 10th in the Morning, consisting of 469 Men, (Officers included) having had above 300 kill'd or wounded by our Bombs: The Place cost us but two Officers and three or four Men kill'd. There were in the Town about 60 Pieces of large Iron Cannon, which when the Enemy abandon'd, they nail'd and damag'd as much as their Time would give them Leave; and if the Citadel were forty three Pieces, of which fifteen were Brass, and two large Mortars, besides above 2000 Barrels of Powder, and several Chests of Arms, amounting to about 8000 Muskets: All which Stores, and the Brass Ordnance, were lodg'd there from on Board the Ships that were to have visited *Great Britain* last Spring; and the very Troops that gave up *Vigo*, were also of that Expedition: Seven Ships were seiz'd in the Harbour, three

three, of which were fitting up for Privateers, one to carry 24 Guns: The rest were trading Vessels.

Vigo being thus taken, the Lord *Cobham* order'd Major-General *Wade* to embark with 1000 Men on Board four Transports, and to sail to the upper End of the Bay of *Vigo*, which he accordingly did on the 14th, and having landed his Men, march'd to *Pont-a-Vedra*, which Place surrender'd without Opposition, the Magistrates of the Town meeting them with the Keys: In the Place were taken two 48 Pounds, four 24 Pounds, six 8 Pounds, and four Mortars, all Brass, besides 70 Pieces of Iron Cannon, 2000 small Arms, some Bombs, &c. all which, except the 24 Pounds, were embark'd, and Major General *Wade* return'd with his Booty and Troops to *Vigo* on the 23d. And the next Day the Lord *Cobham*, finding it would be impossible for him to maintain his Ground any longer in *Spain*, order'd the Forces to be imbark'd, as likewise the Cannon, &c. which being done by the 27th, he sail'd that Day for *England*, where he arriv'd the 11th of *November*, having lost in the Expedition about 300 of his Men, who were either kill'd, dy'd, or deserted.

An Account of the Cannon and warlike Stores taken out of the Town and Castle of Vigo, and put on Board the Fleet; likewise of what Iron Cannon of different Bores have been destroy'd.

Brass Cannon	24 Pounds	6
	12	3
	4	5
	3	1
Brass Mortars	10 Inches	1
	9	1
Travelling Carriages compleat with Timbers	4 Pounds	5
Cannon-Shot of all Sorts		7203
Pick-Axes	Helv'd	447
	Unhelv'd	340
Spades	Helv'd	446
	Unhelv'd	
Turpentine in small Jars		47
Old Arms		350
Old Musket Barrels of all Sorts		1886
Boxes of Spikes		25
D d d a		Powder

Powder in Barrels { Serviceable ——— 45¹
 { Unserviceable ——— 25

Match { Serviceable } a vast Quantity.
 { Unserviceable }

Old Iron from the *Spanish* Carriages, Quantity not known.

Old Deals given to
 several Ships for } the Number not known.
 Platforms

Old Copper Plates	—————	31
Brass Shelves of a Gun in the Castle	—————	3
Steel in small Pieces found in the Town	—————	5
Nails in a Chest put into small Boxes	—————	11
Empty Hand Grenadoes	—————	688
Rolin Barrels	—————	3
Flat Iron Bars	—————	98
Lead in Bars	—————	43
Axes unhelv'd	—————	230
Hand-Bills	—————	94
Cannon-Shot, four broad Boxes	—————	42
Double-headed Shot	—————	45
Musket and Pistol-Shot Boxes	—————	139

Iron Cannon of several Natures

Destroy'd in the Castle, Town, and Fort of }
St. Sebastian ————— } 73

Powder left in the Castle for blowing up the }
 Cisterns and Shell, Barrels ————— } 16

Damnify'd Powder in the Castle, Barrels 25

Vigo, October 6. Joseph Burton.

An Account of Cannon and warlike Stores taken at Pont-a-Vedra and Fort-Marine, and put on Board the Fleet; likewise an Account of what warlike Stores and Ammunition hath been destroy'd at the same Place.

Brass Ordnance {	42 Pounders	—————	1
	24	—————	4
	13	—————	1
	8	—————	6
Brass Mortars of 10 Inches	—————	3	
Bars of flat Iron and Pieces of ditto	—————	300	
Iron Cannon of different Bores, destroy'd in the	—————	84	
Town and Fort	—————		

Sam. Gibs.

The

The Arsenal, with the following Stores and Ammunition, viz.

By Computation small Arms	_____	5000
Barrels of Powder	_____	272
A great Number of Mortars and Bomb-Carriages	}	all destroy'd and burnt,
1000 Weight of Musket Ball		
Great Quantity of Match		
Brimstone		
Rosin		
Pikes		
Saddles		
Fir'd Bombs	_____	
Grenadoes	_____	
20 Drums	_____	

On the 13th of November the King embark'd on Board the *Carolina* Yacht at *Helvoetsluys*, and next Day, about One in the Afternoon, arriv'd at *Gravesend*, from whence he proceeded by Coach to *London*, and came to *St. James's* about seven in the Evening.

On the 20th of November the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, accompany'd by the Bishops of *London*, *Salisbury*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Gloucester*, *Bangor*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Carlisle*, and *Bristol*, having congratulated his Majesty on his late Arrival, and on the Success of his Affairs Abroad, did, in the Name of himself and his Brethren, return his Majesty their most humble Thanks for his gracious Favour to the poor Protestants in the Palatinate, and in *Poland* and *Lithuania*. The Substance of what his Grace spoke was as follows:

I am also directed by my Lords the Bishops to return our most humble Acknowledgments to your Majesty, for the Protection your Majesty hath been pleas'd to give to our Brethren, the Protestants of the Palatinate, and of Poland and Lithuania, persecuted for the Faith of Christ. We are perswaded, that this Royal Charity will draw down innumerable Blessings from Heaven upon the Person of your sacred Majesty and your Affairs.

Our Saviour Christ hath promis'd, that he who gives a Cup of Cold Water only to the least of his Disciples, for his Sake, shall not lose his Reward: How much more will the same blessed Saviour plentifully reward your Majesty, who have extended your Care and Charity to so many thousands

thousands of his suffering Disciples; and have thereby, in a singular Manner, appropriated to your self the Title which your Ancestors have deriv'd to you with the Crown of this Realm, of being indeed the Defender of the Faith.

On the 21st the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attended by Doctor Gooch, Vice-chancellor, and a great Number of the Heads and other Doctors and Members of the University presented to the King the following Address, which pass'd unanimously in full Senate :

To the King's most Excellent Majesty :

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Schollars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

TO permit us to express before you the Joy and Satisfaction we feel upon your safe and happy Return to this Kingdom; a Satisfaction common to us and all your Subjects. But as we can never forget your Majesty's Royal Munificence to this University, nor think of it without a Sense of the particular Obligations we are under to be zealous in whatever concerns the Prosperity of your Majesty, and your Family, 'tis our Ambition to appear among the forwardest upon all the happy Occasions of Congratulation.

Your Majesty's Presence gives new Life to your faithful Subjects; and if the Tranquillity we now enjoy, during your Absence, could not afford us compleat Satisfaction, even that is to be ascrib'd to your Goodness and Princely Virtues, which make your Subjects regret all Occasions that call you from them.

We never think of your Majesty but under the amiable Character of Defender and Supporter of our Religious and civil Liberties; the more we value these Blessings, (and over-value them we cannot) the better able we are to judge of the Happiness we enjoy under your auspicious Government; and to teach those under our immediate Care, how much it concerns them, as Protestants and Englishmen, to be zealous for the present Establishment, which is the great Security of both.

To our Religion and Liberties, under the Protection of excellent Princes, we owe the Revival and Improvement of Learning among us; and as the Sense we have of these inestimable Blessings, engage us to with and endeavour the Continuance of them to ourselves, 'tis with a particular Pleasure we behold your Majesty, in Conjunction with other Powers, asserting the Cause of Liberty, and supporting the Interest of our Protestant Brethren Abroad, whose deplorable Condition every Day convinces us, that the Protestant Profession must stand or fall with a Protestant Succession.

We beg Leave to add our most affectionate Wishes and Prayers, that he, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice, may direct and prosper all your Undertakings for the good of your People; and give you, in the fullest Measure, the Blessings of this Life, and of that which is to come.

His Majesty was pleas'd to receive it in a most gracious Manner, and gave the following Answer:

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, and shall always be glad to find such Doctrines and Principles taught in the University, as tend to preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, and to the Support of the Protestant Religion.

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.

On the 23d of November the Parliament of Great Britain being met at Westminster, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, read the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Satisfaction with which I always meet you, is very much increas'd at this Time, when it has pleas'd Almighty God so to strengthen the Arms of Great Britain, and our Confederates, and so to prosper our several Negotiations, that, by his Blessing on our Endeavours, we may promise our selves to reap very soon the Fruits of our Successes. I am perswaded it will be accounted, by all my good Subjects, a sufficient Reward for some extraordinary Expence, that all Europe, as well as these Kingdoms, is upon the

the Point of being deliver'd from the Calamities of War by the Influence of *British* Arms and Counsels. One Protestant Kingdom has already been reliev'd by our seasonable Interposition; and such a Foundation is laid by our late Treaties for an Union amongst other great Protestant Powers, as will very much tend to the Security of our Holy Religion.

I believe you cannot but be surpriz'd at the Continuation of a War, where our Enemies have nothing to hope, and so much to fear. It is, indeed, difficult to frame any Judgment of those Counsels, which have broke out of late in so many rash and ill-concerted Measures. If they depend upon our Divisions at Home, I doubt not but in a very short Time, their Hopes, founded upon this Expectation, will prove as vain and ill-grounded as any of their former Projects.

In Congratulating with you on this happy Posture of Affairs, I must tell you, that as I have been very just and faithful to my Engagements, so I have met such frank and powerful Returns of Assistance from my Allies, as will, I doubt not, establish a lasting Friendship among us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You will see by the Accounts I have order'd to be deliver'd to you, how moderate a Use I have made of the Power entrusted with me to augment my Forces by Sea and Land. I depend upon the eminent Dury and Affection you have always shewn to my Person and Government, that you will be vigorous in dispatching the necessary Supplies for the Year: To which Purpose I have order'd the Estimates to be laid before you. And, at the same Time, I must desire you to turn your Thoughts to all proper Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You all must be sensible of the many undeserv'd and unnatural Troubles I have met with during the Course of my Reign. Our Divisions at Home have gone magnify'd Abroad, and by inspiring into some foreign Powers a false Opinion of our Force, have encourag'd them to treat us in a Manner which the Crown of *Great Britain* shall never endure while I wear it. The Trouble and Expence which this hath brought upon us, have been the most loudly complain'd of by those who were the Occasion

Occasion of them. But with your Assistance I have hitherto got through all these Difficulties, and by the Continuance of your Help, I hope very soon to overcome them, since the Hand of God hath so visibly been with us in all our Undertakings.

If the Necessities of my Government have sometimes engaged your Duty and Affection to trust me with Powers, of which you have always with good Reason been jealous, the whole World must acknowledge they have been so used, as to justify the Confidence you have repos'd in me. And as I can truly affirm, that no Prince was ever more zealous to increase his own Authority, than I am to perpetuate the Liberty of my People, I hope you will think of all proper Methods to establish and transmit to your Posterity the Freedom of our happy Constitution, and particularly to secure that Part which is most liable to Abuse. I value my self upon being the first who hath given you an Opportunity of doing it; and I must recommend it to you, to compleat those Measures which remain'd imperfect the last Session.

So far as human Prudence can foretell, the Unanimity of this Session of Parliament must establish, with the Peace of all *Europe*, the Glory and Trade of these Kingdoms on a lasting Foundation. I think every Man may see the End of our Labours. All I have to ask of you, is, that you would agree to be a Great and Flourishing People, since it is the only Means by which I desire to become a happy King.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, and the Commons return'd to their House, the Duke of *Mancheſter* made a Motion for an Address of Thanks and Congratulation to his Majesty; and being seconded by the Earl of *Holderneſs*, the same was unanimously agreed to, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* only desiring that a Clause might be added to the said Address, to acknowledge his Majesty's seasonable Interposition in Favour of the Protestants Abroad, which was readily comply'd with.

At the same Time, the Earl of *Hertford*, Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, made the following Motion in the House of Commons, viz, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, assuring him of the unspeakable Joy of this House upon his safe Return to

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these

these his Kingdoms, and of the just and grateful Sense which his Commons have of his unwearied Labours for their Welfare and the Security of the Protestant Religion. Heartily to congratulate with his Majesty on the Success of the *British* Arms, and to return the Thanks of this House in the most dutiful manner, for such Measures taken by the Influence of *British* Counsels, as afford the nearest Prospect of a general Peace Abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefits of Trade and Tranquillity.

That this House will, by their vigorous Resolutions for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and in dispatching the Supplies, convince all the World, that if our Enemies have conceiv'd any Hopes from our Divisions at Home, this hath been the vainest of all their Projects; and they will enable his Majesty, in Concert with his good Allies, effectually to support and perfect those just and equitable Measures which have been taken to establish a general Peace.

That this House will apply themselves to find out the best Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation and supporting the Publick Credit, and will concur in all proper Methods to establish and preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, for which his Majesty hath given so many tender Proofs of his Care and Affection. Tho' this Motion was carry'd without dividing, yet did it not pass without Opposition. Among the rest Mr. *St—n* made a pretty long Speech, wherein, in particular, he said, ' That no Man was ' more ready than himself to concur in giving his Ma- ' jesty unfeign'd Assurances of the Zeal and Affection ' of that House to his Person and Government, in re- ' turning him Thanks for his Care and Endeavours ' to procure the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and in congra- ' tulating his safe Return amongst us; but he could ' not forbear observing that his Majesty's Speech con- ' tain'd many Heads, of different Nature, and of great ' Importance; and as he remembred that this House ' had formerly been reflect'd on for approving ' the Measures of the Ministry by the Lump, and ' without knowing what those Measures were, he ' therefore was of Opinion, they ought to proceed ' with Caution in this juncture, the rather, because ' Mention was made in his Majesty's Speech, of a ' Thing of the highest Consequence, viz. the al- ' tering some Part of our Constitution; that 'twas ' plain

plain enough that thereby was meant the Bill of Peerage; but it was surprising, that this Affair should be brought again upon the Stage, after it had miscarry'd the last Session in the other House, and that the major Part of this House had express'd such an Aversion to it; concluding with a Motion to congratulate his Majesty upon his safe Return, and to give him Thanks for Part of his Speech, and appoint a Day to take the rest into Consideration.

Mr. *Herne* seconded Mr. *Sh—n*, but Mr. *Hungerford* foreseeing, that if the House should divide, a Negative was like to be put upon Mr. *Sh—n*'s Motion, said, 'That Addresses of this Nature were but customary Compliments; but he hoped that in the Course of this Session they should have Opportunities enough to inquire into the Grievances of the Nation, and the Conduct of the Ministry; that as to the Bill of Peerage in particular, since the Court seem'd to have it at Heart, he doubted not but it would soon pass the other House, and be sent down to them, and then, and no sooner, he hoped to see a great Division in that House.' Hereupon Mr. *Sh—n* wav'd this Motion, and the next Day, November 24, both Houses, each in a Body, presented their respective Addresses to his Majesty: That of the Lords is as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy Return to this Kingdom, and upon the great Success with which it has pleas'd God to bless the wise Measures taken by your Majesty to procure and establish Peace in Europe.

It is with the utmost Pleasure and Satisfaction, that we see the present happy Union between your Majesty and the other great Protestant Powers, which does so visibly tend to the Security of our Holy Religion; and we desire to express the deep Sense which we have of your Majesty's seasonable Interposition for the poor persecuted Protestants Abroad; and we humbly beseech your Majesty, that you would be pleas'd to continue your powerful Protection and Offices in Favour of them.

E e e z

We

We also beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, stand by and support your Majesty in the Prosecution of such Measures as you shall think farther necessary to take for the compleating the great Ends your Majesty has in View for the Security, Trade, and Glory of these Kingdoms, and the general Tranquillity of all *Europe*; and we promise our selves, that the whole World will soon be convinc'd with how little Foundation the Enemies of your Majesty and your Kingdoms have flatter'd them'selves to reap any Benefit from our intestine Divisions.

We shou'd be wanting in our Duty to your Majesty and our Country, if we did not return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for that tender and unprecedented Care and Concern your Majesty has been pleas'd to express in your most gracious Speech from the Throne, for the Liberties of your People, and the Freedom of our happy Constitution, which must necessarily draw all suitable Returns of the utmost Gratitude from all your Majesty's faithful Subjects, who have a true Value for such inestimable Blessings.

The King's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

THE Sense you express in this dutiful Address of my Endeavours for the common Good, is most acceptable to me. The Assurances of your Support will very much contribute towards bringing about the great and good Ends we have in View; and you may depend upon the Continuance of my best Offices, every where, in Behalf of the Protestant Cause and Interest.

The Address of the House of Commons was as follows.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do return our most unfeigned Thanks to your Majesty for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and assure your Majesty, that our Hearts are fill'd with unspeakable Joy upon your safe and happy Return to these your Kingdoms, and with the most just and grateful Sense of your unwary'd

unwary'd Labours for our Welfare, and the Security of the Protestant Religion.

We heartily congratulate with your Majesty on the Success of your *British* Arms, and return the Thanks of this House, in the most dutiful Manner, for such Measures taken by the Influence of *British* Counsels, as afford the nearest Prospect of a general Peace Abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefit of Trade and Tranquillity.

And we crave Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, on our Parts, by the Vigour of our Resolutions, for the Support of your Government, and by the Dispatch which we will give to the necessary Supplies, convince the World, that if our Enemies have conceiv'd any Hopes from our Divisions at Home, this hath been the vainest of all their Projects. And we will enable your Majesty, in Concert with your Allies, effectually to support and perfect those just and equitable Measures which have been taken to establish a general Peace.

And we farther assure your Majesty, That we will apply ourselves to find out the best Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation, and Supporting the publick Credit, and will concur in all proper Methods to establish and preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, for which your sacred Majesty has given so many tender Proofs of your Care and Affection.

To this Address the King was pleas'd, to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

THIS loyal Address deserves my best Thanks. It contains the most dutiful and affectionate Expressions to my Person and Government; and you shall perceive my Sense of them by the Endeavours I will always use to procure your Welfare and Prosperity.

The

The T A B L E

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