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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Present PARLIAMENT.
AND
CONVOCATION.

WITH

The DEBATES at large relating to the Conduct of the WAR abroad, the Mismanagements of the MINISTRY at home, and the REASONS why some Offenders are not yet IMPEACHED.

Interspers'd with several Speeches and Representations of Grievances, in Matters Religious as well as Civil; together with the Motives that induc'd the B — ps not to consent to the Representation agreed to by the Committee of both Houses of Convocation.

To which is added an exact List of the Parliament and Convocation, as also an Abstract of the SOUTH SEA ACT; with a List of the Commissioners Names.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *John Baker* at the *Black Boy* in
Pater-Noster-Row. M DCC XI.

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To *Charles Eversfield*, Esq;

Knight of the Shire for the County of *Sussex*.

SIR,

THE kind Acceptance you have been pleas'd to give to several of my former Endeavours, as well as the great Part you have born in the ensuing Consultations and Debates, will, it is humbly presum'd, excuse my submitting the following Historical Relation to your Perusal and Patronage.

It comes to you in much the same Dress as it was dismiss'd in, from the several August and Venerable Assemblies, whose Transactions it treats of, and therefore may be receiv'd amongst some Men, who prefer Rhetorical Flourishes to Truth, and the Ornaments of Fictitious Discourses to real Occurrences, for an unnecessary Repetition of what they have already heard. But as the Methods that

DEDICATION.

have been hitherto used of letting the World into Parliamentary Transactions, are not concise enough to impress them deeply on the Memory, by reason of the perplexing Variety which the Printed Votes overcharge it with, so I have made it my Business to collect only such Passages as relate to the Carrying on the War, and the Measures which have been taken to conduct it to the Attainment of a Safe and Honourable Peace, by the Payment of the National Debts, and other Acts of Munificence and Justice.

To these I have subjoin'd the Proceedings in Convocation, that the Publick may likewise be appriz'd, with what a becoming Ardor and Zeal the *Lower House* of that Synodical Body of Divines has imitated the generous and pious Resolutions of your *House of Commons*, to build 50 more Churches; and that Posterity may see it has neither been wanting in the one or the other that the *Establish'd Religion* is not secur'd to them beyond all Peradventures,

DEDICATION.

Peradventures, tho' these Endeavours may not have met with a suitable Return from an Order of Men, whose Duty it was to have walk'd hand in hand with them.

But as these melancholy Reflections may damp and obscure those delightful Prospects of Joy our Minds are wholly entertain'd with, from that Unanimity and Dispatch which has been manifested in the joint Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament for the Publick Good, so I shall not only drop the Remembrance of *their* Representation's losing its wish'd for Effect, but of *your* Bill for *Examining into the Value of all Grants from the Crown, &c. in order to resume them*, and others of equal Importance, such as the *Bill for limiting the Number of Officers, and qualifying Justices of the Peace*.

The just Sense, which the whole House had of your extraordinary Merits and Abilities, after you had distinguish'd your self in preparing and forwarding that for *Taking, examining,*
and

DEDICATION.

and stating the Publick Accounts, in making choice of you for One of the Commissioners of the Resumption Act, as well as the great Deference paid you by the whole County, in electing you by a great Majority, even after your *Favourite Borough* of *Horsbam* had again made you their Representative, forbids any thing but what speaks the general Satisfaction in your Wisdom and Prudence; and you'll pardon me if I do violence to your Temper, in affixing your Name to this Collection, and handing that down to the Admiration of past Ages, which has given such Employment to the Wonder of the present: For I cannot be said to arrogate any thing to my self but the great Esteem I bear to your Person, because the Subjects I treat of are so amazing, both for the Nature and Extent of them, as to make even these cursory Notices be read by, and transmitted to Future Times from the surprizing Events that must flow from them.

To

DEDICATION.

To raise more than *Thirteen* Millions *Sterling* after the Faction had made it almost impossible for the present Parliament to furnish *One*; to struggle with immense and insupportable Debts, and at last extricate us out of them with the greatest Facility to your selves, and Ease to the People whom you represent: To build Edifices to the Glory of God, at the same time you are consulting that of your Queen and Country; to enlarge Trade, and detect National Grievances, are such Instances of the deepest Penetration and Insight, as cannot but transmit the Memories of those that are Authors of those inestimable Blessings, and amongst their's, your's in a double Capacity, to the remotest Ages: And it's possible, I should have more offended in requesting your leave for this Application, than I can do without it; since whatsoever Pretences some make to this unaccountable Formality, I cannot be induced
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DEDICATION.

to think any leave ought to be ask'd to do any Gentleman justice.

What remains for me after this Assertion, is to leave this Collection and my best Wishes with you, for the Prosperity of your self and Family, that you may still continue the Delight of the County you reside in, and the Town you are a Neighbour to; and whensoever it shall please God to call you to more durable Blessings, you may leave behind you such Heirs of your Goodness and Worth, as may furnish both with such Representatives, whose Fidelity to the Church and the Crown, may intitle them to the same Character you are deservedly possess'd of, which is the hearty Prayer of,

S I R,

Your most obedient

and most oblig'd Servant.

W. P.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Present Parliament,
From its first Meeting
TO ITS
PROROGATION.

THE daring Attempt of the Last House of Commons, in impeaching the Queen's Prerogatives and the Receiv'd Doctrines of the Church Establish'd, at Doctor Sacheverel's Trial, had so awaken'd the Nation into a Sense of those terrible Dangers which both were threaten'd with, that the People of England (some few Corporations excepted) were unanimous in their Applications to the Throne for a New Choice of Representatives. To prevent this, the Ministry then

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in Being, whom it nearly concern'd to continue those sitting, that were the Creatures of their Power and intirely in their Interest, were not wanting in their Insinuations to Her Majesty, that such a Dissolution would be attended with fatal Consequences, the least of which would be the highest Discouragement to her best and most wealthy Subjects, the Citizens of *London*, and her Allies engag'd in Defence of the Common Interests of *Europe* with her; since the first, upon such an Alteration, would slacken their Celerity in their customary Loans upon the Credit of the Funds, and the last would be dispirited, and inclin'd from thence to give into such Measures, as would very much weaken, if not wholly dissolve the *Grand Confederacy*.

In order to this, a Neighbour Nation was solicited into a Remonstrance, which common Prudence ought not to have suffer'd any wise Republick to give their assent to; and some of the Chief Governours of the *Bank of England* were counselled to intrude themselves into the Royal Presence, and dissuade her from the Exercise of a Prerogative that is inseperable from a common Mistress of a Family (*viz.*) That of choosing her own Servants: An Insolence never before that Juncture put in practice against a Sovereign Authority; and by so much the more audacious, by how much the more ignorant and incapable of advising, the Persons were, that contracted the Guilt of it.

But as Majesty is not to be trifled with, and the greatest Forbearance and Condescension cannot always dispense with injurious Treatment, so this most Excellent Princess resum'd the Government into her own Hands, and

and made those she had delegated it to, sensible that they wanted Advice themselves, for running into such an Excess of Arrogance and Presumption. The Desires of Her People were graciously heard, the *Faction* was discountenanc'd, and the Leaders of it saw themselves at once stripp'd of all those Honours and Employments, which they thought themselves Tenants for Life of, while Persons of approv'd Loyalty and Principles fill'd their Places: And Mr. *Harley* like *ELIAKIM*, was cloathed with *SHEBNA'S Robe*, and strengthen'd with his *Girdle*, and had the Government of the House of *David* committed into his Hand, and he was made a Father to the Inhabitants of *Jerusalem* and to the House of *Judah*.

These necessary Alterations were no sooner made in Her Majesty's Family, but pursuant to the Tenor of the National Addresses, Writs were issued out for the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, which terminated in the Choice of such worthy Persons, as not only defeated the Hopes of our Enemies at home and abroad, but gave Life and Vigour to our Friends, in the Support of the Constitution in Church and State, that had been voted to be out of *Danger* and in a *Flourishing Condition* by some Persons, who to all Appearance endeavour'd to make it otherwise, by arraigning the Principles of the one, and the Supremacy of the other.

Yet though the Minds of the Subjects were at rest and undisturb'd, by the Removal of the Authors of former Mismanagements from Court, and the Queen saw her self in the full Exercise of her Power, and rescued from the Hands that usurp'd it; though the Electors had

very Loyally distinguish'd themselves by the Prudence of their Choice, and even the most suspected Cities and Burroughs had given us such for *Elected*, as could not but answer the Nation's Wants and Expectations; though the Clamours and Importunities of an indetachable Faction was drown'd in the Voice of Faith and Allegiance, and even *London* and *Coventry* made amends for their former Ingratitude to Sense and Merit, by giving them the Preference now; the Funds that had been given by former Parliaments had been so sunk and misapply'd, the Exchequer was so empty, and Credit so low, on account of the great Interest of the *Whig* Party in the *Bank of England* and the *East-India Company*, that it was counted next to an Impossibility, either for the New *Ministry* to extricate themselves out of the Difficulties they labour'd under, or the New *Parliament* to make Provisions suitable to the Publick Occasions.

These were the Conjectures that work'd themselves into a Belief with the Adherents of the outed Courtiers, at the Time when the Parliament was to meet; and indeed they had so gained upon the Affections of the Two Bodies Corporate before-mention'd, that had not the Lords of the *Treasury*, with an unparalleled Address, rais'd Four Hundred Thousand Pounds, by Subscriptions amongst themselves and their Friends, some Affairs of the last Moment had been at a stand, and the Operations both at home and abroad, would not have worn the promising Aspect which they now bear.

In a word, the Superiour Genius of the New *Ministry* prevail'd over that of the Old; and
whatever

whatever Obstructions were laid in their way by their Enemies in the City, were easily surmounted by their Friends elsewhere, as our Negotiations in Foreign Courts were carried on with incredible Dispatch, and we continued to be the Support of the Confederacy, while those that wish'd Evil to the present Oeconomy, made it their Business to disable us from supporting our selves.

When the Day appointed for the Sitting of the Parliament came, and put the ruin'd Party out of all hopes of recovering their lost Interest, or perplexing the Publick Affairs, by the Choice of *William Bromely Esq;* for the Speaker of the *House of Commons*: A Gentleman, whose unwearied Application to the Business of former Parliaments, whose unshaken Fidelity to his Prince and Country, and whose unsuspected and unfeigned Zeal for our Holy Religion by Law Establish'd, render'd him an Honour to that Chair he was chosen to fill, an Advocate for the Practice of those Vertues he was so conspicuous for, and a shining Example to all such as lay the Decay of those noble Qualities at Heart, which are peculiar to him and his Family.

In a word, the Queen came to the *House of Lords* on *Monday* the 27th of *November*, 1710, and having commanded the Attendance of the Commons by the *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, and highly approved the Choice of so unexceptionable a Speaker, explain'd the Occasion of their being call'd together after this Manner.

6 The History of

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have by calling this Parliament made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affection of my Subjects; and I meet you here with the greatest Satisfaction, having no reason to doubt, but I shall find such Returns, as will add New Life to our Friends, and entirely disappoint the Hopes of our Enemies.

To this end I shall recommend to you what is absolutely necessary for our common Safety.

The carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in Spain, with the utmost Vigour, is the likeliest Means, with God's Blessing, to procure a safe and honourable Peace for us, and all our Allies, whose Support and Interest I have truly at Heart.

For this purpose, I must ask from you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the necessary Supplies for the next Years Service. And let me put you in mind that nothing will add so much to their Efficacy as Unanimity and Dispatch.

I cannot without great Concern, mention to you, That the Navy, and other Offices are burthen'd with heavy Debts, which so far affect the publick Service, that I most earnestly desire you to find some way to answer those Demands, and to prevent the like for the time to come: The Justice of Parliament in satisfying former Engagements, being the certain way of preserving and establishing National Credit.

the Present Parliament, &c. 7

I am sensibly touch'd with what my People suffer by this long and expensive War, to which when it shall please God to put an End, the flourishing Condition of my Subjects shall be as much my Care, as their Safety is at present.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Eyes both of Friends and Enemies are upon you. The way to give Spirit to the one, and defeat the restless Malice of the other, is to proceed in such a manner as becomes a British Parliament.

I shall in the plainest Words tell you my Intentions; and I do this with the greater Satisfaction, because I depend upon their being agreeable to you.

I am resolv'd to support the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd:

To preserve the British Constitution according to the Union.

And to maintain the Indulgence by Law allow'd to Scrupulous Consciences.

And that all these may be transmitted to Posterity, I shall employ none but such as are heartily for the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover; the Interest of which Family no Person can be more truly concerned for than my self.

These are my Resolutions; and your Concurrence with me in a steady Pursuit of them, will best manifest your Zeal for our Religion, for the Interest of our Country, for your own Safety, and for my Honour.

Such gracious Expressions as these, and spoken so solemnly from the Throne, could not but be satisfactory and extremely pleasing, not only to the Persons they were address'd to, but all True Lovers of their Queen and Country, and the very *Dissenters* themselves, who before these Assurances, had Fears instill'd into them by the Heads of the *Faction*, of having the Act repeal'd that allow'd them the free and open Exercise of their respective Religions, were undeceiv'd, and releas'd from the Sentiments they had too credulously entertain'd. Not that Endeavours were wanting amongst several of their Agents, to pervert the Meaning of this excellent Speech; and as they were conscious to themselves from their not mentioning the House of *Hanover* in their *Addresses*, that they could not be esteem'd Friends to the *Protestant Succession*, so they made use of the Queen's saying *She would employ none but such as were heartily for the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover*, as an Intimation that the *Whigs* in general must expect no manner of Countenance at Court; and from the *Indulgence by Law allow'd* (though the very Words of that Act that dispenses with their Conformity to the *Church Establish'd*) drew false and unreasonable Conclusions (*viz.*) That Her Majesty having chang'd her way of expressing her self, which was by calling it the *TOLERATION*, would be likewise induc'd to change her former Dispositions, and depart from the Engagements she was under to preserve them in their Civil and Religious Liberties.

But the Lords and Commons (whatsoever Persons might sit amongst them that dar'd not discover

discover their true Sentiments) unanimously resolv'd to present each of them an Address of Thanks to Her Majesty, for her most gracious Speech from the Throne; the first being drawn up by the Earl of *Rochester*, who now, to the Regret of all good Men, sleeps with his Fathers; and the last by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, a Living Ornament to that Venerable Body, that honours him with peculiar Marks of Distinction.

Their Lordships ran thus,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, present our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Majesty's most gracious and excellent Speech at the opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great Confidence Your Majesty is pleas'd to place in the Duty and Affection of your Subjects.

We conceive it to be of the highest Importance to carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts, and particularly in *Spain*, in order to procure a safe and honourable Peace; and Your Majesty may be assur'd we shall concur in all reasonable Methods to that end; and we humbly hope Your Majesty's great Example will engage all your Allies to join with Your Majesty, in doing their utmost to the same Purpose.

We have the happiness to agree entirely with Your Majesty in the several Resolutions you have declar'd so plainly and affectionately to your Parliament; and we think ourselves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks for Your Majesty's

Majesty's great Care to transmit the Blessings of your Reign to Posterity, by securing the *Protestant Succession* in the House of *Hanover*.

We cannot also but have a particular Satisfaction in the Assurances Your Majesty has given us to maintain and encourage the *Church of England* as by Law Establish'd, which is the firmest Support of the Monarchy, and the strongest Defence against *Papery*.

We have no more to add, but that we shall carefully endeavour in all our Consultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Dispatch, as may give the greatest Weight to them; and to assure Your Majesty that nothing shall be wanting on our Part, to satisfy the World, that with an unshaken Zeal we will constantly defend Your Majesty's Royal Person, Honour, and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happiness so much depend.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Resolutions I have declar'd to you, and give you thanks for this Address, so full of Affection to me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.

The Address of the *House of Commons* was after this manner;

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in

in Parliament assembled, do joyfully appear before Your Majesty, to return our most humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of your whole People, whom Your Majesty has made happy, by that Confidence you have been pleas'd to place in their Duty and Affection; and we bring our own most solemn Assurances, that we will make, all such returns as shall convince Your Majesty that your Confidence has not been misplac'd.

We are satisfy'd we lie under all possible Obligations from our Duty to Your Majesty, and the Care we owe to our Country, effectually and speedily to grant the necessary Supplies for a vigorous Prosecution of the War in all its Parts, and especially in *Spain*. This we shall study to do in such a manner, as may best answer the Publick Service, and be most easy to those we represent; and the same we shall continue to doe, till such a Peace may be obtained, as Your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom, shall judge to be safe and honourable for your Subjects and all your Allies.

We have no reason to doubt of Your Majesty's Care, in every thing that concerns the Interest and Welfare of your People; but we think our selves oblig'd, in Justice to our Fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear with greater Cheerfulness, the Burthens we shall find necessary to lay upon them, most humbly to beseech Your Majesty, that you will so continue your powerful Influences with all your Allies, that they may exert themselves in the Common Cause, with Resolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to ours.

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The Burthen of those heavy Debts, which presses your People with so sensible a Weight, is in some measure alleviated by your Princely Compassion. We shall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy suitable to it. The Honour and Justice of Parliament shall by us be inviolably maintain'd, and all such other Measures pursued, by which the Publick Credit may be served and established.

Your faithful Commons are truly sensible of Your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness in those Resolutions which you have declared, and do most heartily concur in all you have been pleased to recommend to them.

We return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks, for the firm Assurances you have given, both by your Words and by your Actions, of supporting and encouraging the *Church of England* as by Law Established.

As we are the True Sons of the Church, we cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Prosperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclined to secure its Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship.

As we are Fellow *Christians* and Fellow Subjects with those *Protestant Dissenters*, who are so unhappy as to entertain Scruples against Conformity with our Church, we are desirous and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allowed them.

As we are *Britains*, it is our common Interest, and shall be our joint Endeavour, to preserve the Union between the Parts of *Great Britain*, on which the Safety of the whole depends.

As

As we are Lovers of our excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and solicitous that our Posterity may be as happy in all future Ages, as we hope long to continue under Your Majesty's most auspicious Reign, we shall always readily adhere to the *Protestant Succession* in the House of *Hanover*, and be most watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, so necessary for the Preservation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

These are Ends truly worthy Your Pursuit; and we do with all Humility represent to Your Majesty, that the most effectual way to give Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the restless Malice of your Enemies, will be by discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as may weaken Your Majesty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, and advance the Hopes of the *Pretender*, and all other Principles and Measures that have lately threaten'd your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to our whole Constitution both in Church and State.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Am extremely pleased with your Address, and I fully depend upon the Assurances you have given me, of your concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to you.

You

You may depend upon my Care to encourage those, whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

The Tenor of these Two Addresses, particularly the last, might have been of Force enough to have still'd the Noise of the *Parliamentary Spunge*, which the Faction continued to insinuate, was preparing to wipe the Debts of the Nation out, in order to embarrass their Consultations: But the Inveteracy of their Principal Leaders, and their Enmity to such as sat at the Helm of Affairs in their Places, made them lose no Opportunity of persuading such as were in their Interest, that this was nothing but a Copy of the Parliament's Countenance, and a counterfeit Declaration, to draw them into further Loans upon the Funds which were intended to be given. However, the *House of Commons*, to come up to the Promises they had made Her Majesty, by a zealous and expeditious Performance, after having voted a Supply to Her Majesty, and that the several Estimates of the Ordinary of the *Navy*, the Land Forces, and the *Office of Ordinance* for the Year 1711, with its present Debts should be laid before them, as also an Account of what Moneys had been paid into the *Exchequer* upon the Funds granted the Last Year, &c. Resolv'd, on the Fifth of *December*, That Forty Thousand Men should be employed in the Sea Service for the Year 1711, including Eight Thousand *Marines*; That a Sum not exceeding Four Pounds *per Mensen* for each Man, should be allow'd for their Maintenance for 13 Months, including the Ordinance for Sea Service, and that a Sum not exceeding One Hundred

dred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, should be allow'd for the Ordinary of the *Navy*, for the same Year. The next day following it was Resolv'd in a *Grand Committee* on Ways and Means, That towards the Supply granted to Her Majesty, an Aid not exceeding Four Shillings in the Pound, should be rais'd upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rents, Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in *England, Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and that a proportionable Cess, according to the Ninth Article of the Treaty for the *Union*, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, should be laid upon *Scotland*: Pursuant to which a Bill was brought in by Mr. *Conyers*, &c. with a Clause according to the House's Order, for the Ease of *Protestants*, to whom Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, were come, which had been doubly taxed. An Instance of Compassion that had been shewn by no preceding Parliament, and which 'tis hoped, will be imitated by those that are to come after.

This Bill had so very quick a Dispatch, that it pass'd the *House of Commons* the Twentieth, and was remitted from the Lords with their Lordships Consent the Twenty Third, when the Queen came to the House, and gave the *Royal Assent* to it, as also to an *Act to oblige Ships coming from infected Places, more effectually to perform their Quarantain*; which was of as great Use as the other, since it prevented the spreading Contagion from coming amongst us, which had rag'd with incredible Fury in most of the Northern Parts of *Europe*. The Commons likewise, before their Adjournment for part of the *Christmas Holidays*, Resolv'd, That the Forty Thousand Men, which were

rais'd

rais'd to act in conjunction with the Forces of Her Majesty's Allies, should be continued for the Year 1711, and that the Sum of Nine Hundred and Nineteen Thousand and Ninety Two Pounds, Three Shillings, and Six Pence, should be granted to maintain them; and as they took all imaginable care to supply the Necessity of the War, and Her Majesty's Occasions, so they were not wanting to make provision for the Advancement of their own Honour, and the Security of the People they represented by several useful Bills, viz. One For securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; Another For securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying Members to sit in the House of Commons; And a Third For the better preventing Bribery and Corruption, and other undue Practices, in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; The Second of which pass'd afterwards into an Act; though the Lords thought fit to reject the First, as did the Commons themselves the Third, on account of some Detriment it might have been to the Places where the Elections were to be held. As for the *House of Lords*, the greatest part of their Time, besides what was expended in some few Bills sent up to them from the Commons, was taken up in giving Judgment upon Writs of Error, and determining Appeals from *Chancery*; which that August Body perform'd with its wonted Justice and Integrity: So that History defers the Purport of their wise Consultation till they enter upon National Inquiries, which will offer themselves to the Reader in the following Month.

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The Parliament being met again on the Second of *January* 1711, after their Adjournment, the Commons receiv'd the following Message from Her Majesty, by the Hands of Mr. Secretary *St. John*, as did the Lords by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

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HER Majesty having receiv'd notice, that there has been an Action in Spain, very much to the Disadvantage of King Charles Affairs, which having fallen particularly on the British Forces, the Queen immediately gave Directions for sending and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

Her Majesty acquaints this House with this Intelligence, and likewise with her Orders given thereupon; not doubting but the Parliament will approve thereof, and concur in their Assistance for remedying so great a Misfortune.

In answer to this the Commons unanimously agreed to return Her Majesty an Address of Thanks, and assure her that their House was perfectly satisfy'd in her great Care, entirely depended upon her Wisdom, and would effectually support Her Majesty in such Measures as she should think proper for retrieving the Loss in Spain: Which Address they presented to the Queen on the Fourth of the same Month in these Words;

‘ *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

‘ WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great

Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your most gracious Message; wherein Your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to us the Intelligences you have received of an Action in Spain, very much to the Disadvantage of King Charles's Affairs, and the Directions Your Majesty has given for sending and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

We beg leave to assure Your Majesty that this Disadvantage will not discourage us from using our utmost Endeavours, to enable Your Majesty to carry on the just and necessary War in which you are engag'd, for preserving the Liberties of Europe. But after the many and undoubted Instances we have receiv'd of Your Majesty's great Care and Wisdom, being perfectly satisfied in the one, and entirely depending on the other, we are Resolved, Effectually to support Your Majesty in the Prosecution of those Measures, that Your Majesty shall on this Occasion think proper for retrieving the Loss in Spain.

*** Note, This Address was drawn up by Mr. Freeman.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you very kindly for the entire Confidence which you place in me, and will endeavour to make the best use I can of it for the Publick Advantage.

The

The Lords likewise, who had the same Message, took it into their Consideration, and appointed a Committee, the Late Earl of Rochester Chairman, to prepare the following Address, which was presented to the Queen by the whole House.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, return our most humble Thanks to Your Majesty for your gracious Message, relating to the present State of Affairs in Spain, and for the Orders Your Majesty has been pleased to give for sending Troops of your own, and exciting your Allies to send some of theirs in due time, in order to repair this Loss. And as this Misfortune may have been occasion'd by some preceding Mismanagement, we take the Liberty to assure Your Majesty, we will use our utmost Endeavours to discover it, so as to prevent the like for the future.

And such is the Confidence we have in Your Majesty's great Prudence and Care, that we humbly assure Your Majesty, we will, to the utmost, give all the Assistance in our Power, to recover the ill Condition of those Affairs, and to support the War against the common Enemy, in all Places where Your Majesty shall think it necessary, for the obtaining an honourable and lasting Peace; in the concluding of which we entirely rely upon Your Majesty.

To this Her Majesty return'd for Answer, That, She took very kindly the Address of that House.

House, and did not doubt of the Lords hearty Concurrence, in supporting a War of so great Importance as that was. Whereupon that they might let Her Majesty see they would be as good as their Words, in using their Endeavours to discover the Source of those Mismanagements that occasion'd our Misfortunes in Spain, their Lordships, on the Fourth of January, upon a Motion made by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, made application to the Queen for a Stop to be put to the Earl of Peterborough's Journey to Vienna for some Days; (he having been appointed to set out for that Court on Special Affairs of State) that they might make use of such Lights and Informations as he was able to give them concerning that War. Accordingly that Lord, who had sent part of his Servants and Equipage to Greenwich for that Purpose, and design'd to follow them in Person the next Day, was countermanded.

It is here to be observ'd, That the Earl of Peterborough, notwithstanding the many important Successes that were wholly owing to his Conduct in Spain; such as the taking Barcelona, and the relieving it afterwards, when besieg'd; reducing the whole Province of Catalonia; and giving Charles entire Possession of the Kingdom of Valencia and Arragon, with part of Castile, had been recall'd by the means of the Late Ministry, who substituted the Earl of Gallway in his stead; and though he had all imaginable Reason to expect a gracious Reception from his Royal Mistress, at his Arrival from those Parts at Court; was through their means debarr'd from Access to the Throne, and as it were in disgrace, for his many past good Services; which made him solicitous not only to undeceive

undeceive Her Majesty, whom he had been basely misrepresented to, but his Fellow Subjects, whom he soon after appeal'd to, in a Book written by his Physician Doctor Friend, intitled, *An Account of the Earl of Peterborough's Conduct in Spain, &c.* But finding that the Majority of the People are apt to be of the side of Great Men in Power, and wont to censure such as are out of their good Graces, he strove unsuccessfully to clear himself in a Parliamentary Way, till the Removal of the Earls of S-----d and G-----n, who were my Lord of Gallway's (his Competitor's) Friends, gave him an Opportunity of having that Deference paid to his Merits, which was indisputably due to them.

The Earl of Abingdon being Chairman of the Committee of the whole House that took these Affairs under their Cognizance, put severally Five Questions to the Earl of Peterborough; to which His Lordship gave very satisfactory Answers. After this the Lords order'd the Earl of Gallway and the Lord Tyrawly, a Lieutenant General in that Service, to appear before them the next Day; which they did accordingly: And the first having a Chair appointed for him without the Bar, by reason of his Infirmities, was desired to give the Lords an Account of what he knew concerning the Affairs of Spain; which he begg'd leave, on account of his Inability to express himself in the English Tongue, and a decay'd Memory, to set down in Writing; after having given their Lordships an ingenious Summary of all Occurrences that had happen'd to him from his first setting out for Portugal, till the Time of his being recall'd. As for the Lord Tyrawly, His Lordship not knowing the Drift and Tendency of such an Enquiry

quiry, and suspicious that his own Reputation might be concern'd in it, stood upon the Reserve, and said, That when he was in the Army he kept no Register, and carried neither Pen nor Ink about him, but only a Sword, which he us'd the best he could upon Occasion; and that all he knew in general, was, That they always acted according to the Resolutions of the Councils of War. The Lords Gallway and Tyrawly being withdrawn, several Peers, particularly the Earls of Wharton and Godolphin, the Lord Halifax and some others, spoke in favour of My Lord Galway; and among the rest the Duke of Marlborough said, That 'twas somewhat strange, that Generals who had acted to the best of their Understanding, and had lost their Limbs in the Service, should be examined like Offenders, about insignificant things.

After a small Debate the Lords adjourn'd to the Monday following, January the 8th; when the Earl of Galway deliver'd his Narrative in Writing, as did also the Earl of Peterborough the Recapitulation of his Answer, with several other Papers. The next Day, the House of Peers being sat, in order to resume the former Consideration; the Duke of Devonshire mov'd, That Doctor Friend might be summon'd to attend; which was Order'd: After which the Duke of Buckingham mov'd (the Queen present) That the Earl of Gallway's Paper might be read: And the Chairman having Order'd the Clerk to read it accordingly, the Earl of Peterborough renew'd the Instances he had made before, That My Lord of Gallway might be ask'd some Questions, and that he and the Lord Tyrawly might be call'd in: But the Lord Comper said, That it was not proper to ask

ask the Lord Gallway any Questions till the Earl of Peterborough's Narrative had been read in his Presence. Hereupon the Earl of Peterborough reply'd, That to avoid all Mistakes, he desir'd his Paper might not be call'd A Narrative, which might look like an Accusation, for he accused no body, but only A Recapitulation of his Answers.

I should here insert the Narrative and Recapitulation as they were read in the House: But as they have both been already made publick by an officious Hand, and contain nothing but what the Two Accounts of those Noble Persons Conduct in Spain have already made the World appriz'd of; I shall proceed to what immediately follow'd their being read: which is, That the Earl of Abingdon, Chairman to the Committee, ask'd My Lord Gallway, Whether he had any thing to add to his Paper: To which His Lordship answer'd, That his Memory suggested to him no more at that time: but that if the House were pleas'd to allow him a Copy of the Earl of Peterborough's Paper, he might make some Remarks upon it. Which was granted.

The Chairman of the Committee put the Question to the Lord Tyrawly, Whether he was willing to communicate to the Lords what he knew concerning the Council of War held in Valencia, the 15th of January 1707, N. S. To which he made answer, That the Reason why he was so shy of speaking the Friday before, was, because he thought himself accus'd; and as his Doubt still continued, and no body was oblig'd to accuse himself; he desir'd to know whether he was accus'd or no? And if he was, he desir'd a Copy of the Accusation, that He might put in his Reply to it.

This was thought an improper Question by the Duke of *Argyle*, who said that he was there in order to be examin'd by the Lords, and that he ought to answer all such Questions as should be put to him by the Chairman. But the Lord *Tyrawly* insisting, that if he were accus'd, he ought to make his Defence according to the Forms of Courts of Judicature. The Earl of *Peterborough* said, He accus'd no body, That the Lord *Tyrawly* was a gallant Man; but that, as it commonly happens, he might have been sway'd by the Opinion of his Superiours: Whereupon, the Chairman told him, *He was not accus'd*; which he vindicated (after the Persons at the Bar were withdrawn, by the Duke of *Buckingham's* Motion, who complain'd of the Earl of *Abingdon's* saying *He was not accus'd*) by urging it was impossible he should, because the *House of Peers* only judged but never accus'd.

However, the Lord *North* and *Grey* said, That the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* having been possess'd with an Opinion that they were accus'd, they ought to be let know that they were not: To which the Lord *Comper* added, That they ought to declare clearly and plainly whether this was an Accusation or no; That the Reputation of Men of Honour was their Liberty and Property; That consequently, if this Enquiry tended to censure the Reputation of the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly*, by what Name soever it might be call'd, it was an Accusation; and they might ask to have it in Writing, and ought to be allow'd Time to make good their Answers: Not that he spoke so much in favour of those Two Gentlemen, as for the Honour of that illustrious Assembly.

To

To this the Duke of *Buckingham* reply'd, That the Lord *Tyrawly's* Question was improper; that if all who were summoned to the Bar of the House, in order to be examin'd, should ask the same Question, they could never proceed in any Enquiry, or come to the Knowledge of any thing; that the Lord *Tyrawly* was as cautious and reserv'd, as if he knew he was really accus'd; that the *Friday* before he remember'd nothing, and now he wanted to know whether he was accus'd or no: That the Lord *Gallway* had acted fairly, like a Man of Honour; that the Lord *Tyrawly* ought to do the same; but if he refus'd, they could not force him to it: That the Reading of Letters before they had examin'd him, was irregular; and that the Chairman ought to ask him peremptorily, whether he would tell the Lords what he knew about the Council in *Valencia*. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* mov'd, That the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* might be told that they were not accus'd, and that the Council in *Valencia* was only to give light about the subsequent Operations of the Campaign. To which the Earl of *Rochester* answer'd, That though it had been alledg'd, That Reputation was as dear to them as Liberty and Property; yet the Lords ought not to tie their Hands, by telling them whether they were accus'd or no: And therefore mov'd, That the Chairman should ask the Lord *Tyrawly* to answer, if he pleas'd. The Earl of *Peterborough* said, No Man can be accus'd for giving his Opinion in a Council of War: After which, the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyrawly* being call'd in again, the Earl of *Abingdon* told the latter, That the Lords desir'd to be inform'd of what he knew about

about the Council of War held in *Valencia*: Whereupon the Lord *Tyravly* declar'd, ' That being apprehensive he might be *accus'd*, he thought he ought to be upon his Guard; but as he hop'd that illustrious Assembly would not take advantage of any thing he might say, he would frankly acquaint them with all he knew about that Council of War: That 'tis a hard Matter to charge ones Memory with the Particulars of things so far distant; but that he remember'd in general, that several Schemes were proposed for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign: That an *Offensive War* was resolv'd on by a Majority of Voices; that besides the Lord *Gallway*, Mr. *Stanhope*, and himself; all the *Portuguese* (*viz.*) The Marquis *das Minas*, Count *d' Oropesa*, the *Comde de Corsana*, and the *Portuguese* Embassadour, were of that Opinion. That the Operations of the Campaign were left to the Determination of subsequent Councils; That as to the Battle of *Almanza*, it was unanimously resolv'd upon, not one General opposing it; and that Monsieur *Freisheim*, who commanded the *Dutch*, and was very jealous of any thing that regarded the Service of his Masters, did not speak one Word against it.

Here he was interrupted by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who told him, *He was not examin'd about the Battle of Almanza*: To which the Lord *Hallifax* reply'd, That *what he had said was very proper; the Battle of Almanza being a Consequence of the Council of War held at Valencia*. On the other hand, the Earl of *Peterborough* saying, That what the Lord *Tyravly* had said was nothing to the purpose; the

the Duke of *Marlborough* affirm'd he had answer'd fully to the Question had been put to him.

The Earl of *Godolphin* having desir'd that the Lord *Tyravly* might go on, and the Chairman telling him he might proceed, he gave in for Answer, *He had no more to say*. However, the Lord *Cowper* desiring he should be ask'd, *Whether the March to Madrid was agreed in that Council of War?* And the Earl *Poulet* *Whether, in the same Council, an Offensive War was Resolv'd upon?* The Chairman put those Two Questions to the Lord *Tyravly*; who told that August Assembly, *That it was Resolv'd to march to Madrid; BUT that the further Operations of the Campaign was reserv'd to the Determination of subsequent Councils, after they had beaten the Enemy*. Whereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* desir'd to know by whom those Resolutions were taken: The Lord *Tyravly* reply'd, *By the Majority of several Councils of War*, which were held twice a Week; and that as far as he could remember, the King did not declare his Opinion.

The same Noble Peer would have put another Question to the Earl of *Gallway*, about his Negotiations in *Italy*; but was told by Earl *Poulet*, That no Questions were now to be put, but in relation to the Council of War held in *Valencia*. After which the Earl of *Abingdon* having told the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyravly* that they might withdraw, they withdrew accordingly: And the Lord *Cowper* said, That all that he could collect from the Lord *Tyravly's* Examination, was, *That the same Persons who were for an Offensive War, in the Council held at Valencia, were very unanimous in the subsequent Councils,*

cils, and concurr'd in the Execution of the Operations agreed on.

Then the Chairman Order'd the Clerk to read several Papers that lay upon the Table, particularly one from Mr. Stanhope to Mr. Secretary Hedges, which contain'd the Opinions given by My Lord Galway, the Lord Tyrawly, and himself, wherein he seem'd to acknowledge himself to be in a Fault, for offering to protest in Her Majesty's Name against a Defensive War, in the Presence of the Lord Peterborough, who had Characters from Her Majesty so much superiour to his. Then the Clerk read also a Letter from Sir Charles Hara (now Lord Tyrawly) to Mr. Secretary Hedges, of the same Date, and the Opinion which the Earl of Peterborough deliver'd in Writing at the said Council. The latter is a very curious Piece, and of great Use to illustrate his Lordship's wise Procedure, I shall therefore give it the Reader at length.

AN Offensive War is of Shew and Reputation to the Generals and the Troops, but the Defensive is often of most Utility to the Publick.

Our Circumstances require vigorous Efforts in Italy or Spain. In the last the Defensive secures us the Crown of Arragon, but the Troops in Italy can only give the mortal Blow, that is, enter France. Neither can it be doubted, if the French desist from their Hopes in Italy, but that the great Force in that Country will be usefully employ'd by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene.

No positive Opinions can be given without knowing the Condition of the Fleet.

Without

Without the Assistance of the Sea, the best Dispositions in Italy are useles. If that were wanting, all must be hazarded in Spain, the War there being an inconceivable Expence to the Allies: But the Difficulty of subsisting Armies in Castile are sufficiently apparent by the last Campaign, and the Dangers are evident, of putting the whole upon the Risque of passing to Madrid, before an Army so superiour in Cavalry.

The Tago must likewise be pass'd before the Enemy (if marching by Murcia) without Pontoons, or the necessary Preparations for such an Attempt. The Precipices of that River are Natural Fortifications: If there are Plains near Aranjues, it is almost equally impossible to pass them before an Army in Batalia, without a great Superiority in Artillery; and nothing is more easy to a Body of Horse so numerous, than to cut off the necessary Provisions, in a Country where they are so scarce.

If Troops advance into Castile towards Madrid, without taking the necessary Precautions for the Defence of Catalonia, either Madrid must fall into our Power, or all is lost. It is to be doubted whether the Possession of Madrid (without the Defeat of the Enemy's Army) be decisive; but the Loss of Catalonia is certain, if the Places there are not better fortified and provided, and if Forces are not sent into that Province, or those Parts of Arragon near that Frontier, which may serve at the same time for the Defence of the fortified Places of Catalonia, and towards preventing the Succours from the Side of Navarre.

If

‘ If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these Seas, which may be superiour to the Enemy, there does not appear the least Necessity for rash Measures; and the least Disgrace, or great Fatigues alone, may give our Troops that Inclination to desert, which the Enemy will not fail to improve, when in a proper Situation.

‘ Above all things the Defence of *Catalonia* and what we have, is necessary. Our Intelligences assure us, that great Numbers of Troops assemble in *Roussillon*, and that great Magazines are forming there for Foot and Horse, and all Warlike Necessaries. But to conclude, what better Opinions can be offer’d than those of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, who have doubtless communicated them to the Emperour, the Queen, and His *Catholick Majesty*, where that Duke has Ministers.

The Earl of *Peterborough* having desir’d that some of his Letters might likewise be read, the Clerk began with one from His Lordship to the Duke of *Marlborough*, wherein amongst other Particulars, his Lordship said, *He had overcome all his Enemies but Lies, and these he had Papers enough with him to defeat.* Another Letter from the Earl of *Peterborough* to the Earl of *Godolphin* was likewise read, containing a Justification of His Lordship’s Conduct, exposing the rash and absurd Measures that had been pursued, and acquainting the then Treasurer, that his (the Earl of *Peterborough*’s) Projects were approv’d by the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monsieur de *Belcastel*, though a Friend to the Lord *Gallway*; adding, That
whilst

whilst he had the Honour to command in Spain, not One Party of Twenty Men were broken, nor a Vessel lost. The next thing that the Committee did, was to order the Clerk to read the Earl of *Sunderland*’s Letter to Mr. *Stanhope*, dated the Fourteenth of *February*, 1707, O. S. which approv’d and directed an *Offensive War*, and of which an Extract will be given in a more proper Place. After this Earl *Poulet* said, It was apparent that the Earl of *Peterborough* had given a fair and just Account.

To corroborate what the Earl of *Peterborough* had said, Doctor *Friend* was called in. Whereupon the Duke of *Devonshire* mov’d, That he might be sworn. This occasion’d a Debate that lasted near an Hour, after which it was agreed, That he should be sworn, which being done accordingly. He vouch’d for the Authentickness of the Papers inserted in his *Account of the Earl of Peterborough’s Conduct in Spain*, the Copies whereof, he said, he had receiv’d, either from the Earl of *Peterborough*, or from His Lordship’s Secretary. Then the Earl of *Abingdon* read the Question that was given in by the Lord *Ferrers* (viz.) *Resolv’d, That the Earl of Peterborough has given a very faithful, just, and honourable Account of the Councils of War in Valencia.*

This Question occasion’d a Debate that lasted above an Hour, in which the most remarkable Passage was this: The Bishop of *Salisbury* having excepted against the Word *Just*, because the Earl of *Gallway* had declar’d he had some Remarks to make on the Earl of *Peterborough*’s Recapitulation, but that he readily agreed to the Word *Honourable*. The Duke of *Argyle* took him up, saying, *He knew*
no

no Difference between those Two Expressions: For all that's Honourable must be Just, and all that is Just must be Honourable. At last the Question being put, the Lords divided, and Tellers being appointed, Fifty Nine were for the Affirmative, and Forty Five only for the Negative; and the House being resum'd, the Resolution of the Committee was reported and agreed unto.

It was afterwards moved, To adjourn to the *Thursday* following; but before it pass'd into a Resolution, Earl *Poulet* gave in the following Question, to be debated in the next Committee of the whole House: *That the Earl of Gallway, Lord Tyrawly, and General Stanhope, insisting at a Conference held at Valencia, some Time in January 1707, in the Presence of the King of Spain; and the Queen's Name being used in maintenance of their Opinion for an Offensive War, contrary to the King of Spain's Opinion, and that of all the General Officers and Publick Ministers, except the Marquis das Minas. And the Opinion of the Earl of Gallway, Lord Tyrawly, and General Stanhope, being pursued in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occasion of the Battle of Almanza, and one great Cause of our Misfortunes in Spain; and of the Disappointment of the Duke of Savoy's Expedition before Toulon, concerted with Her Majesty.*

This the Noble Peer, that offer'd it to the Consideration of the Committee, desir'd might be enter'd in the Book; but was oppos'd by the Earl of *Wharton* and the Lord *Hallifax*; though those Two Lords, after a small Debate, were over-rul'd by a Majority, and it was agreed, That the same should be enter'd: After which

which the House adjourn'd to the *Thursday* following.

Accordingly on the Eleventh of *January*, the Peers being seated, Three Letters from the Earl of *Sunderland* were deliver'd in (*viz.*) One to General *Stanhope*, of the Twenty Third of *December* 1706; another to the Earl of *Gallway*, of the same Date; and the Third to the said Earl, of the Twenty Seventh of the same Month. The Order of the Day being read, an Officer was sent to know whether the Earl of *Gallway* attended, and the House being inform'd he did not, Earl *Poulet* made a very pathetic Speech, wherein he represented, ' That the Nation having for many Years been en-
' gag'd in an expensive War, it was necessary
' to give the People the Satisfaction to let
' them know how their Money had been
' spent, and who deserv'd Thanks and who
' to be blamed. That it appear'd, the Ser-
' vice in *Spain* had been very much neglected;
' that many Officers upon that Establishment,
' look'd upon their Employment as *Sine-cures*,
' being Favourites of the Party; and that the
' Council held in *Valencia* being the Spring of all
' our Misfortunes, the Lords ought to censure
' those that influenc'd it. Concluding, That the
' Motion he made the *Tuesday* before might be read.

Hereupon the Duke of *Bedford* deliver'd in a Petition of the Earl of *Gallway*, which was read, importing, That being inform'd, that Matters which very much concern'd him, were insert'd in the Journals of the House, he pray'd their Lordships to give him time to put in his Answer, before they came to a Determination. The Marquis of *Dorchester* gave in likewise a Petition to the House from
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the Lord *Tyravly*, to the same effect; which being also read, the Earl of *Orford* moved for adjourning, and appointing a Day to consider of those Petitions. To which the Lord *North* and *Grey* said, The Lords *Gallway* and *Tyravly* ought to have put in their Answers to the Earl of *Peterborough's* Paper, instead of presenting Petitions for Time, which look'd like a Delay. The Duke of *Buckingham* took the same Side, and urg'd, That it must be a Mistake, that the Petitioners might think themselves accus'd, which could not be; for the Peers never accuse, and only give Orders for the Attorney General to prosecute; that although every body may have access to their Journals, because they are a *Court of Record*; yet no Inquest can take notice of any thing that pass'es, or is depending in the House: That at this rate, any Body might put a stop to their Proceedings; that he did not however blame Men that were under the Apprehensions of being accus'd, for presenting such Petitions, but that they ought to take no notice of them and, proceed according to the Order of the Day, to the Consideration of the State of the Nation in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*. To this the Duke of *Devonshire* answer'd, That as a Censure might ensue upon the Motion made the *Tuesday* before, the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyravly* had reason to petition for Time to make their Defence. But the Earl of *Rochester* reply'd, That he never heard of a Petition of that nature: That the Petitioners desir'd in effect, to be heard upon the Debate of the Lords, which was improper; that no body yet knew, or could tell, what the Question was; but that after it was known, it

might

might then be proper for them to put in their Petitions, concluding, They ought not then to be received. In answer to which the Lord *Sommer's* said, That the Petitions were neither improper, nor given in at an improper Time; that it would be too late for the Petitioner to apply to the Lords, after they were come to a Resolution; that he hop'd it would never be found in the Books of that House, that when the Lords were going to proceed to a Censure, they refused to hear those that were to be affected by it: That the Lords *Gallway* and *Tyravly* had a Right to be heard, and clear the Matters of Fact, as Subjects of *Great Britain*; that the Lords ought besides to be cautious how they proceeded in Enquiries of things done before the *Act of Oblivion and Indemnity*; and that it was but Natural Justice, that Men in danger of being censur'd, should have time to justify themselves. To this the Duke of *Argyle* reply'd, That he did not know what Service it would do the Petitioning Lords to have time, and to tell the House that they differ'd from the House: That it had already been put to them, Whether they had any thing to say to that Point? And that Two Days had been allow'd them to answer the Earl of *Peterborough's* Recapitulation: That as to the *Act of Indemnity*, His Grace did not care how little use was made of it; that the said Indemnity hinder'd not Enquiry; that the People of *Great Britain* ought to know to whom their Misfortunes are owing: But that however he desir'd no body should be punish'd.

After this the Lord *Comper* said, That the Debate about the Affairs of *Spain*, was adjourned

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ned to that Day, and therefore it was im-
 proper to take notice of Earl *Poulet's* Motion
 in the House, but in the Committee: That
 as to the Two Petitioners, it was reasonable
 and proper to grant them Time to put in
 their Answers, because the Question tended to
 censure them, which they did not know be-
 fore, when they were only examin'd. And
 that in things essential to Justice, the ordina-
 ry Forms of Courts of Judicature ought to
 be observ'd. To this the Earl of *Nottingham*
 answer'd, ' That they could never be too
 tender of the Reputations of Men of Ho-
 nour: But that, in his Opinion the Peti-
 tions ought not to be granted, because that
 was not a proper Time to deliver them,
 and because the Petitions themselves were
 improper; that the *Act of Indemnity* ought
 to be Sacred, but not press'd too far; that
 the Petitioners had been already heard,
 and allow'd Time to add any thing to
 their former Declarations; that now the
 Lords were not enquiring into Facts,
 but forming their Judgments upon them;
 and that the admitting the Lords *Galloway* and
Tyravly to take notice of what pass'd in
 the House, would be admitting them to a
 Co-ordination with the Peerage. The Earl
 of *Wharton* reply'd, That a *Censure* was a *Pu-
 nishment*: That to punish Men without giving
 them an Opportunity to make their Defence,
 was equal to a Banishment; that he hoped the
 Subjects of *England* were not yet reduc'd to
 that; that this was the only Time the Pe-
 titioners could have to make their Applica-
 tion to the House; that the least thing the
 Lords could do, was to hear them before
 Condemnation;

Condemnation; since any other Criminals
 might claim that Privilege; and that he did
 not speak for the sake of those Two Lords,
 but for the Honour and Reputation of the
 House. Which made the Earl of *Nottingham*
 say, ' He did not affirm they could never
 be heard, for they might be heard if the
 House should order a Prosecution; but only
 that they could not be heard upon this Oc-
 casion: That they might be as innocent as
 any of the Lords, because they might have
 given their Opinion to the best of their Un-
 derstandings, or might have been over-rul'd,
 which might afterwards be inquir'd into.
 The Duke of *Buckingham*, who spoke on the
 same side, declar'd, ' That he had a very
 great respect for those Two Noble Lords
 that petition'd, and was as tender of the
 Honour and Reputation of the House as any
 Member. That therefore he was afraid of
 making Precedents, and altering Parliamen-
 tary Rules. That according to the Forms of
 inferior Courts, no Man has a Right to be
 heard, or to stop Proceedings on account of
 his Reputation, as on account of his Property.
 That he was apt to believe that some Per-
 sons who did not like that Inquiry, had put
 those Two Lords upon petitioning to gain
 Time; but though he would not have the
 Petitions granted, yet he would move, That
 they might be called in and heard. Here-
 upon Earl *Poulet* alledg'd, That they had alrea-
 dy been heard, and had declar'd they had no
 more to say, so that the Design of those Petitions
 was only to delay. But the Duke of *Shrewsbury*
 said, That if they were ready to be heard,
 he consented they should, provided they deli-
 ver'd

ver'd nothing in Writing, which might occasion Delays. The Earl of *Godolphin*, in answer to what had been urg'd by Earl *Poulet*, said, 'Twas true they had been heard before, but that there was *New Matter* and an *Imputation*, wherefore it would be hard upon them not to be heard. To this the Lord *Ferrers* reply'd, ' That the Question contain'd only a Proposition to censure a Council: That their Lordships were yet come to no Resolution upon it: And as a Petition to a Debate of the House was never offer'd before, he thought it unreasonable to grant theirs. That as they must not judge by Success, so the declaring that the Lords *Galloway* and *Tyravley* had given an ill Counsel, was no Censure.

On the other hand the Lord *Hallifax* insisted, That the Petitioning Lords Demand ought to be granted, urging besides, That the very Paper upon which the whole Debate turn'd, was not yet read. To this the Earl of *Mar* answer'd, ' He did not wonder some Persons endeavour'd to shuffle and prolong the Debate. But if they granted those Petitions, they might afterwards be desir'd to postpone the Inquiry, till Mr. *Stanhope* could be heard. The Duke of *Argyle* added, That *He himself had ask'd the Petitioners, Whether it had been resolv'd to act OFFENSIVELY?* To which they had given their Answers in the Affirmative, which was the *material Point in Question*. The Duke of *Devonshire* urg'd in favour of the Two Lords, That as the Result of those Debates might be put in a Representation to the Queen, the Petitioners ought to have an Opportunity of being heard. To this the Duke of *Buckingham* answer'd, ' That if they debated

' debated that Matter any longer, 'twould be the same as if they granted their Petitions. Nevertheless, the Lord *Guernsey* speaking on the same side, said, ' That if the Question for rejecting the Petitions were put and carried, they might then be heard to Matter of Fact, but as to Matter of Opinion they could not be heard, and so concluded, That the Question to reject the Petition should be put in the House, and the Lord *Poulet's* Question afterwards debated in the Committee. The Earl of *Scarborough* likewise gave it as his Opinion, ' That if the Petitioners were to be heard again, he wish'd they might be upon Oath; and the Earl *Poulet* added, ' He hop'd they should hear no more of the *Act of Indemnity* in this Debate. The Duke of *Leeds* said, He thought the Petitions were irregular; however, he mov'd, That they might be laid upon the Table, and taken no notice of; which Motion was back'd by the Lord *North* and *Grey*. But the Duke of *Buckingham* insisted, ' That the Petitions being irregular, the Question for rejecting them ought to be put, and if carried, such Lords as pleas'd might enter their Protests. Upon which the Duke of *Leeds* said, *He should be sorry to see Protestations made on that Occasion*. The Lord *Keeper* having, at last, put the Question, Whether the Petitions should be rejected? It was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of Fifty Seven Voices against Forty Six that were for the Negative. Hereupon the Earl of *Abingdon* said, ' He suppos'd any body that presented Petitions, attended to know whether they were granted or rejected; and the Duke of *Shrewsbury* moving,

That they should be called in, the Duke of *Argyle* acquainted the House, ' That he took it for granted, that the Petitioners were out of the Way, and not to be found, and therefore moved, That they might proceed to the Committee. An Officer having inform'd the Lords, that the Petitioners were not at the Door, Earl *Poulet* said, *All this look'd like a Delay*. And the Lord *Ferrers* moving, That a Message might be sent to them, the Duke of *Buckingham* made a Motion for adjourning the House during Pleasure, in order to consider Earl *Poulet's* Question in a Committee of the whole House, into which the Lords went immediately, and of which the Earl of *Abingdon* was again chose Chairman.

The Earl of *Peterborough* open'd the Debate with saying, ' That having the Queen's Orders to be gone, he hop'd the Lords would give him an Opportunity to clear some Heads that had been laid against him by a Secretary of State (meaning the Lord *S---*) — But the Duke of *Buckingham* said, The Question ought to be read in the first place: Whereupon the Earl of *Abingdon* read the Earl *Poulet's* Motion before mentioned. Then the Earl of *Peterborough* acquainted the Lords, ' That his going out of *Spain* for *Italy*, was for concerting Measures for the Siege of *Toulon*, according to his Instructions; being empower'd to Treat and Negotiate with the Duke of *Savoy* about that Siege in particular, of which he had given an Account in Writing. That he had several Conferences with the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* in His Royal Highness's Closet, the Result of which he sent to the Court of *England*, and to the King

King of *Spain*: That he had afterwards several Conferences with My Lord *Galloway* and Mr. *Stanhope*, to concert further Measures for carrying on the Projects made in *Italy*: But though he had acted according to his Instructions, he was, in a Letter from the Earl of *Sunderland*, dated the 28th of *September*, 1706, O. S. recalled, *For negotiating Matters of so high a Nature, without the Queen's Authority, which might be prejudicial to her Majesty's Service*— Hereupon the Earl of *Rocheſter* said, ' That the Earl of *Peterborough* ought to apply himself to the Matter in the Question, and moved, That the said Question might be read again, which the Chairman did; after which the Earl of *Peterborough* said, ' He apprehended their Lordships would inquire into the Disappointment before *Toulon*, in order to which he thought it very proper to acquaint them, That 5000 Men, which he demanded for the Reduction of that Place, were deny'd him, to be employ'd about *Imaginary Conquests*, and that he receiv'd the Thanks of King *Charles* for the Projects he had concerted in *Italy*. But a Publick Minister desir'd he might not be trusted. The Duke of *Argyle* desiring that the Earl of *Peterborough's* Papers might be read, especially that which shew'd that the Duke of *Savoy* insisted that there might be a *Defensive War*. The Earl of *Peterborough* began to read that part of a Letter from himself to Sir *Charles Hedges* in *French*, dated *September* the Tenth, 1706, and the most remarkable Expressions in it relating to the Question, were these, *La Prise de Toulon me paroit practicable— On demande Cinq Mille d' Hommes des Troupes d' Espagne*. In *English*, *The taking of*

of Toulon appears practicable to me— Five Thousand Men of the Troops of Spain are demanded for that purpose. The Earl of Godolphin insisting that the whole might be translated and read by the Clerk, the Lord Comper back'd the Motion, saying, He could not understand the Letter as the Earl read it; and how could their Lordships proceed to a Censure, without having a material Paper in the Language of the Country? To this the Earl of Peterborough said, 'That it being thought fit not to intrust any Secretary with this Project, he wrote that Letter himself to Mr. Secretary Hedges, and that he could not write it in any other Language, to be understood by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, who kept both a Copy of it, as well as himself. But if their Lordships desir'd to have it translated, he mov'd they might adjourn; for he was no Secretary to translate it himself. But the Earl Poulet waving the Matter, said, The French could not have reliev'd Toulon, if the War in Spain had been *Defensive*, and the Duke of Argyle added, That the Strefs of the Question was, Whether the Duke of Savoy insisted upon a *Defensive War* in Spain. The Earl of Peterborough averring, that His Royal Highness insisted so firmly upon it, as to desire 5000 Men out of Spain, the Duke of Marlborough acquainted the Lords, That the Project of an Attempt upon Toulon, was first proposed to the Duke of Savoy by Mr. Hill, in the Year 1703, and afterwards negotiated here by His Grace himself, with His Royal Highness's Ministers, Count Briancon and Count Maffey: That 50000 *l.* were at first offer'd to the Duke of Savoy for that purpose; but it was at

at last agreed that he should have a Hundred Thousand. That the Year before the Execution of that Design, the Duke of Savoy earnestly desir'd, that it might be kept very secret; so that it was very improbable he should desire Five Thousand Men out of Spain for that purpose. Concluding, That the Attempt upon Toulon did not miscarry for want of Men, since there were near Seventeen Thousand Men left behind in Italy, but for want of Time, and other Accidents. Notwithstanding this, the Earl of Peterborough affirm'd, That according to his Instructions he had concerted with the Duke of Savoy the Attempt upon Toulon. Whereupon the Earl Poulet said, That in such a case, Five Thousand Men out of Spain might have made a strong Diversion, and contributed to the Reduction of that Place. After this the Clerk read a Letter from the Lord Godolphin to the Lord Peterborough, dated February the Seventh, 1706, importing in Substance, That care had been taken of all his Bills (upon which the Earl of Peterborough cry'd PROTESTED) that they were all satisfied, that the War in Catalonia ought to be Offensive; and that this was the particular Desire of Prince Eugene, which ought to be complied with.

The Earl of Peterborough having made mention of his Instructions for treating about the Siege of Toulon, the Lord North and Grey mov'd, that those Instructions might be produc'd; but the Earl of Rochester alledging that could not be done without the Queen's Leave, the same Lord reply'd, They might present an Address to the Queen for that purpose. This being wav'd by the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord

the Lord *North* and *Grey* acquiesced; though 'tis remarkable that the Earl of *Peterborough* said, That Mr. Secretary *Hedges* might be order'd to attend, and be examin'd about that Matter: And thereupon the Lord *Hallifax* desir'd, that the Lord *Peterborough's* Letter to Mr. Secretary *Hedges* might be left upon the Table, adding, That since the Duke of *Savoy* was for an *Offensive War* in the Year 1706, he wonder'd how it could be a Crime in 1707. To this the Earl of *Nottingham* answer'd, That the Earl of *Peterborough's* Letter ought not to be left on the Table, unless he pleas'd: That no Inference could be more unnatural, than to say, That because the Duke of *Savoy* was for an *Offensive War* in 1706, he must be of the same Opinion in 1707. That what the Duke of *Marlborough* had said about the Overture made to the Duke of *Savoy* for an Attempt upon *Toulon*, was very true, he (the Earl of *Nottingham*) having writ himself to Mr. *Hill* about it. That it appear'd by General *Stanhope's* Letter, that he was for an *Offensive War*, unless some Attempt upon *France* made it necessary to be upon the *Defensive*: Which imply'd that he knew the Design upon *Toulon*; and that the Duke of *Savoy* wanted Troops, appear'd from his waiting for the *German* Recruits. The Lord *Cowper* insisting on the Necessity of having the Earl of *Peterborough's* Original Instructions, the Chairman put him in mind of what had been already suggested, That there might be some Secrets in them, not proper to be made publick. To which the Lord *Cowper* reply'd, That the arguing upon a *Probability*, when their might be a *Certainty*, shew'd the Necessity

ty of calling at least for that part of the Instructions as related to this Matter, urging, That *Toulon* might be mention'd in them; but that it was material to know in what manner it was mention'd. To remove this Objection the Duke of *Argyle* said, That even supposing no mention was made of *Toulon* in the Earl of *Peterborough's* Instructions, yet it appear'd very plainly, that he had concerted that Project, from his Letter to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, from Mr. *Stanhope's* Letter, and from the Earl of *Galloway's* Confession. The Earl of *Scarsdale* complaining of Delays, and of some Lords insisting upon the same thing, the Lord *Hallifax* answer'd him, adding, He design'd to make all Delays necessary, to get a right Information, and that the Earl of *Peterborough* himself had desir'd that Mr. Secretary *Hedges* might be called in and examin'd. Then the Earl of *Peterborough* explain'd what he had said about Sir *Charles Hedges*, averring, He only mention'd him about the Letter His Lordship wrote to him in French. But nevertheless the Lord *Hallifax* insisted on the Necessity of having that Earl's Instructions laid before the House, alledging, That since new Papers were daily produc'd towards this Inquiry, why not those Instructions, which were as material as any of the rest? But the Earl of *Rochester* set aside this Objection, saying, There was no Necessity of having those Instructions, since they could be of no Use; for it appear'd already very plainly that the Design upon *Toulon* was known. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Earl of *Jersey*, spoke on the same Side, and at last between Eight and Nine at Night,

Night, the Earl *Poulet's* main Question about the Earl of *Galloway*, Lord *Tyravly*, and Mr. *Stanhope*, being put, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of Sixty Four Voices against Forty Three. After which the Lords adjourn'd to the next Day.

On *Friday* the Twelfth of *January*, the Lords being seated, a List of the Generals, and other Officers on the Establishment in *Spain*, which by their Lordships Order had ben laid before them, was found fault with, because the Lieutenants and Ensigns were not mention'd in it, and another List was Order'd to be laid before the House. Then several Papers were read, particularly a Letter from the Earl of *Sunderland* to the Lord *Galloway*, that hinted at some *Uneasiness* the latter was under in his Command in *Spain*, and made him acquainted, That to contribute towards his future Ease, the Queen had order'd My Lord *Peterborough's* Commission of *Embassadour* to be recall'd, as also that such Measures were then taking with the Duke of *Savoy* (in all appearance about the Siege of *Toulon*) for the next Campaign, as would effectually prevent the French sending any considerable Force more into *Spain*, &c.

The Clerk having done reading, the Earl of *Scarsdale* propos'd, That it appear'd by the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter to Mr. *Stanhope*, That the Design of an Offensive War in *Spain*, was approved and directed by the *CABINET COUNCIL*, notwithstanding the Opinion of General *Stanhope*, in case of an Attempt upon *France*, which they knew was then concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, which contributed to our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Disappointment before *Toulon*.

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After a small Debate it was resolv'd to present an humble Address to the Queen, that she would be pleas'd to give leave to any Lord, or other of her *Cabinet Council*, to communicate to the House, any Paper or Letter, relating to the Affairs of *Spain*. This Address by their Lordships Order, was immediatly carry'd up to the Queen at *St. James's*, by the Lords of the white Staves, (*viz.*) The Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Buckingham* who being return'd, and the House (that had Adjourn'd during Pleasure) resumed, as soon as the Queen who design'd to hear the Debate *Incognito*, was come into the House. The Duke of *Buckingham* reported, that her Majesty had been graciously pleas'd to grant the Desire of the Lords.

Then the Lords being gone into a Committee of the whole House, and the Earl of *Abingdon* still chosen Chairman, the Earl of *Scarsdale* deliver'd the following Question: That it appear'd by the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter, that the carrying on the War *Offensively* in *Spain*, was approved and directed by the Ministers; notwithstanding the Design of attempting *Toulon*, which the Ministers knew at that time was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, and therefore are justly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against *Toulon*.

The Lord in the Chair having read the Question, the Duke of *Devonshire* excepted against the Alterations that had been made in it, particularly against changing the Word *Cabinet Council* for *Ministers*. To which the Lord *Ferrers* answer'd that the Earl of *Scarsdale* was at Liberty to make what Alterations he thought fit in the Question, this being a New Committee,

Committee, and to which the Earl himself added, he thought fit to alter the Question, because the Word *Ministers* was better known than that of *Cabinet Council*. But the Earl of *Wharton* oppos'd the Alteration, by saying it was the same Committee, and was answer'd by the Earl of *Abingdon*, who said this was not the same Committee, for the House was Resum'd, and then Adjourn'd during Pleasure, before he could get Directions to report. Hereupon the Lord *Copper* in Answer to what had been alledg'd by the Earl of *Scarsdale* to justify the Alteration made by his Lordship in the Question, declar'd, that in his Opinion the Word *Ministers* or Ministry, would run into the same exception with *Cabinet Council*; that they were both Terms of an uncertain *Signification*; that there was besides in the Question the Word *Ministers* in the Plural, and therefore he moved, that the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter might be read, that it might appear whether one Minister only, or more, approv'd an Offensive War? Upon which the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter to Mr. *Stanhope* of the 14th of *February*, 170⁶ before cited was read, containing in Substance, That he was sorry they three only (meaning the Lords *Gallway*, *Tyravly*, and Mr. *Stanhope*) were of that Opinion. That nothing but Interest could incline others to the contrary; that the dividing of the Army would be the Ruin of all; that the Queen entirely approv'd what he (Mr. *Stanhope*) had done in a Council of War, (*viz.* In Voting for an *Offensive War*) as he would see more at large in the enclosed from the Lord Treasurer. That this was so much the Queens Opinion, that she had written in the most pressing

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Terms to King *Charles* about it. That as for the Earl of *Peterborough's* Projects in *Italy*, the less Attention Mr. *Stanhope* gave to them, the better. That he sent him a Letter for the Earl *Rivers*, which he desir'd Mr. *Stanhope* to deliver to him, if he took upon him the Command of the Army, by the Lord *Gallway's* giving it up: Which however the E. of *Sunderland* hop'd he would not do: In which last Case Mr. *Stanhope* was desired to burn that Letter. Concluding, That the Lord Treasurer had settled the Remittances for the Army, &c.

After the reading this Letter the Lord *Copper* said, He could not find a Connection between the Premises and the Inference in the Question, and therefore if it should pass into a Resolution, he would enter his Protest; which made the Earl of *Rocheſter* reply with some Vehemence, That after the Message which had been sent to the Queen, and Her Majesty's gracious Answer, he did not expect to hear of such an Objection. That there was no Connection between the Premises and the Inference. That he knew very well the Meaning of that Objection: That for several Years past he had been told, That the Queen was to answer for every thing; but he hop'd that Time was over. That according to the fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom, the Ministers are accountable for all, and therefore he hop'd no body would—nay, no body durst—name the Queen in that Debate. On the other hand the Lord *Copper* insisted, That the Alteration made in the Question ought to be explained. Whereupon the Earl of *Scarsdale* said, He thought the Word *Ministers* very proper

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per, and that the *Lord Treasurer*, i. e. the *Lord Godolphin*, was named in the *Earl of Sunderland's* Letter. The *Earl Poulet* urg'd, That there was no Distinction between the *Ministry* and the *Cabinet Council*; for that those who were of the *Cabinet Council* were Ministers. But though the *Duke of Beaufort* spoke on the same Side, He said, That the Word *Cabinet Council* did not imply all Ministers; and the *Lord Ferrers* added, ' That the Word *Ministry* was more copious than *Cabinet Council*: But however it was indifferent which they took. To this the *Earl of Godolphin* reply'd, That since the Word *Ministers* was more *Copious*, it was therefore improper in that Case, because Their Lordships ought to be sure whom they design'd to censure; and then taking notice how late it was in the Night, and that a Person concern'd in the Debate was absent, mov'd for adjourning.

Hereupon the *Earl Poulet* said, ' That this was the first time that this nice Distinction between *Cabinet Council* and *Ministry* was made a Dispute, which look'd like a Delay: And the *Earl of Jersey* back'd his Assertion, by affirming, ' That 'twas irregular and improper in that Debate, to take notice either of the Address to the Queen, or of the Question propos'd before, in both which the Word *Cabinet Council* was insert'd. That, 'twas true, that Word was not commonly known in the Law, neither was the Word *Ministry*, and therefore they ought to use a plain *English* Word. That he would mention an Instance at the *Revolution*, when a Word of an uncertain Signification (meaning in all probability the Word *Abdication*) occasion'd

on'd much Debate. That he wish'd, if the Question should pass with the Word *Ministers*, they would mention Two Lords that had been already named— That he should be sorry to hear or repeat the Sound— But however he thought it necessary to name them. To this the *Lord Halifax* answer'd, That the mentioning the Address and former Question was not improper; that they were stating the Signification of Two Synonymous Words, of great Weight and Importance in this Case; and therefore he desir'd that the Address to the Queen might be read. This being done accordingly, His Lordship added, *He wonder'd at the Method us'd on this Occasion*. For he understood the Queen was desir'd to give an immediate Answer to their Address, with an Intimation, *That the House was sitting expecting Her Majesty's Answer*, which was not usual.

Hereupon the *Duke of Argyll* said, He thought what the Noble Lord that spoke last, had said, was accusing the House of doing an Incivility to the Queen; and the *Earl Poulet* appealing to the Lords, Whether the Words *Immediate Answer* were ever mention'd; and the *Duke of Buckingham* saying, ' He never heard any such thing spoken, and if it had, he would rather have gone to the Tower, than have carry'd such a Message. The *Lord Halifax* excus'd what he had said, by alledging he was not in the House when the Address was sent, but had been told, That a Motion for an *immediate Answer* was made, which he believ'd was without a Precedent. By way of Reply to which the *Lord Ferrers* said, He remember'd such a Message was sent

to the Late King *William*, when he lay sick, &c. That they had been long debating about the Words *Ministers* and *Cabinet Council*, and that to prevent all Exceptions, both might be put in the Question. Whereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* said, with his accustom'd Felicity of Expression, ' That he thought the Word *Cabinet Council* not so proper as *Ministers*— That he had heard a Distinction between the *Cabinet Council* and the *Privy Council*; that the *Privy Counsellours* were such as were thought to know every thing, and knew nothing, and those of the *Cabinet Council* thought no body knew any thing but themselves. And that the same Distinction might in great measure, hold as to *Ministers* and *Cabinet Counsellours*. That the Word *Cabinet Council* was indeed too *Copious*; for they dispos'd of all, finger'd the Money; they meddled with things they did not understand: So that sometimes there was no *Ministers* in the *Cabinet Council*.

The Lord *Hallifax* insisting against the Alteration made in the first Question, and pressing Their Lordships to speak to the same Words they had used in their Address to the *Queen*; the Earl of *Rocheſter* renew'd his former Complaint, ' That for several Years together the *Queen* was to answer for every thing, instancing in the Time when the *Memorial of the Church of England* was call'd in question, and the Church suggested to be in Danger (which for his part His Lordship thought to be so in the Hands of some Men) when the Answer was ready to stop People's Mouths, *What! To suspect the Queen!*— He added, ' That the Distinction between *Cabinet Council*

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and *Ministers*, was a meer Nicety, used only to delay; that he knew the Lord *Godolphin* was in that high Station, and concluded with a Motion, That the Lords would give an account of what they knew. However, the Lord *Comper* continued to urge the Ambiguity of those Two Terms as an Argument against using them; the rather, because of Four of the Lords that were for the Question; Two were of one Opinion, and Two of another, and was for coming to the main Question, saying, That, for his own part, he was of Opinion, that the War in *Spain* ought to be Offensive and not Defensive; that this was the Sense of the whole Kingdom; that he did not remember, that when the Earl of *Peterborough's* Letter to Sir *Charles Hedges*, about His Lordship's Projects, was read, there was any Difference of Opinion in the Council, all being unanimous for an *Offensive War* in *Spain*. That when the Project against *Toulon* was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, His Royal Highness never desir'd that the War might be Defensive there. That it was unreasonable and unprecedented to censure them for an Opinion, because it had proved unsuccessful; and that, for his own part, he gave his Advice with the best and most sincere Intention to serve his Country.

To this the Earl of *Peterborough* answer'd, ' That one would be apt to think the Ministry were indeed for a *Defensive War*, when they suffer'd him to want Men, Money, and all Necessaries. That though he had Instructions to treat about the Siege of *Toulon*, he had *Letters of Revocation* sent him on a sudden, which however he sent back un-open'd,

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because having appear'd in several Courts, with the Character of Embassadour and Plenipotentiary, and the Duke of *Bermick* having taken his *Credentials*, he could not give *Re-credentials*. That his Project, as trifling as it was accounted by the *Ministry*, would have taken *Toulon*, whereas the regular Project prov'd Abortive. That when he came home, he was coldly received and disregarded; but preserv'd himself not only by his Integrity and little Services, but also by Caution and Patience. After this His Lordship explain'd his Project upon *Naples*, Which was to have been put in practice in *February*, adding, That by the Reduction of that Kingdom, which was at that time dispos'd to declare for King *Charles*, and by the Conquest of *Sicily*, the Allies would have had Twenty Thousand Men to act against *France*, and Plenty of Provisions to supply their Forces in *Spain*. As for *Toulon*, that might have been invested in the Winter, when there was no Garrison to defend it. And to prove that he had concerted the Siege of *Toulon* with the Duke of *Savoy*, His Lordship produc'd a Letter from His Royal Highness; but offering to read it, was forbid by several Lords that cry'd out *No, No*; either out of Respect to the Duke of *Savoy*, or Deference to His Lordship, whom they thought to stand in need of no other Papers for his Vindication. In answer to the Earl of *Peterborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin* gave for his Thoughts and Reasons, why the former of the Two Lords Project was not approv'd, That the very Overture, transmitted to Sir *Charles Hedges* by His Lordship, shew'd that it was impossible

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the Duke of *Savoy* could be in earnest, the other Project being already concerted, and his Ministers here earnestly desiring, in His Royal Highness's his Name, that it might be an absolute Secret.

Hereupon the Earl of *Nottingham* said, That it appear'd by the Representation the Earl of *Gallway* gave of Affairs, towards the End of the Year 1706, or Beginning of 1707, that *we were in so good a Condition in Spain, that nothing could hurt us*: And yet, notwithstanding the Reinforcement which the Earl *Rivers* brought to *Spain*, there were not above Fourteen Thousand Men at the Battel of *Almanza*. That in such Circumstances the advising an *Offensive War* was a very ill Counsel; therefore he concluded for the Question. Upon which the Earl of *Sunderland* own'd He gave his Opinion for an *Offensive War*, because to the best of his Understanding, it was the best Counsel that could be follow'd: That all the Ministers then in Being, were unanimous in their Opinions for an *Offensive War*, and that many Inconveniencies might have attended the dividing of the Army.

After this the Duke of *Marlborough* repeated his Negotiations with Count *Briancon* and Count *Maffey*, and assur'd Their Lordships, that one of the greatest Instances that *Holland* and *Savoy* made, was that the Emperour and we should not insist upon an Expedition to *Naples*, which might hinder the Design upon *Toulon*. He affirm'd likewise that the Earl of *Gallway*, and every body in *Spain*, had done their Duty. And though he own'd that Lord had been unhappy, and had no positive Orders for a Battel, yet he declar'd, He could not

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but do him that Justice to say, the whole Council of War were of his Opinion to fight the Enemy, before the coming up of the Duke of Orleans with a Reinforcement of Nine or Ten Thousand Men.

The Lord Comper likewise spoke on the side of an *Offensive War*, and concluded with asserting, that all *English Men* love *Action*, 'tis their *Temper and Inclination*, and said, *I repeat it again should this Question pass into a Resolution, it will be a Consolation, that the Conclusion is not warranted by the Premises.* Hereupon the Earl Poulet very handsomely reply'd, 'That the Battle of *Almanza* was a necessary Consequence of the Opinion and Directions of the Ministry. The Duke of *Devonshire* in Answer to this said, He remembered that the Lords themselves that now spoke against an *Offensive War* in *Spain*, were for it some Years before, that among the rest the Earl of *Nottingham* mov'd for twenty Battallions to besent from *Flanders* to *Spain*, which could not be for an *Offensive War*, that after the Battle of *Almanza* no *French Troops* were sent from *Spain* to relieve *Toulon*; and in short, that an *Offensive War* was always the most effectual Means to procure a Peace. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* reply'd, 'That in all things the Circumstances ought to be considered; That an *Offensive War* might be proper at one time, and improper at another. That it having been urged, that no *French Troops* were sent from *Spain* to relieve *Toulon*, 'twas certain some Troops were order'd, and upon the March, whose Approach might have the same Effect, as if they had actually arrived in *Provence*. That 'twas true this Nation was for Fighting and an *Offensive War*; but not for going

' going to *Madrid* right or wrong, as was General *Stanhop's* Opinion approv'd by the Ministry. That the Lord *Gallway* might have a good Reason to fight, because he could not help it, but that there was no Reason for the Ministers here to give that Opinion, because nothing forc'd them to it. The Duke of *Devonshire* taking Advantage of this Concession, said, that since the Allies could not subsist without Fighting, it was unreasonable to censure the Generals who gave their Opinion for a Battle.

The Earl of *Nottingham* acknowledg'd on the other Hand, 'That he made the Proposal for sending 10000 Men from *Flanders* to *Spain*, but not till after the Battle of *Almanza*, and that only 7000 were sent. That as to the Business of *Toulon*, it was certain, that immediately after the News of the Battle of *Almanza*, the Court of *France* order'd Detachments to be made from *Spain*, as appear'd by the *Paris Gazette* of the fourth of *May*, 1707. That he would not affirm those Troops did actually march into *Provence*, but that as had been observed, their Approach was sufficient to the raising of the Seige of *Toulon*. After this the Earl *Rivers* said, 'that it had been alledg'd the Battle of *Almanza* was fought because the Allies wanted Provisions; but he could assure their Lordships, that there was a Gentleman in Town, who brought them Provisions for eight Days; that in Truth they did not design to Fight, but rather to retire towards *Valentia*, having for that purpose sent General *Carpenter* before with part of his Dragoons. But upon the Receipt of Orders from *England*, they resolv'd upon a Battle, before they

they were rejoin'd by General *Carpenter*, and without Communicating to the Council of War the Strength of the Enemy, of which they had Intelligence the Night before the Action by two Deserters. Hereupon the Lord *Ferrers* said on the same side, That 'twas plain the Council of War held in *Valentia* was the Cause of all our Misfortunes in Spain, that the Resolutions taken in it were carried against the Opinion of King *Charles* and his Ministers, That 'twas certainly a Fault in the Ministry here to approve that Council. For a Secretary of State gives no Directions but from the Cabinet Council. That it seemed as if the Blame of the raising the Siege of *Toulon* was intended to be laid upon the Emperor's Forces, but this Enquiry would be more proper at another time, and that another thing was to be enquired into (*viz.*) What Number of Forces in her Majesty's Pay, were at that time in Spain, and so concluded for the Question. The Lord *Mobun* oppos'd that Motion, and said, he was against it for several Reasons. First, because he knew not what was meant by the Ministry, and he would not have a Censure pass upon Persons, who neither deserv'd nor were intended to be Censured. Secondly, because the Advice for an *Offensive War* was no ill Advice at that time. Thirdly, because he would be just to all Mankind, and not censure any Body that gave his Opinion to the best of his Understanding, and with an honest Intention. The Lord *Somers* likewise own'd freely to their Lordships, that had he been in the Place of those that gave the Counsel for an *Offensive War*, he would have been of that Opinion, because he should have thought himself an ill Counsellor to advise any thing against

against the General Opinion: Adding, that the ill Success of the Battle of *Almanza* was no good Argument against the Counsel for an *Offensive War*, for if they judg'd of Opinions by Events, no Man could be safe. In Opposition to this the Earl of *Rochester* declar'd, That for his own Part he must Confess, that had he at that time been of the Cabinet Council, he could not have been for an *Offensive War*, nor would Popular Arguments have sway'd his opinion, for he could not see the Reason, that because the People love Action, we should be perpetually Fighting, right or wrong, concluding upon the whole Matter, that he was for the Question.

Several Lords saying they were for the same, and calling for it, the Chair-man likewise rising in order to read it, the Bishop of *Ely* said, He had only one word to offer, which was that it not appearing to him, that there was any premeditated ill Design in the Ministry, when they gave their Opinion for an *Offensive War*, he could not be for the Question. When the Duke of *Argyle* having desir'd, that when this Question was over, he might offer another, the same was readily agreed to, and then the Earl of *Abingdon* put the following Question.

That it appears by the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter, that the carrying on the War *Offensively* in Spain was approved and directed by the Ministers, notwithstanding the Design of attempting *Toulon*, which the Ministers knew at that time was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, and therefore are justly to be blamed for Contributing to all our Misfortunes in Spain, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against *Toulon*.

There

There happening a Division, the Earls of *Portland* and *Islay* were appointed *Tellers*, and it appear'd, that there were 68 Lords *Content*, and 48 *not Content*.

After this the Duke of *Argyle* made a Speech to this Effect; ' That he was inform'd the Earl of *Peterborough* had the Queen's Commands to Negotiate Matters of great Importance abroad, and was to set out the next Day, that he hop'd every Member of that House was convinc'd that he had perform'd great and eminent Services to his Country, notwithstanding the Difficulties and Discouragements he labour'd under; and how with a Handful of Men (for his Grace thought he might call them a *Handfull* since they never amounted to ten Thousand Men) he took the Important City of *Barcelona*, and reduced so many Provinces in *Spain*. That he needed not tell their Lordships how he had been rewarded for those great Services: But that 'twas his Opinion, they ought to pass a Compliment upon him, which was all the Reward they could at that time bestow: And therefore 'twas his *Graces* Motion, that this Question be put.

That the Earl of Peterborough, during the time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in Spain, did perform many great and eminent Services, and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at Valencia had been follow'd, it might very probably have prevented the Misfortunes that have happen'd since in Spain.

The Question being carried without dividing, the House was resumed, and the Earl of *Abingdon* having reported the two Resolutions taken in the Committee, the Lord Keeper put the same

same severally to the House which were again agreed to. But before the second Question was put, the Earl of *Wharton* desired that the Lords who were for the first Question might say *Agreed*, that such Lords as were against it might enter their Protections, which they did accordingly.

A Motion for Adjourning to the *Monday* following being made, the Earl of *Rochester* gave in another Motion, *That such Lords as pleas'd, might make Animadversions on the Protections of such Lords as should Protest*; which was likewise agreed to by the House. Then the Duke of *Buckingham*, said, *One thing more was to be done before they Adjourn'd*; and that he would propose a Question, which he was sure would be readily agreed to (*viz.*) *That the Earl of Peterborough have the Thanks of this House for his eminent and remarkable Services; and that the Lord Keeper return him the Thanks of the House immediatly.* This Question being unanimously agreed to, the Lord Keeper address'd himself to the Earl of *Peterborough* in the following Speech.

My Lord Peterborough,

I Am Commanded by my Lords to return their Thanks to your Lordship for your many Eminent, and faithful Services to your Queen and Country, during your Command in *Spain*.

My Lord,

The Thanks of this Illustrious Assembly is an Honour which has been rarely paid to any Subject; but never after a stricter Enquiry in-
to

to the Nature of any Service, upon a more mature Deliberation, or with greater Justice, than at this time.

Such is Your Lordship's known Generosity and truly noble Temper, that I assure my self the Present I am now offering to Your Lordship, is the more acceptable, as it comes pure and unmix'd, and is unattended with any other Reward, which Your Lordship might justly think would be an Allay to it.

My Lord,

Had more Days been allow'd to me than I have had Minutes, to call to mind the wonderful and amazing Success, which perpetually attended Your Lordship in Spain (the Effect of Your Lordship's Personal Bravery and Conduct) I would not attempt the Enumerating your particular Services, since I should offend Your Lordship by the Mention of such as I could recollect, and give a just Occasion of Offence to this Honourable House, by my involuntary Omission of the far greater part of them.

Had Your Lordship's wise Counsels, particularly your Advice at the Council in Valencia, been pursued in the following Campaign, the fatal Battel of Almanza, and our greatest Misfortunes which have since happen'd in Spain, had been prevented, and the Design upon Toulon might have happily succeeded.

I shall detain Your Lordship no longer than in Obedience to the Order I have received, to return Your Lordship, as I do, the Thanks of this House, For your eminent and remarkable Services

Services to your Queen and Country, during your Command in Spain.

The Earl of Peterborough's Answer.

My Lords,

FOR the great Honour and Favour I have received from Your Lordships, I return my most humble Thanks, with a Heart full of the greatest Respect and Gratitude. No Services can deserve such a Reward. It is more than a sufficient Recompence for any past Hardships, and to which nothing can give an Addition. I cannot reproach my self with any Want of Zeal for the publick Service. But Your Lordships Approbation of what I was able to do towards serving my Queen and Country, gives me new Life: And I shall endeavour in all my future Actions, not to appear unworthy of the unmerited Favour I have received to day from this great Assembly.

Thus was this Noble Lord dismiss'd to his Negotiations in Germany and Italy, with the Satisfaction of having his Services publickly acknowledged, after they had been privately traduc'd; and saw himself in the highest Esteem with the greatest Assembly in Europe, when another General, with whom it was grown into a Custom to be welcom'd home from every Campaign, with the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, had the Mortification to see another bear away the Applause, after his Friends had unsuccessfully propos'd the same Reward for him.

Several Lords indeed enter'd their Protests against the foregoing Resolutions, but having spent

spent so considerable a Part of this History upon the foregoing Debate, from Inducements to let my Reader into the solemn Proceedings which are made use of in this most venerable Assembly, I shall dismiss this Affair; after I have told him, That on *Friday* the Seventeenth of *January*, when the Peers took the remaining Transactions of *Spain* into their Consideration, the Earl of *Galloway* was Order'd to attend Their Lordships on the *Monday* following. My Lord being then indispos'd with a Rheumatism and the Gout, and therefore unable to obey that Order, the Lords sent him a Question in Writing (*viz.*) *Why, whilst he commanded the British Forces in Spain, he gave the Right to the Portuguese?* To this the Earl of *Galloway* sent an Answer, the Substance of which was, *That by the Treaty with Portugal, the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country; and that in order to engage them to march to MADRID, he was oblig'd to allow them the same Honour, for otherwise they would never have stirr'd out of Portugal.* How plausible soever these Reasons might seem to His Lordship's Friends, yet the House was pleas'd, on the Twenty Fourth following, to Resolve, That the giving the Right to the *Portuguese* in *Spain*, was dishonourable to the *British Nation*.

A Week after (on the last Day of the foregoing Month) the Lords resum'd the Consideration of the State of the Nation, in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*; and debated, Why there were but Thirteen Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Fifty Nine effective Men, at the *Battel of Almanza*, when the Parliament had provided for Twenty Nine Thousand, Three Hundred

dred, and Ninety Five. After which Their Lordships appointed a Committee to inquire into that Matter; who found Reason to Resolve, *That by not supplying the Deficiencies of the Men given by Parliament for the War in Spain, the MINISTERS had greatly neglected that Service, which was of the greatest Importance.* In pursuance of this and the preceding Resolutions, an humble Representation of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, was presented to Her Majesty on *Saturday* the 10th of *February* following, which containing in Substance nothing more than what has been already said, is purposely omitted for Brevity sake; though Her Majesty was pleas'd to give it a most gracious Acceptance by the following Answer.

My Lords,

I Am satisfied with the Examination you have had into the Management of the War in Spain; and thank you for the Representation you have laid before me on that Subject.

You may be confident I will give the best Orders our present Circumstances can allow of, to put the Affairs of that Kingdom into a better Condition, and take such Measures as may most effectually contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause.

The Generality of the People were very full of Expectations that not only the *Ministers* which had been found tardy, but the Three *Generals* that were censur'd in the Representation, would have been impeach'd as the Result of it: But Their Lordships have been pleas'd as yet

to satisfy the World, that they made this strict Inquiry not so much out of Ill Will to the Persons *Offending*, as a just Abhorrence for the Nature of the *Offence*, and the pernicious Consequences which have flow'd from them; and have not so much as left it in the Power of those that malign at their Proceedings in Parliament, to charge them with the least Disrespect shewn to the *Act of Indemnity*, which howsoever, and for what Purposes obtain'd, has been held by them for Sacred and Inviolable. Not but Their Lordships will undoubtedly, when Opportunity shall offer, and the more necessary Occasions of providing for carrying on the War, are settled for this Year, animadvert upon such Mismanagements as shall be found undeserving of Her Majesty's most gracious Pardon, and have happen'd subsequent to it; such as several ill Practices in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, which neither fall within the Limits of the Act, or have the least Claim or Title to be admitted under the Protection of it.

But to return to the Commons, whom we left very Hearty and Zealous in their good Offices to the Publick, and in the most Loyal Dispositions imaginable, to contribute all that in their lay, for the Honour and Advantage of their Queen and Country. As they came into the readiest Measures for providing for the War, so they likewise were not without Resolutions for Inquiries into the Mismanagements of the Funds given to that End. And Mr. *Hanley*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, having acquainted the House, 'That on Examinations relating to the *Navy*, taken before the Lords Commissioners of the *Treasury*, some considerable Abuses

had been discover'd in the *Victualling*, and that a Member of that House was named therein, it was Resolv'd, To address the Queen to have those Examinations laid before them. Which being done accordingly, Mr. *Ridge* of *Portsmouth*, Member of Parliament for *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*, the Person named therein, desired that he might attend that Committee to make his Innocence appear, which he was very far from doing, as will appear by the Sequel. For the Committee, of which Mr. *Cesar* was Chairman, a Gentleman that had signaliz'd his great Knowledge and Skill in Parliamentary Affairs, in several preceding Sessions (till the Malice of some Great Men lately in Power, and the Authority of the Faction, set him aside) after the strictest Examination that could be made, having made their Report to the House, the House took the said Report into their Consideration on the Fifteenth of *February*, and Resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That it appear'd to them, that in the Management as well as in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer, there had many notorious Imbezlements, and scandalous Abuses, to the Defrauding the Publick of great Sums of Money, and to the Injury and Discouragement of the Seamen. It is to be noted, That this Resolution was the Result of a Report made by Mr. *Cesar* the Seventh of the same Month, concerning the Abuses and Frauds committed at Her Majesty's *Brewhouse*, call'd the *Harts Horn Brewhouse*, where it was grown into a Practice not only to sell Her Majesty's Beer; but her Casks to the Merchants, at very low Rates, without accounting for it in the least;

with those that had the Direction of Affairs of that Nature.

Mr. *Casar* likewise Reported, That the Committee had examin'd how the Contracting Brewers of the Out Ports had perform'd their Contracts. And it appear'd to them, from an Account deliver'd in by the Commissioners of the Victualling, that Mr. *Ridge* and Mr. *Dixon* of *Portsmouth*, had Bills made out for Eight Thousand, Two Hundred, and Seventeen Tuns of Beer, pretended to be deliver'd for the last Year's Service. It appear'd from the Excise Vouchers, they had brewed in that time no more than Four Thousand, Four Hundred, and Eighty Two Tuns: So that they had Bills for Three Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Thirty Five Tuns, more than was really deliver'd.

He also Reported, That Mr. *Ridge* had thereupon said, That he contracted in Partnership with Mr. *Dixon*, for Two Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Four Tuns; that he did not know how that Beer was dispos'd of, the Account being kept by Mr. *Dixon*; but acknowledg'd that Five Thousand, Five Hundred, and Thirteen Tuns was on his own particular Account, and that he had deliver'd but Three Thousand, Two Hundred, and Thirteen Tuns; the remaining Two Thousand, Three Hundred Tuns he paid for a Composition to Purfers, at the Rate of Thirty Shillings *per* Tun; that he had Fifty Six Shillings *per* Tun of the Queen for that Beer, in which was included Two Shillings *per* Tun for Charge of Shipping, and had likewise allow'd him Four Shillings *per* Tun for making and trimming Casks for the whole Eight Thousand, Two Hundred, and Seventeen

the Present Parliament, &c. 6

venteen Tuns, he being the Queen's Cooper at *Portsmouth*.

Upon which the Committee had computed the Loss to the Queen in the Two Thousand, Three Hundred Tuns of Beer, which Mr. *Ridge* had owned were not delivered, and was as followeth;

	l. s. d.
2300 Tuns of Beer, at 56 s. <i>per</i> Tun,	6440 0 0
Cooperage, 4 s. <i>per</i> Tun,	460 0 0
2300 Tuns of Casks (besides Cooperage) cost	4700 0 0

Which Casks, for what appeared to the Committee, might be sunk as well as the Beer. The Committee computed in the same manner the Loss to the Queen, in the One Thousand, Four Hundred, and Thirty Five Tuns of Beer, undeliver'd of Mr. *Ridge's* Contract, in Partnership with Mr. *Dixon* (*viz.*)

	l. s. d.
1435 Tuns of Beer,	4018 00 00
Cooperage,	287 00 00
1435 Tuns of Casks, besides Cooperage,	2941 15 00
Loss of the whole if the Casks were sunk,	18846 15 00

In answer to this, Mr. *Ridge* said in Justification of himself, That he must have been a great Loser by his Contract, had it not been for compounding after this manner with the Purfers; that it was a very common Practice, and that he had a Regard to the Advantage

he might have by it, when he made the last Contract, otherwise he could not have contracted at the Price he did. To which Mr. Coleby reply'd, The Commissioners for Victualling allow'd of no such Practice; that the Terms of the Contract were first propos'd by Mr. Ridge, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Player; and produc'd a Letter sign'd by those Three, dated the Twenty Sixth of September 1709, which contain'd in Substance, ' That they were willing to furnish the Commissioners for Victualling as usual, for the entire Demand of the Port (*viz.*) Sea Beer, at Fifty Six Shillings per Tun, and for Harbour Beer, at Forty Six Shillings per Tun, clear of all Charges on board, and that it was the lowest Rates they could afford to brew for, on account of the Price of Grain, and the great Discount upon their Bills.

One Mr. Wilkins affirm'd likewise, That he had been Agent Victualler at Portsmouth about Six Years, that he had no Instructions from the Commissioners for Victualling, till Eighteen Months after he was sent down thither; that he certified for the Quantity and Quality of all Beer shipp'd there though he does not see it, it being impossible for him to inspect it, from the Multiplicity of Business. That he never examin'd any Account Mr. Ridge brought him, any further than to see the Figures were cast up right, and that there was no Check to prevent Mr. Ridge from imbezeling the Queen's Hoops or Casks, if he should be inclin'd to imbezle them, and that Mr. Ridge's Brother was the Officer that gaged the Casks at Portsmouth.

To this part of the Report Mr. Ridge was heard in his Place before the whole House, who finding all he said in Defence of himself was only Pleading Custom for the Antient Usage of Cheating the Queen and Government, by making Contracts with the Purfers, desiring the most favourable Construction to be put upon what he had done, and excusing those ill Practices from the Practice of his Predecessors in that Post, It was Resolv'd, That it appear'd to that House, that Thomas Ridge Esq; A Member of that House, was guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, by having Contracted to furnish five Thousand, five Hundred and Thirteen Tun of Beer upon his own Account, and two Thousand seven Hundred and four Tun of Beer, in Partnership with Mr. Dixon, and having received Bills for the whole, altho' he deliver'd but three Thousand two Hundred and thirteen Tun on the First, and but one Thousand two Hundred sixty nine upon the latter Contract. Whereupon it was further Resolved, that the said Thomas Ridge should be for the said Frauds and Abuses Expell'd that House, as likewise that an Humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions to Her Attorney General, to Prosecute the said Mr. Ridge for the said Frauds and Abuses, and Order'd the said Address to be presented by such Members of the House, as were of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

It appear'd likewise to the same Committee, from the Accounts deliver'd in from the Commissioners for Victualling, that Mr. Player had Bills made out for 7724 Tuns of Beer pretended to be deliver'd for the last Years Service, when he had brew'd that time no more than 4164 Tuns, so that he had Bills for 3560 Tuns more

The History of

more than was really deliver'd. The Computation of which loss to the Queen was

	l.	s.	d.
3560 Tuns of Beer, at 56 s. per Tun	9968	0	0
Cooperage, 4 s. per Tun	—	712	0
3560 Tuns of Casks, besides Cooperage, cost	—	—	—
	7298	0	0
Loss in the whole if the Casks were sunk.	—	—	—
	17978	0	0

Mr. Rolfe of Harwich had also Bills made out for 2782 Tuns of Beer pretended to be deliver'd for the last Years Service, when it appear'd from the Excise Vouchers, he had brew'd in that time no more than 1102 Tuns, so that he had Bills made out for 1680 Tuns more than was really deliver'd, by which the loss to the Queen in the 1680 Tuns undeliver'd according to Contract was,

	l.	s.	d.
1680 Tuns of Beer at 54 s. per Tun	4536	0	0
1680 Tuns of Casks at 45 s.	—	3780	0
	—	—	—
Loss in the whole if the Casks were sunk.	—	—	—
	8316	0	0

Mr. Best Brewer at Chatham also acknowledged, that he Contracted the last Year to brew 455 Tuns of Beer at Fifty Shillings per Tun, that he deliver'd but 331 Tuns, the remainder being paid by way of Composition to the Purfers, but had Bills made out for the whole, so that the loss to the Queen from his Non-performance of Contract in the 124 Tuns of Beer undeliver'd amounted to

the Present Parliament, &c. 73

	l.	s.	d.
124 Tuns of Beer at 50 s. per Tun	310	0	0
124 Tuns of Casks at 45 s. per Tun	—	279	0
	—	—	—
Loss in the whole if the Casks were sunk.	—	—	—
	589	0	0

Mr. Tyhurst Brewer at Rochester, said, That he Contracted the last Year to brew 883 Tuns of Beer, at fifty Shillings per Tun; that he deliver'd but 126 Tuns, the Remainder he paid a Composition for, to the Purfers, at the rate of thirty Shillings per Tun, but had Bills made out for the whole 883 Tuns. Upon which the loss to the Queen was computed, in the 757 Tuns of Beer not deliver'd, of Mr. Tyhurst's Contract,

	l.	s.	d.
757 Tuns of Beer at 50 s. per Tun	1892	10	00
757 Tuns of Casks, at 45 s. per Tun	—	—	—
cost	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Loss in the whole if the Casks were sunk.	—	—	—
	3595	15	00

Mr. Kelley, Brewer at Deal being Interrogated by the Committee, made Answer, That he Contracted last Year to brew 1424 Tuns of Beer, at fifty Shillings per Tun, that he deliver'd but 202 Tuns; and the Remainder he paid a Composition for to the Purfers, at the rate of thirty Shillings, and thirty one Shillings per Tun, but had Bills made out for the whole 1424 Tuns, and that he was allowed two Shillings and six Pence per Tun, for trimming

ming of Casks, two Shillings *per* Tun for Charge of Shipping, and six Pence *per* Tun for bringing empty Casks ashore. He farther said, that Captain *Whitehall*, the Agent Victualler at *Dover* was Privy to these Compositions, and had been for three or four Years; and that he had sometimes three Shillings, sometimes four Shillings *per* Tun, according as the Discount was upon the Victualing Bills, for himself, and his Clerk had one Shilling for every Tun of Beer thus Compounded for; and that the said Captain *Whitehall* dispensed with his Swearing to the Delivery of the Beer, as he us'd formerly to do.

Captain *Whitehall* denied the whole Accusation, and said that *Kelley* had made Affidavits before him, of the Delivery of the whole 1224 Tuns (he having Power to Administer an Oath from the Court of Exchequer) which Affidavits were produced by the Commissioners for Victualling, and they appeared to the Committee to be signed by *Kelley*.

Kirby said, he had heard *Kelley* swear before Captain *Whitehall* to the Quality of the Beer, but could not say he had to the Quantity.

Millington, Captain *Whitehall*'s Man, said that he had several times been sent for a Bible, when *Kelley* was with his Master, which he had given into *Kelley*'s Hand, but could not say he ever saw him Kiss the Book.

Kelley being again Examined, averr'd, that all he had said before, to the Committee, was true, and affirm'd that tho' his Hand was to the Affidavits, yet he never took any Oath before Captain *Whitehall*, who always Certify'd to the Commissioners that he did swear to the Quantity of Beer delivered, without his taking any

any Oath, and that it was for dispensing with his Oath; that he agreed to pay *Whitehall* the Money.

That before this Agreement, he always Swore to the Quantity of Beer delivered, before a Justice of the Peace.

Thomas Low, Mr. *Kelley*'s Servant also said, he once brought several Affidavits from Captain *Whitehall*, ready signed by the said *Whitehall* to his Master at *Canterbury*, for his Master to set his Hand to, which when he had done, were returned back to the Captain, to be sent up to the Commissioners for Victualling.

Captain *Whitehall* being ask'd, how long he had been Agent Victualler at *Dover*? Said, about Eight Years; but that he had no Instructions from the Commissioners for Victualling, till four Years after he had been sent thither. *The Reader is to be told this is the same Captain Whitehall who pretended to discover wonderful and imaginary Mismanagements in Mr. Harley, to the Committee of the Seven Worthy Statesmen at Northumberland House, which much abus'd Gentleman has very much contributed towards the detecting real Ones in him, as some of his Friends have in others, that were both his Judges and Accusers.*

After this the abovemention'd Committee gave in the Loss to the Queen as they had computed it in the 1222 Tuns of Beer, that was undeliver'd, of Mr. *Kelley*'s Contract,

	l. s. d.
1222 Tuns of Beer at 50 s. per Tun	3055 00 00
Trimming, Shipping, &c. 5 s. per Tun, cost	305 10 00
	—

76 *The History of*

1222 Tuns of Casks at 45 s. per } 2749 10 00
Tun cost ————

Loss in the whole, if the Casks } 6110 00 00
were sunk ————

So that		l.	s.	d.
the Sum	Mr. Ridge & Dixon	18846	15	00
Total lost	Mr. Player	17978	00	00
as before	Mr. Rolfe	8316	00	03
upon the	Mr. Best	589	00	00
Contracts	Mr. Tyhurst	3595	15	00
appear'd	Mr. Kelley	6110	00	00
to bewith				

In all, 55435 10 00

The foregoing Report being taken into the Consideration of the whole House on *Tuesday* the 27th of *February*, as well as the Representation of the Commissioners for Victualling, which they had deliver'd in upon the said Report, it was resolv'd, that Mr. *Dixon*, Mr. *Player*, Mr. *Rolfe*, Mr. *Best*, Mr. *Tyhurst*, and Mr. *Kelley*, in several distinct Resolutions were guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, and that an Humble Address should be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions to her Attorney General to Prosecute them for the said Frauds and Abuses; But Captain *Whitehall*, Agent Victualler at *Dover*, Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent Victualler at *Portsmouth*, Mr. *Horsington*, under Clerk at the *Hartshorn* Brewhouse, and *Noah Overing*, Master Brewer, *Bernard Goddard*, deceas'd, late Clerk of the Brewhouse, and *Thomas James*, Clerk of the *Check* at the *Hartshorn* Brewhouse, were only voted guilty of a great Misdeameanour on several Accounts, as was

Stephen

the Present Parliament, &c. 77

Stephen Moxley, Servant at the aforesaid Brewhouse, of a great Crime of being Privy to the Imbezzling great Quantities of Beer and Casks, without any particular Order for their Prosecution. An Instance of the Lenity of the present Administration, even when the Gentleman before spoken of who is at the Head of it, had not only Provocation but Interest enough to make one of them feel the Weight of his Displeasure.

The Persons who are Friends to the Offenders thus censur'd by Parliament, give out to Extenuate their Faults, and Excuse their own want of Animadverting upon such Infamous Practices, when empower'd so to do, that according to the Custom of the Victualling Office, the Brewer has an Order to Brew such a Quantity of Beer for the Use of the Navy; and that such and such of the Queens Ships are order'd to take their Drink of him. Now it happens, say they, that when the Ships are in Port, the Purfers, with the Connivance of the Captains, or Commanding Officers, often give half, or a greater part of the Ships Crew leave to go ashore, for which Liberty, the Seamen give the Purfers their daily Allowance of Beer. Hereupon the Purfers either sell the Overplus of the Beer they have on Board to Colliers and to Merchant Men, or which is done more frequently (and was the Case complain'd of at this Juncture) they go to the Brewer and tell him, they have not occasion for the Quantity of Drink order'd by the Commissioners of the Victualling. But the Brewer, whose Profit it is to sell as much Beer as he can, answering, he will Brew and Serve the Quantity he has Orders for; there generally ensues

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a Clandestine Agreement, whereby the Brewer gives a Sum of Money to the Purser, in Lieu of the Beer he should have deliver'd; and the Purser gives him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer he was to furnish; allowing him an equal or rather greater Profit than he should have made by the Sale of his Drink. Which Collusive Contracts, are for the most part conniv'd at by the Agent Victuallers, and Clerks of Brewhouses, if not by the Commissioners of the Victualling themselves.

Now it is alleg'd in Favour of the Purser (or rather Captains whose Agents they are) and Brewers, ' That these private Contracts do not wrong the Government; that each Seaman being allow'd seven Pints of Beer *per Diem*, he may demand that Quantity, and do what he thinks fit with it, that when he makes it over to the Purser, the latter may likewise dispose of it as he pleases. That accordingly, when the Beer is on Board, the Purser sells the Overplus to other Ships, nor was this ever look'd upon as an Offence, unless use was made of the Queens Casks: That these Contracts are so far from being Detrimental, that they often are Beneficial to the Seamen, who when they do not go ashore, receive from the Purser, instead of their full Allowance of Beer (which is generally more than they can Drink) an Equivalent in Brandy or Tobacco. And in the last Place, that it happens indeed very often, that the Purser gives the Sailors no Equivalent, tho' he receives it from the Brewer. But in such a Case, the Fault is wholly in the Purser, not the Brewer. *Credat Fundus Apella—non Ego.* Since it is most certain, that the Nation has by these Practices, for many Years past been defrauded of vast Sums of Money. To

To come back again from inquiring how the Moneys they had given had been expended, and their Insights into Frauds and Abuses relating to former Funds, to what they were now giving, after the *House of Commons* had Voted the same Day which *Mr. Harley* complain'd to the House in, of the preceding *Mal-Practices*, he likewise made a Motion, *That the House of Commons would take care effectually to discharge the Publick Debts*, which pass'd immediately into a Vote that gave Life to Credit, that was then sinking by the Artifice of their Enemies; after which, on the Day following, they granted the Sums as are underneath specified.

	l.	s.	d.
For Additional Forces of 10000 Men,	1775	11	3 6
For the Queen's Proportion of 3000 Palatines,	3425	13	4
For her Proportion of 4639 Saxons,	4325	12	6
For her Proportion of Bothman's Dragoons,	9269	16	6
For the Troops of Augmentation,	220000	0	0
For the Office of Ordinance.	130000	0	0

On the Eighth of the same Month, the Commons came to other Resolutions upon the Supply granted to Her Majesty, and Agreed with the Committee, That there should be rais'd,

	l.	s.	d.
For One Year's Interest on Debentures,	49357	17	12
For the Charge of Transports,	144000	0	0

For

	l. s. d.
For the Subsidies payable to the } Allies, — — —	478956 16 7

And the next Day;

For Guards, Garrisons, and In- } valids, — — —	546108 17 8
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So that by the Sixteenth of the same Month, when to circulate the vast Number of *Exchequer Bills* that were in Trade, and had mighty Discounts upon them, through the Means of the late Ministry, they made a Vote to enable Her Majesty to make a Contract for the answering of all *Non Specie Exchequer Bills*, and converting them into *Specie*, and to settle Forty Five Thousand Pounds a Year for that Purpose. Which had that Effect, that tho' the Governours of the *Bank*, who were entirely in the Interest of the late *L—d T—r*, did all they could to perplex that Affair in the Hands of his Successors, by forming Cabals to obstruct the Treaty that was making with them; it had no other Effect than to open the Eyes of many of the Leaders of the Party, such as Sir *James Bateman* and others, who came off from them, and Voted heartily for concurring with the Government in its present Emergencies, and the Treaty was made accordingly.

On the Fifteenth of *January* (the Day preceding) upon the Petition of the Minister, Church-wardens, and other Inhabitants of the *Parish* of *Saint Olaves* in *Southwark*, together with the adjacent *Parishes*, complaining of the great

great Number of *Palatines*, which were some time since continued in one Place in the said *Parish*; many of which were return'd (supposed from *Ireland*) and were inhabiting in one House, whereby it was feared some contagious Distempers might happen; and having not wherewithal to subsist themselves, were likely to become chargeable to the said *Parish*; and praying such Relief as should be thought fitting for the said *Parish*. It was Order'd, That the said Petition should be refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, which was appointed for that Purpose (Mr. *Finch*, Son to the Lord *Guernsey*, *Chairman*) with a Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and an Instruction to inquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement the *Palatines* came over, and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into *Britain*, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid.

They had on the *Saturday* before, Order'd, That a Committee should be appointed to inquire how far the several impress'd Accountants had pass'd their respective Accounts, and to consider of Methods for the more effectual and speedy compelling the said Accountants to pass such Accounts, and to obviate all Irregularities and unnecessary Delays in the same, and Report the same to the House. But as there will be Occasion to speak of the Reports from these Two Committees, towards the Close of this History, so I shall only say that Inquiries from both of them were highly necessary, not only to let the Natives of *Great Britain* know, to whom it was owing that Collections were made for Strangers, while

while many of them were in a starving Condition, for want of Assistance from their own Fellow-Subjects, and what sort of pretended Patriots were the Occasion of the People's not being acquainted with the publick Disbursements, which they had so cheerfully contributed to, in the Persons of their Representatives.

The First was occasion'd, as was to be suppos'd, by an Act for *Naturalizing foreign* Protestants, which had been greatly encourag'd and promoted by the Men in Places of Trust, at the Time of its being pass'd; wherefore a Bill was Order'd to be brought in the very Day the above-mention'd Committee was appointed, to repeal the said Act (Mr. *Campion, Chairman*) which had a very quick and easy Passage through the *House of Commons*, insomuch that it was sent up to the Lords on the Thirty First of the same Month, who thought fit (upon Motives best known to themselves) to reject it on the Fifth of *February* following, by a Majority of Fourteen Voices. And the last took its Rise from the vigilant Inspections of the New Lords of the *Treasury*, who amidst very confus'd Accounts, that were left them by the Person who presid'd singly at that Board, omitted no Opportunities of giving us Earnests of their future Behaviour in those important Offices, to which the prudent Choice of their Royal Mistresses, and the importunate Desires of all those that wish'd well to their Queen and Country, had call'd them.

To be as concise as possible, without wholly departing from the Nature of the Design, such was the Zeal of the Subject in this Honourable House, as almost to prevent the ve-

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ry *Hopes* of their Sovereign, and they had made the Queen a free Gift of 4996800 *l.* by the middle of *January*, even tho' they began their Session but at the very close of *November* that preceded it; An Argument of the greatest Alacrity and Readiness imaginable to let her Majesty see, that she had changed her Parliament for the better, and an everlasting Proof of the Abilities of those Persons whom she had lately Honour'd with her Favour and Confidence.

On the 17th Day, after having granted her Majesty the Day before 45000 *l. per Annum*, to Enable her to Contract for Answering all Non Specie Exchequer Bills, by Exchanging them from time to time for ready Money, to be continued till one Million should be paid off, and the Bills for so much cancell'd, several Accounts were laid before the Commons (pursuant to their Addresses) of Pensions payable out of the diverse Branches of her Majesty's Revenues, in order to a Bill for *Resumption of Grants*, and to make known to the House what Money might be recover'd to the Publick from such an Act, after which a further Resolution was taken in the Committee upon *Ways and Means* that the Duties on Mum, Malt, and Cyder, should be farther continued for one Year from the 23d of *June* 1711, to the 24th of the same Month 1712, which was reported the next Day, and being order'd into a Bill, pass'd into an Act on the 31st following, thro' the Means of several Lords (the Queen being indispos'd) who were Commissioned to give the Royal Assent to it.

The Rest of this Month (*viz.* from the 18th to the 31st.) was wholly taken up by the Commons in receiving Abstracts of Accounts.

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from the several Offices, where any Disbursements had been, or were to be made for the Publick Service, and in *Controverted Elections*; In all which it was remarkable, another Temperament of Mind was shewn than in the foregoing Parliament; where but to be suspected of being Zealous for the Constitution in Church and State, was enough to deprive any Gentleman of his Right to sit in the House, upon any Petition whatsoever, were it never so frivolous, witness the Case of Sir *Simon Harcourt*, the present Lord Keeper, who after all the bad Voices that were accepted for good against him, had the Majority by Five, and was forc'd to surrender up his Title to Represent the Burrough of *Abingdon*, to a contemptible Brewer, that was fitter to attend a *Dray Cart* than the *Service of Parliament*, thro' the Means of an Arbitrary Vote that determin'd against Him. For on the contrary, this Representative and Venerable Body, proceeded with all imaginable Caution, and most impartial and regular Enquiries, and tho' they had it in their Power from the Advantage of a great Majority, to have dismiss'd many from the House, who in the *last Parliament* had been in a seperate Interest from them, yet they pay'd such Observance to the strict Rules of Justice, that even *L——ton* and *We——th* retain'd the Members those two Corporations had sent up to Personate them, and there was no Distinction of Parties allow'd, where a Plurality of Equitable Voices distinguish'd a Majority; Else Mr. *Hoadly's* four very good Friends would have met with the same Treatment they bestow'd upon Doctor *Sacheverel's* in the last Session. 'Tis true indeed, one of the MANAGERS of that Cause,

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upon his Application to the House against Sir *William Barker*, was somewhat roughly treated in having his Petition Voted *Frivolous and Vexatious*, and being order'd to make Satisfaction to the sitting Member for the Costs and Expences he had been put to by reason of it; But if that worthy Lawyer will but be pleas'd to consider, that the Plaintiff always pays the Defendants Costs in *Westminster Hall*, upon his not making out his Allegations, and to remember that tho' it may not be improper in a Person of his Function to encourage a Client to promote a wrong Suit, that it never was held for one of the Lord *Cokes* received Opinions, to be the first Agresor in such a Cause himself; Since he could not but know this was not the same Parliament as the last, and might have inform'd himself he had not behav'd himself so well when Honour'd with the Title of a Member, as to be admitted into that Station again, when he had not the least Appearance of a Claim to it.

On the Fifth of *February*, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary of War, presented to the House an Estimate of the Charge of her Majesty's Forces upon the Establishments of *Spain* and *Portugal*, as the same was allow'd by Parliament for the Year 1710, to which was added an Account of the Augmentation of that Charge for the Year 1711, by the Alterations and Additions made since for carrying on the War in those Parts, as also for the extraordinary Expences that had accrued for that Service in former Years, not hitherto provided for. After which it was resolv'd in a Committee of the whole House, that a Yearly Fund should be Charged and Settled upon, and made payable out of the

G 3 Subsidies

Subsidies of Poundage and other Duties upon several Merchandizes to be Exported, and the several Duties upon Coals, Exportation of Leather, Ships Trading into the *Mediterranean*, Woolen Cloth Exported, and the further Duty upon Candles (which had been agreed to by the House on the first of the same Month, for a Term of Thirty Two Years) to raise Money by Way of Lottery, which Resolution was Reported and Agreed to by the House on the Seventh following; the House not sitting the Sixth, by reason of the Deference that was paid by them to the Queen's Birth-day.

The same Day (*February 7th*) the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to Her Majesty, and Resolv'd, 1. That a Duty should be laid upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great Britain*, or Imported into the same. 2. That the said Duty upon Hops should be three Pence *per* Pound Weight over and above the present Duties on *Flemish* or other Hops Imported, to be paid by the Importers. 3. That the said Duty upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great Britain*, should be one Penny *per* Pound Weight, to be paid by the Owner. 4. That no Hops be permitted to be Imported into *Ireland*, except from *Great Britain*; which Resolutions were reported and agreed to by the House the next Day, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, with an Instruction to the Committee appointed for that Purpose, to make Provision in the Bill, for a Draw Back upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great Britain*.

Mr.

Mr. *Conyers* also the Day following, reported the Opinion of the whole House on Ways and Means (*viz.*) That Leave should be given to bring in a Bill for Repealing the Act of the third and fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for preventing all Trade and Commerce with France, so far as it relates to the Prohibiting the Importation of French Wines. This Opinion was approv'd, and a Committee appointed to bring in the said Bill, which having given Occasion to such as are ill Wishers to the publick Advantage to speak Reproachfully of these Proceedings of their Representatives deserves to be taken Notice of in this Place.

Our good Allies the *Dutch*, who know how to consult their Profit as well as any Nation under the Canopy of Heaven, had Enrich'd themselves by this Trade to such a Degree, that it was high Time for us their Friends and Confederates to step in for a Share with them, since all the Remonstrances we could make to bring them upon the same Footing, (the Prohibition of Commerce,) had no manner of Effect, and the City of *Amsterdam* could no more be induc'd to part with that valuable Branch of their Revenue, than to think of making a Tender of their Civil Liberties. Hereupon, tho' former Parliaments had Complimented them with an entire Possession of what we had an equal Right to, and contented themselves with having those Wines at a second Hand from them, without purchasing them at the first, our present Representatives who had every thing at Heart, that contributed to the Good of the Publick, wisely bethought themselves of this Expedient, not only for the sake of consuming the Manufactures of the

Groth of *Great Britain*, which were to be Exchang'd for these Wines, but of increasing the Revenue, which would certainly be advanc'd by the Customs arising from so advantageous a Trade.

To put us in the way of it; the *French King* by recalling his Passports from the *Hollanders*, and denying them any farther Access to his Harbours, had made it impossible for them to furnish us as formerly, wherefore we had lost that Reputation the *English* have justly acquir'd in their Political Capacity, had we not laid hold of this Opportunity, and accepted of the free Ports of *France* and *Spain*, that had been offer'd to us more than once, to Vend those Commodities in, which before the *Dutch* did for us.

The Rumour of this Vote indeed, which to the Honour of those that made it pass'd into an Act, had made the Cities and Towns in *Holland* that subsist chiefly by a Trade with *France* somewhat uneasy, it being natural to a People that are wholly employ'd in Traffick, to endeavour to Engross as much of it into their Hands as they can; Nor was it without some Concern that they saw the Persons whom they were wont to Retail those Wines out to, now turn'd *Factors* themselves, and *Wholesale Dealers* upon their own Bottoms; Wherefore we are not so much to blame them for instilling Fears and Jealousies into their Correspondents here, as we are the Faction among us for running away with and Improving those Apprehensions they had without any manner of Grounds taken from them.

The Gentlemen that were more especially charg'd with Promoting this sort of Intercourse with

with *France*, were such as had the best Estates of the Kingdom, and who having no Places of Profit themselves, nor Dependance upon such as had, were solely employ'd in advancing the Good and Wellfare of their Country: Which was enough to get them the ill Will of those that sided with the monied Interest of the Nation. These Gentlemen voted together and kept Company together, and as Minds that are very much intent upon Business, and stand in need of some Relaxation, so at the rising of the House they generally refresh'd themselves at a certain Place of Appointment, which obtain'd them the Name of the OCTOBER CLUBB; By what Authority I am not able to Judge, but as when sitting in the House they were always an Eye Sore to such of the Faction as could not approve of their undesigning and disinterested way of Proceeding, so the Purport of their Meeting when out of it, could not not but be rendred suspected. Wherefore the Hireling Scribe of the Party Mr. Foe (at the same time as in his *Reviews* to curry Favour with a certain Man, he wrote Tooth and Nail for the Bill) was set at work to Write their pretended History, which had nothing more in it, than his wonted Invectives against Religion and Loyalty, and had it been without the Names of Sir *John* and Sir *Thomas*, would have had no more Relation to the Subject he took upon him to treat of, than his Letter to the Man at the *Nag's Head* in *Aldersgate-street*, concerning the Proceedings of *Scotland*, had to the Horse which he rid away with, unpaid for, and unrestored.

So much by way of Digression, to return to the Bill it self, it had nothing in it to be found fault

fault with, whatsoever Clamours were raised against it by such as Traded to *Portugal*, and the abovementioned Mutineers, as to the Advantage arising from it either to Prince or People. For in the first place it brought in 16 Pence *per Quart* by way of Duty to the Queen, and in the second, lower'd it from five Shillings and Six pence to Three and Six pence for the Subject, a very great Advantage to the latter, either as it added to the publick Revenues by easing them of a Tax that might have been Burthensome, or as it lower'd the Price of a Commodity that was arriv'd at the greatest Exorbitance.

On the Ninth, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and resolv'd that the Yearly Sum of 135000 *l.* should be the Fund for raising 1500000 *l.* by way of Lottery, and charged upon the Duties granted for a Term of 32 Years for that purpose; Which being reported the Tenth, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, and upon the former Resolutions, relating to the Duties granted, or Appropriated for raising a yearly Fund for a Lottery. Two Days after, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee appointed to Examine and State the publick Debts of the Navy, and other publick Offices, for which no Provision was made by Parliament, and the said Report was read and referred to the Consideration of the Grand Committee of the Supply. Then in a Committee of the whole House about Ways and Means, came to Forty four Resolutions, for increasing her Majesty's Revenues both Inland and

and Foreign, to arise in the General Letter Office, or Post Office, or the Office of Post Master General, and settling the several Rates of Postage. These Resolutions being reported the 14th following, were agreed to by the Commons, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon: After which in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, they resolv'd that the Sum of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds should be granted for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* for the Year 1711, which Resolution was reported and agreed to on the 15th.

The Commons having on the Fifth of February, appointed a Committee to enquire into false Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of Her Majesty's Guards, and also Abuses committed in Relation to Chelsea Hospital, with Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records: That Committee did accordingly enquire into those Abuses; and in particular Examin'd into a Complaint made against Lieutenant Colonel Francis Charteris. Captain in a Company of her Majesty's Foot Guards, for Extorting Money for releasing a Gentleman, who having Listed himself in his Company for Protection, was under an Apprehension of being draughted off for *Flanders*. On the 13th a Petition of several Burgeses, Tradesmen, and others of the City of *Westminster* was presented to the House and Read, Complaining of Tradesmen Enter'd and Listed in Her Majesty's Horse and Foot Guards, to Screen and Protect them from their Creditors, altho' such Persons did not wear their Regimental Cloaths, and never, or seldom did Duty; by which Means, also Tradesmen were deceived and drawn in to give Credit to such Persons, and praying that

the same might be consider'd, and the Petitioners be heard by their Council, so as to be reliev'd in the Premises. Which Petition was refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee appointed as aforesaid, and was back'd Four Days after (*viz.* the Seventeenth) by one from the City of London, to the same Purpose, which likewise after reading, was referr'd to the same Committee (Sir Roger Mostyn their Chairman) who Reported, That it appeared to them, that Colonel Charteris had menaced and beaten one Sergeant Pitman, for the Information he had given to the said Committee, in Breach of the Privileges of the House. Whereupon it was Order'd, That the said Colonel Charteris should be taken into Custody of the Sergeant of Arms; which was done accordingly, and the Offender kept in Custody, till upon his Petition, he was brought upon his Knees, and discharg'd, after he had receiv'd a Reprimand from the Speaker, and pay'd his Fees to the Sergeant at Arms attending that House.

Yet though the Lenity of the House was conspicuous in not cashiering the foregoing Officer, the Petitions abovemention'd had that Prevalence with these Patriots, whose Consultations were employ'd in redressing the Grievances of the Subject, that in the Bill intituled, *An Act to continue the Acts for Recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711*, then depending before them, the following Clause was inserted (*viz.*)
 ' That whereas divers Abuses have been frequently committed by several Tradesmen and others, in order to defraud their Creditors
 ' of

' of their just Debts. under pretence of being
 ' listed, or enter'd as Volunteers into Her Majesty's Service, and at the same time keep
 ' Houses, follow their several Trades and Employments, and appear as Persons of Reputation; which Practices tend to the great
 ' Damage of honest Creditors, the Decrease of Personal Credit, and the great Discouragement of Trade. For remedying whereof, and for preventing the like evil Practices
 ' for the future, it is Enacted, That in case, upon any Arrest or Action to be brought for
 ' a just Debt (not less than Twenty Pounds due to any one Creditor) against any Person or
 ' Persons, being, or pretending to be listed, or enter'd a Volunteer or Volunteers in Her
 ' Majesty's Service; any Judge or Judges, or any Person whatsoever, shall discharge such
 ' Person or Persons, as a Soldier or Soldiers duely listed, or enter'd as a Volunteer or
 ' Volunteers in Her Majesty's Service; such Person or Persons shall, within Two Months
 ' next after such Discharge, be actually sent into Her Majesty's Service abroad, beyond the
 ' Seas, there to serve Her Majesty as a Soldier or Soldiers; and in case such Person or
 ' Persons shall not be actually sent into, and continue in the Service abroad, then, from
 ' and after the Expiration of Two Months, next after such Discharge (of which Discharges the Judge's Clerk, or other Person respectively, by or before whom the same shall
 ' be made or obtained, shall make true and regular Entries, for all Persons to have recourse to without Fee or Reward) such Person and Persons so discharged, and not sent
 ' into, and continuing in the Service abroad,
 ' shall

shall not have any Privilege, Advantage, or Protection, as a Soldier or Soldiers, Volunteer or Volunteers; but any Creditor shall be at liberty to proceed against him or them, by Action or otherwise, in the same manner as he might have done if this Act had not been made: This Act or any thing herein, or in any former Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

I should have told my Reader, that the Day before the Petitions were read which occasion'd the preceding Clause, that most excellent Bill which I before mention'd, *For securing the Freedom of Parliament, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*, was read the third time, and several Amendments were made by the House to the Bill; after which the same was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, who on the Twenty Second gave their Concurrence to it. An Abstract of which is, That for the better preserving the Constitution and Freedom of Parliament, from and after the Determination of this present Parliament, no Person shall be capable to Sit or Vote as a Member of the *House of Commons*, for any County, City, Burrough, or *Cinque-Port*, within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, who shall not have an Estate, Freehold, or Copy-hold, for his own Life, or some greater Estate either in Law or Equity, to and for his own Use and Benefit, of or in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the same, lying or being within that

Part

Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, of the respective Value of Six Hundred Pounds, above Reprizes, for every Knight of a Shire, and the Annual Value of 300 Pounds, above Reprizes, for every Citizen, Burgess, or Baron of the *Cinque-Ports*; and that if any Person who shall be elected or returned to serve in any Parliament, as a Knight of a Shire, or as a Citizen, Burgess, or Baron of the *Cinque-Ports*, shall not at the Time of such Election and Return, be seized of, or intitled to such an Estate, as for such Knight, or for such Citizen, Burgess, or Baron respectively, is herein before required or limited, such Election and Return shall be void.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend to make the Eldest Son or Heir apparent, of any Peer or Lord of Parliament, or of any Person qualified by this Act, to serve as Knight of a Shire, incapable of being elected and returned, and Sitting and Voting as a Member of the *House of Commons* in any Parliament.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend to either of the Universities in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*; but that they and each of them may elect and return Members to represent them in Parliament, as heretofore they have done.

Provided, That no Person shall be construed to sit in the *House of Commons* within the Meaning of this Act, by virtue of any Mortgage whatsoever, whereof the Equity of Redemption is in any other Person or Persons; unless the Mortgage shall have been in Possession of the mortgaged Premises for the

Space

Space of Seven Years before the Time of his Election.

Provided, That every Person (except as aforesaid) who, from and after the Determination of this present Parliament, shall appear as a Candidate, or shall, by himself, or any others, be proposed to be elected to serve as a Member of the House of Commons, for any County, City, Borough, or Cinque-Port, in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, shall, and he is hereby enjoyned and required, upon reasonable Request to him, to be made (at the Time of such Election, or before the Day to be prefixed in the Writ of Summons for the Meeting of the Parliament) by any other Person, who shall stand Candidate at such Election, or by any Two or more Persons, having Right to vote at such Elections, take a Corporal Oath, in the Form or to the Effect following.

I A. B. do swear, That I truly and bona Fide have such an Estate in Law or Equity, to and for my own Use and Benefit, of or in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments (over and above what will satisfie and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the same) of the Annual Value of Six Hundred Pounds, above Reprizes, as doth qualifie me to be elected and returned to serve as Member for the County of according to the Tenor and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that my said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, are lying or being within the Parish, Township, or Precinct of or in the several Parishes, Townships, or Precincts of in the County of or in the several Counties of (as the Case may be) And

And in case such Candidate or Person, is to serve for any City, Borough, or Cinque-Port, then the said Oath shall relate only to the said Value of Three Hundred Pounds per Annum, and be taken to the same Effect, mutatis mutandis.

And it is hereby Enacted, That the said respective Oaths shall and may be administer'd by the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff for any such County, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or other Officers, for any City, Borough, or Cinque-Port, to whom it shall appertain to take the Poll, or make the Return at such Election; or by any Two or more Justices of the Peace. And the said Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other Officers, and the said Justices of the Peace respectively, who shall administer the said Oaths, are hereby required to certifie the Taking thereof into Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, or the Queen's Bench, within Three Months after the taking the same, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, &c. And if any of the said Candidates shall wilfully refuse, upon reasonable Request, to be made at the Time of the Election, or at any time before the Day, upon which such Parliament, by the Writ of Summons, is to meet, to take the Oath hereby required; than the Election and Return of such Candidate shall be void.

And it is hereby Enacted, That no Fee or Reward shall be taken for administering any such Oath, or making, receiving, or filing the Certificate, except One Shilling for administering the Oath, and Two Shillings for making the Certificate, and Two Shillings for receiving

ceiving and filing the same, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds.

Thus did these excellent Patriots make provision for the Security of the *Landed Interest*, against the exorbitant and growing Power of the *Bank, East-India*, and other Companies, and put an effectual Stop to the Encroachments upon our Civil Liberties, which, till that time, generally arose from thence. Thus did they wisely take care that our future Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, in which Briberies, Corruptions, and undue Practices, had so very much reign'd, should no longer be influenc'd by the Money'd Men, who had too great and prevailing a Sway over our Constitution. And thus our *House of Commons*, which originally consisted of Men of Estates, the *Barones minores*, or *Liberi tenentes Regis*, was restor'd to the Exercise of its primitive Customs and Methods, and the Possession of all that is dear to us, *The Immunities and Privileges of the People*, are like to be in those Hands once more, to which they were assign'd from the first Institution of this Great Council; Since this fabulous Precaution of our Representatives, cannot but in Two Years time, raise the Value of Lands to more than One Years Purchase, above what it now is, and must undoubtedly keep out that Flood of Anarchy and Confusion, that was breaking in upon us through the great Authority of the Bodies Corporate before mention'd, which otherwise would have carry'd every thing at their Pleasure. Not but even these wholesome and well concerted Measures met with those that oppos'd them; and it was represented against this Act, That it would occasion

occasion the *Splitting of Estates* (a Practice first brought into use by the Whig-Party) and the Decay of Trade, *Because*, as a certain Gentleman was pleas'd to say, *that Corporations and Boroughs were erected chiefly to send up Representatives, to take care of Trade and Manufactures, which then were but in their Infancy; yet now that TRADE was extended, and bore such a mighty proportion to LAND, as to be in competition with it, to exclude those from Parliament, who seem'd before to be the proper Trustees for Trade, and to commit the Protection thereof to the Landed Men only, or in the common Phrase, to the Country Gentleman, seem'd a great Alteration of our Constitution, and what might very much turn to the Detriment of Trade and Manufacture.* But this Objection was remov'd, by that Gentleman's being told by another Member, 'That when Children were in their Infancy, proper Nurses and Instructions were to be made use of, to bring them up to a riper State, and from thence to an Age of Maturity; but when they were arriv'd at that Age, those Nurses and Instructors were always laid aside: And as for the Encouragement of our Home Manufactures, he could think of none so proper to cultivate and improve them, as the Gentlemen from whose Lands they were produc'd, and who must of consequence, for their own sakes, as well as those of other Landed Persons whom they had the honour to represent, make use of the most hearty and effectual Measures for that End.

The Commons having likewise consider'd, that the vast Increase of National Debts was in great measure owing to the late Neglect

of inspecting the publick Accounts, which was wholly occasion'd by the Influence of the late Ministry, which flung out the Bill for that Purpose in a late Parliament, it was on the 17th of *February* moved and unanimously Order'd, that Leave should be given to bring in a Bill for the *Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of this Kingdom*, and Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Mr. *Eversfield*, and Mr. *Vernon* were appointed to bring in the same.

On the 19th Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House, an Account of the Receipts, Payments, and Remains of Monys (which was very little) granted in Parliament for the Year 1713, as the same stood in the *Exchequer*, at the time when the late Lord Treasurer was removed, (*viz.*) On the Tenth Day of *August*; and then in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, took into Consideration a Proposal given into the said Committee by the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, for making a Contract for answering all *Non Specie Exchequer Bills*, and converting them into *Specie*, upon the Resolutions of the House of the 16th of *January*, and came to several Resolutions, which being Reported on the 21st were with an Amendment to one of them agreed to by the House, and were in Substance, First, ' That the Sum of 157500 *l.* should be granted to make good the Payment of the Yearly Sum of 45000 *l.* mention'd in the Proposal of the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England* until the 31st of *July* 1714. *Secondly*, That, from the 31st of *July* 1714 out of the Funds Establish'd by Act of Parliament for Payment of Interest and Allowance, and for discharging and cancelling of the *Exchequer Bills*

' Bills made forth to the amount of 2900000 *l.*
 ' principal Money, besides Interest mention'd
 ' in the said Proposal, the like Sum of 45000 *l.*
 ' *per Annum*, should (after the Payment of such
 ' Interest and Allowance, and with Preference
 ' to the cancelling or discharging any the said
 ' Bills) be appropriated and continued to the
 ' said Governour and Company, until such
 ' time as all the Quarterly *Exchequer Bills* made,
 ' or to be made for the said Interest or Al-
 ' lowance, together with a Million of the said
 ' principal Bills for 2900000 *l.* should be pay'd
 ' and cancell'd, or until such time, as of the
 ' said Bills for 2900000 *l.* and Quarterly Bills
 ' taken together, there should not be standing
 ' out and uncancell'd more than 1900000 *l.*
 ' in the whole according to the said Proposal;
 ' Subject nevertheless to such Provisos of Re-
 ' demption as were in the said former Acts
 ' of Parliament relating to the said Funds.
 ' *Thirdly*, That the said Governour and Com-
 ' pany in Consideration thereof, (for the pub-
 ' lick Service, farther than the Acts before
 ' mention'd did require) should be oblig'd ac-
 ' cording to the said Proposal, to Exchange for
 ' ready Money all such of the said *Exchequer Bills*,
 ' as from time to time, and at all times should
 ' be in the Hands of any Person or Persons,
 ' and be demanded of the said Governour and
 ' Company in Exchange, for ready Money;
 ' whether such Bills, or any of them, should
 ' or should not have pass'd, or had a Curren-
 ' cy in her Majesty's Revenue or Taxes.
 ' *Fourthly*, That the said Governour and Com-
 ' pany should be empowered to Contract with
 ' any Persons for Advancing to them, from
 ' time to time, such Sums, on such Terms as
 ' they

they shall find necessary for their more fe-
curely making good the said Undertaking;
And a Bill was order'd to be brought in up-
on the said Resolutions.

They resolv'd also the same Day to present
an Address to the Queen, That an Account
might be laid before them of what Surplusages
of unappropriated Money had been paid into
the Exchequer in each Year since Her Ma-
jesty's happy Accession to the Throne, and
how much had been apply'd in Aid of Parlia-
mentary Funds, or to other uses which Address
was readily comply'd with.

On the 26th, the Commons read the third
Time the Recruiting Bill, which was approv'd
and sent to the Lords, after some Amend-
ments had been made to it, and had the Roy-
al Assent on the 28th, notwithstanding Endeavours
had been us'd without Doors to obstruct
the Passage of it by Handing about the fol-
lowing Speech, which for the Goodness of it,
tho' not the Seasonableness of it, because most
of the Grievances complain'd of relating to
former Abuses were remedied in this Act, I
shall beg Leave to Print, since how unap-
plicable soever it may be to the Persons who
brought in the Bill at this Time, it deserves
a Place in History.

Mr. Speaker.

THE fatal Consequences of all Arbitra-
ry Power, are generally Oppression
and Slavery; which dismal Effects are the
same, whether they be felt under an English,
Dutch, or Spanish Government; for the Na-
ture of Tyranny is in it self alike, let it be
Exercis'd

Exercis'd where and by what Authority so-
ever.

But if there be any Difference in the grie-
vance of it, it will appear to be most un-
natural, when us'd and settled by a Power
that ought to be the strongest Bulwark a-
gainst it. If therefore the Liberty of the
Subject, be restrain'd, forc'd, and taken away,
by the Consent of the Peoples Representa-
tives, the Guardians of it, the Loss of it
will certainly seem to be so much the more
Intolerable, by how much the more it is
their Duty and Interest to defend and pre-
serve the Peoples Rights entire from all
Violence.

Mr. Speaker.

Under every Free and Just Government,
the People enjoy an equal Right in the Li-
berty of their Persons and Estates, and have
one and the same common Benefit of the
same Law: Where, and to whomsoever this
Justice is denied, I am sure the People must
fall under the heaviest Tyranny, Oppression,
and Slavery in the World.

That this Bill as now brought into the
House, does deprive and restrain the much
greater part of the People, of, and from
that Freedom and Liberty, which the rest of
their fellow Subjects enjoy is very Plain and
Evident, by the Exceptions of such Persons,
as are only exempted from being forc'd from
their Country, their Wives and their Chil-
dren, into Foreign Service. The Persons
only excepted, I find are Clergy Men, the
Scholars of the two Universities, the Stu-
dents

' dents of the Inns of Courts, all Free-holders
 ' and Copy-holders, and their Sons that have
 ' Land to the yearly Value of Forty Shillings,
 ' or that pay to the Subsidy Act; All Electors
 ' and Voters for any County, City, or Bur-
 ' rough: So that all Apprentices and Servants,
 ' all Graziers, Farmers, Labourers, and all o-
 ' ther Persons whatsoever, not exempted by
 ' the Qualifications above specified (which ex-
 ' tend not to one Third of the People of
 ' England) are liable to be Banish'd their Coun-
 ' try, and forc'd from their Masters and Fa-
 ' milies, without any Limitation of Time, and
 ' almost Hopes of returning; whilst every
 ' small Free-holder and Copy-holder, every
 ' corrupt Voter of any City or Burrough (of
 ' whom a great Number might of all People
 ' be the best spar'd) shall stay at Home in
 ' Luxury, Sloth, and all other Crimes that at-
 ' tend our Elections. So that the best Con-
 ' sequence that can be expected from this BILL,
 ' will be, that all Cities and Burroughs, will
 ' be crowded with the most Idle Persons of
 ' the Country, who are able at any Rate, or
 ' by any Way to make themselves Voters, in
 ' order to be exempted from the Fatigue and
 ' Danger of War; and the Country by this
 ' Means will be drain'd and deprived of Ser-
 ' vants, Farmers, and Labourers, who are the
 ' most Industrious and Necessary Persons of
 ' the Commonwealth, to Till and Cultivate the
 ' Land.

' It is impossible, Mr. Speaker, to foresee all
 ' the fatal Consequences of this BILL. One
 ' of the greatest Shocks that ever happen'd to
 ' the Roman State, was from their Slaves, who
 ' took up Arms to recover the Liberty of
 ' their

' their Persons. The Rebellion of Naples and
 ' several other dangerous popular Insurrections,
 ' both in our Own and Neighbouring States,
 ' have been the Effect of less Causes. How
 ' can it then be thought, that Free-born En-
 ' glish Men, without the least Accusation or
 ' Suspicion of a Crime, will patiently endure
 ' to be condemn'd to Death or perpetual Sla-
 ' very.

' Lucius Manlius the Dictator, having con-
 ' trary to the Custom of the Romans, from the
 ' Foundation of their State to this Time,
 ' caus'd some Persons to be Whipp'd, and o-
 ' thers to be Imprison'd for refusing to List
 ' themselves, was Accus'd before the People
 ' as guilty of the highest Crimes, and had
 ' certainly suffer'd Death, or some other Ex-
 ' emplary Punishment, but that his Son going
 ' privately Arm'd to the Tribune of the Peo-
 ' ple, threatned and resolv'd his Death, till the
 ' Tribune was forc'd solemnly to Swear they
 ' would drop the Accusation.

' The Usage of the Soldiers has been very
 ' hard and severe, and this BILL will cer-
 ' tainly make it worse; For what Concern
 ' can it be thought the Officers will have for
 ' their Men, when they are sensible they must
 ' be supplied by the Country, without any
 ' Charge or Trouble to themselves? I must
 ' here take Notice, that this great Oppression
 ' is not confin'd only to the Recruiting Her
 ' Majesty's Army in the Netherlands, but Her
 ' Forces in general: So that Persons thus
 ' constrained may be sent into either of the
 ' Indies as well as into the Low Countries, a
 ' Hardship beyond Expression. In my Opini-
 ' on, this is the ready way to Depopulate the
 ' Land,

Land, to Sell the Lives of our Subjects, and to Establish and Confirm, or at least promote the Sale of them both at Home and Abroad, by a Law, in which there is not any strain of popular Applause.

It was generally expected, that at least the design of this BILL should have been specious and plausible, that it should have only rid and eas'd the Country, of Loose, Idle, Disorderly Persons, who are a Pest and Burthen to a Commonwealth. But had due Care been taken to put so fair a Gloss upon it, I am afraid it would have prov'd in the End as false and as fatal to us, as the Lacedemonians did to the Athenians who after the Reduction of Athens under their Power, first began to put to Death only such as were obnoxious to the People; but after the Establishment of their Tyranny, the best of the Citizens suffer'd, and were Executed with the rest. This also was Sylla's Maxim, when he had subdued the Liberty of Rome; Damasippus, a cruel Favourer of Marius, was thought to suffer as a worthy Example of his Justice, and his Death was attended with the loud Applause and Acclamations of the People. But it was soon found that his Punishment was only a specious Pretence, and a plausible Beginning to that succeeding Slaughter, with which he afterwards fill'd the Senate and the Forum.

The Promoters of this BILL, Mr. Speaker, are not Masters of such refined Politicks, they have not endeavour'd to conceal, or put any Colour upon their Intentions, but have at once discovered, what they always in their Hearts designed should be the Practices

of it when obtain'd upon what Pretence soever.

Besides, the Difficulties of proportioning the Number each County or District is to find, as well as where to lodge the Coercive Power, are so many and so great, that they seem to be almost Insuperable; so that I shall not enter into those Particulars, but agree with the Sentiments of this HOUSE upon another Occasion: That the promoting the Interest of this BILL in General, does directly tend to Subject the Rights of the COMMONS of ENGLAND to an Illegal and Arbitrary Power, and therefore desire it may be left to the Act of a more Arbitrary KING or QUEEN, or a more Servile PARLIAMENT.

The Commons having been apply'd to as before, by a Petition from the Minister, Church Wardens, and other Inhabitants of Greenwich, in Kent, praying that the Sum of 6000 l. or what other Sum the House should think fit should be allow'd them, for Re-building their Parish Church that was lately fall'n down, and having order'd their Petition to the Consideration of a Committee, (whereof Mr Annesly was Chairman) as well as given it as an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should enquire what Moneys remain'd in the Hands of the Commissioners for Building the Cathedral Church of Saint Pauls, &c. Likewise what Churches were wanting within the Cities of London and Westminster, the Lower House of Convocation who sat at the same time and did Business, waited upon the Speaker with an Order and Message, the same Day the Bill before spoken of pass'd into an Act; whereupon Mr. Speaker acquainted the House on Thursday the first

First of *March*, That there had been with him the Day before in the Evening, the *Prolocutor* of the *Lower House of Convocation*, with *Doctor Stanhope* Dean of *Canterbury*, *Doctor Stanly* Arch-deacon of *London*, *Doctor Smalridge* Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*, and *Doctor Delaune* Proctor for the Diocese of *Oxford*, and brought him an Order and a Message, which were read, and were as follows (*viz.*)

February the 28th, 1710.

IT was order'd by the Lower House of Convocation, that the Prolocutor, attended by *Doctor Stanhope* Dean of *Canterbury*, *Doctor Stanly* Arch-deacon of *London*, *Doctor Smalridge* Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*, and *Doctor Delaune* Proctor for the Diocese of *Oxford*, should wait upon *Mr. Speaker* of the Honourable House of Commons, and impart to him the following Message, agreed to by the said House, *Nemine contradicente.*

Tho. Rouse Actuar'
Domus Infer' Convocationis.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE Lower House of Convocation have with great Satisfaction, taken notice of an Instruction given by the Honourable House of Commons to a Committee (appointed to examine a Petition of the Minister and Church-wardens of *Greenwich* (praying Relief for rebuilding of that Church) to consider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*,
and

and the Suburbs thereof, and report the same to the House.

It was in our Thoughts to have done what in us lay towards setting forwards so pious a Design. But we are glad to find our selves happily prevented by the Zeal of that Honourable House, which at the Time that they plac'd you in the Chair, gave us an Earnest of their entire Disposition to do every thing that might be for the Honour and Advantage of the Church of England.

We do in the Name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return our unanimous Thanks to the Honourable the Commons; for this Instance of the affectionate Regard they have shewn to the Welfare of the Establish'd Church, and the common Interests of Religion.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I am directed by the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation to signify their Readiness to promote the good Work now in view, by imparting such Lights as they are able to afford, in relation to the extreme Want of Churches, in and about these populous Cities, under which we at present labour.

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Prolocutor.

The foregoing Order and Message being kindly taken by the House, occasion'd Two very respectful Resolutions; First, That the House of Commons would receive all such Informations, as should be offer'd to them from the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, with relation to the Want of Churches in the Cities
of

of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof.

That that House would in all Matters immediately relating to Religion and the Welfare of the *Establish'd Church*, have a particular Regard to such Applications, as should at any time be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation assembled, according to the ancient Usage together with the Parliament.

This Harmony between the *Lower Houses of Parliament* and *Convocation*, makes it not improper for me to acquaint the Reader with some Transactions of the latter, who being now permitted by the Queen's gracious Letter to the Arch-bishop for that Purpose, to sit for the Dispatch of several weighty Affairs, under the Direction of so Learned and Zealous a Prolocutor as the Dean of *Carlisle*, that was handed to the Chair by a very great Majority, notwithstanding the Prelate aforesaid, countenanc'd by several of his Suffragans, made Interest for Doctor *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, a Person of quite different Principles, to fill that important Post, made it their first Business to draw up an Address to the Queen for so important a Favour to the Church. But they were anticipated by the Bishops, who propos'd to them the following, intitled, *The humble Address of the Arch-bishop and Bishops, and the rest of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation.*

WE Your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, the Arch-bishop and Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in CONVOCATION assembled, do humbly present our selves before Your Majesty, to

to express the grateful Sense we have of the many Blessings we enjoy under your most auspicious Reign, and to congratulate Your Majesty upon the many and great Advantages it hath pleased God to give you and your Allies, particularly in this last Year, against the common Enemy of our Religion and Liberties.

We should have esteem'd it a mighty Addition to these Blessings, if after such successful Progresses in *War*, we could have congratulated Your Majesty upon a secure and glorious *Peace*. But even the Continuance of the *War* gives us a more lively Sense of the terrible Dangers we were in, and of the great Deliverance that we owe, under God, to Your Majesty's wise and happy Administration. For if after so many Battels won, so many Towns taken, so many whole Countries gain'd, the Enemy is not yet brought to comply with safe and equal Conditions of Peace, in how deplorable a State must we have been, had so exorbitant a Power been either left without Opposition, or been unsuccessfully oppos'd.

We of the Clergy think our selves bound in a particular manner, to return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty, for your constant Zeal and Affection for the *Church of England*, of which, under Christ, you are *Supreme Governour*; and for the frequent Declarations of your fix'd Resolutions to secure and maintain the *Protestant Succession* in the House of *Hanover*, with which we always have believ'd the Safety of Your Majesty, of the *Church of England*, and of

of the whole Protestant Interest, to be inseparably united.

Your Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, has been by him communicated to us, for which we return our most humble and dutiful Thanks: And we humbly beg leave to assure Your Majesty, that we shall be ready to pay, not only all the Duty we owe to Your Majesty as our *Lawful and Rightful Sovereign*, but all the Gratitude that is due to so great a Benefactor. That through the Divine Assistance we shall now and at all times endeavour, by our Doctrines, our Lives, and our Labours, to serve and adorn that Church, which Your Majesty has so firmly resolv'd to support and encourage. That we shall ever be watchful against the Growth of Atheism and Immorality, of Heresy, Schism, and Superstition: That we shall faithfully instruct the People committed to our Charge, to be dutiful and obedient to Your Majesty for Conscience sake; and shall also study, as becomes Ministers of the Gospel, to promote Piety, Peace, and Quietness, among all your Subjects.

May it please God to pour down upon Your Majesty all Blessings, both Spiritual and Temporal: May He direct all your Counsels for the Good of these Kingdoms, and prosper your Affairs both at home and abroad, for the common Benefit of us and of all *Europe*. May you long live to see your People in an honourable and lasting Peace; and may all, in their several Stations, make such Returns of Duty to Your Majesty, as may render your Reign easy and happy, and enable

able you to derive the Blessings thereof to many Generations.

The Inferior Clergy seem'd ready to agree to the main Points of the three first Paragraphs, but the fourth seeming to them not Extensive enough, tho' the two Deans of *Peterborough* and *Lincoln*, (Doctor *Kennet* and Doctor *Willis*) made each of them long Harangues for an implicate Concurrence with the upper House, by urging the great Deference that was due to that Venerable Body, in which they were supported by all the Arguments could be made use of by the Dean of *Exeter*. Doctor *Smalridge* and Doctor *Stanly* mov'd that the Queens Letter to his Grace the Archbishop might be read, since it would be very immethodical to come to any Resolutions on that Head, before they knew the whole Substance of the Matter that was under their Consideration. Doctor *Pelling* and the Dean of *Litchfield* spoke to the same Purpose, after which it was Read, as follows:

Anne R.

MOST Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and entirely Beloved Counsellour, We greet you well. Being by God's Ordinance according to our just Title, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governour of the Church within this our Realm: We think our selves oblig'd to take all Occasions of manifesting our most tender Concern for the Honour and Prosperity of the Church of *England*, and for the Preservation of the just Rights of all its Members.

We

‘ We have therefore by our Royal Writ
 ‘ summon’d this present Convocation together
 ‘ with the Parliament, as in all Times hath
 ‘ been accustom’d, that the Clergy might be
 ‘ employ’d in Business suitable to their Sacred
 ‘ Function; such as might tend to the Advance-
 ‘ ment of Religion and Vertue, and redound
 ‘ to Gods Blessing and the Publick Benefit.

‘ It is with great Grief of Heart, we ob-
 ‘ serve the Scandalous Attempts which of late
 ‘ Years have been made, to infect the Minds
 ‘ of our good Subjects, by loose and prophane
 ‘ Principles, openly scatter’d and propagated
 ‘ among them.

‘ We think the Consultation of the Clergy
 ‘ particularly requisite to repress these daring
 ‘ Attempts, and to prevent the like for the
 ‘ future.

‘ The just Abhorrence that our Subjects from
 ‘ all parts of the Kingdom, have express’d of
 ‘ such wicked Principles, and their Abettors,
 ‘ give us good Ground to Hope, that the En-
 ‘ deavours of the Clergy in this Respect, will
 ‘ not be unsuccessful.

‘ For our Part, we are ready to give them all
 ‘ fitting Encouragement to proceed in the Dis-
 ‘ patch of such Business as properly belongs to
 ‘ them, and to grant them such Powers as
 ‘ shall be thought requisite for carrying on so
 ‘ good, and desirable a Work. In Confidence
 ‘ that our Royal Intentions in that behalf,
 ‘ will not be frustrated, nor the Ends of such
 ‘ Assemblies defeated by any unseasonable Dis-
 ‘ putes, between the two Houses of Convo-
 ‘ cation, about unnecessary Forms and Methods
 ‘ of Proceeding; We earnestly recommend
 ‘ that such Disputes may cease: And we are
 ‘ determin’d

‘ determin’d to do all that in us lies, to Com-
 ‘ pose and Extinguish them. All which we re-
 ‘ quire you to lay before the Bishops and Cler-
 ‘ gy of your Province in Convocation assem-
 ‘ bled, and so we bid you very heartily Fare-
 ‘ well.

*Given at our Court at St. James's the 12th
 Day of December, 1710. in the Ninth
 Year of our Reign.*

The Letter was no sooner read, but the
 Honourable Mr. Brydges, Proctor for the Clergy
 of Hereford observ’d, *That Her Majesty in the
 third Paragraph of Her Letter to his Grace of
 Canterbury, had been pleas’d to take Notice of
 the Scandalous Attempts, which of late Years
 had been made to infect the Minds of Her
 good Subjects, by loose and prophane Princi-
 ples, and that the Address offer’d to them by the
 Bishops was too General as to that Point in saying,*
*they would only be watchful against the Growth
 of Atheism and Immorality, of Heresy, Super-
 stition and Schism, That he did not question but
 every Member of either of the two Houses was
 sensible that Her Majesty Pointed at other Scanda-
 lous Attempts than what fell under those Heads,*
*and that therefore He must ask Leave to Dissent
 from their Lordships, and give his Opinion for
 enlarging the fourth Paragraph of their Address,*
*since it was visible it was expected from them to
 shew their publick Dislike and Abhorrence of such
 Principles and Doctrines, which had lately too
 much prevail’d, und might spread themselves into
 a further Increase, should they be suffer’d to escape
 the Censure of Convocation. Doctor Gastrel, Pro-
 ctor for Christ Church in Oxford, spoke to the
 same*

same Effect, and added, since the Queen was pleas'd to tell the Arch-bishop, She *thought* her self obliged to take all Occasions of manifesting her most tender Concern for the Honour and Prosperity of the Church of England; much more ought they to think themselves under an Obligation of having the same pious Sentiments with her Majesty, especially when they had so near a Dependance upon the well Being of the Establish'd Church. To this it was answer'd on the Part of those that call'd themselves *Moderate*, that the Address which the Lords the Bishops had been pleas'd to Communicate to them, contain'd nothing in it but what was agreeable to her Majesty's most gracious Intentions, that all the Grievances complain'd of by the Subjects in their Addresses to her Majesty fell under the several Heads of *Atheism, Immorality, Heresy, Superstition and Schism*, and that for them to take upon them to Condemn particular Opinions that had been held for Orthodox by their Superiors might be of dangerous Consequence, since he (Doctor *W—s*) could not but foresee, that this would be construed one of the *Unseasonable Disputes* that her Majesty made mention of. His good Friend Doctor *K—t*, was not wanting to Corroborate what he had said, by representing to them, ' That the Doctrine of Resistance in *Necessary Cases*, was what most of the Lords Bishops had given their Vote for in another place, ' as well as a Majority of the Temporal Peers, ' and that out of Deference to their Judgment ' they ought not to press upon them to admit a Retraction of what they had formerly ' so openly avowed; that for his part, he should ' always pay such a just Respect to his Grace

the

' the Lord President and his Suffragans, as never to call their Opinions in Question, much less to press upon them to contradict them, ' and he could but hope from her Majesty's ' Desires to have all their former Differences ' and Disputes compos'd and distinguish'd, ' that his Brethren the inferior Clergy, would ' so far comply with them as not to insist upon Amendments, where there was visibly no ' need of any.

To this a Member of the *Lower House* reply'd, ' That what Mr. *Dean* had been pleas'd ' to say, was of a Piece with the Pliantness of ' his own Flexible Temper, and that it behov'd every one to retract Opinions that were Condemned by the Authority of Scripture. Not that he would say any thing on that Head relating to the Lords the Bishops, ' but since it was necessary for the Clergy at this time to shew their Abhorrence of what might be fatal to the Constitution in Church and State; He was not for being Complimented out of a Duty that was inseparable from every good Subject and Christian, and therefore moved, that not only implicate Obedience to her Majesty's Royal Authority and Person might be inserted, but their Acknowledgment of the Queens Hereditary Right, which surely, says he, the worthy Member that spoke last, and was such a violent Stickler for in former Times, (tho' he has since thought fit to Retract) can never be an Opposer of.

This being spoken with more than usual Warmth, and a Debate arising thereupon, wherein on one side, Doctor *Binks* the Dean of *Litchfield*, Doctor *Smallridge*, Doctor *Altham*, Doctor

Doctor *De Laune*, Doctor *Edwards*, Doctor *Stanly* the Dean of *St. Asaph*, and Mr. *Kimberley* argued Notably for Amendments, and Doctor *Wickart* Dean of *Winchester*, Doctor *West*, Doctor *Bently*, Doctor *Prideaux*, Mr. *Tennison*, and Mr. *John Hoadly*, with as much Vehemence for an entire Concurrence with the upper House, the Lord Arch-bishop thought fit to adjourn them for two Days only, in hopes to see them come together again with Dispositions towards a better Temper. Being met accordingly on the Day appointed and some of the inferior Clergy, upon resuming the Consideration of the Address, being for drawing up another, and for presenting it as a House by themselves, if the Lords the Bishops should not agree with them by joining in it, and others insisting upon enlarging of the fourth Paragraph, and upon Answering the several Heads of the Queens Letter (which Method the Commons had followed with relation to her Majesty's Speech) the Bishops refus'd to comply with their Desires. Wherefore to prevent Alterations that might give Offence to that part of the Laity that pay'd a more than ordinary Deference to their former Opinions, and high Stations in the Church, his Grace the Lord Arch-bishop thought fit to Prorogue them to the 17th of the next Month, not without encreasing the Disgusts of many, who had formerly call'd in Question his Authority for so doing, and were now more than ordinary affected with it, since her Majesty had declar'd for their sitting to dispatch Business, and had hinted at Propositions for them to go upon, during their Session. Upon this Occasion none was more ready to declare himself, than the

Learned

Learned Doctor *Edward Pelling*, one of the Representatives of the Clergy of *Sussex*, who did not stick to affirm, *That they were likely to perform what the Queen had recommended to them, when they were not suffer'd so much as to take it under Consideration.*

This Uneasiness amongst the most zealous part of that Assembly was increas'd, when they found themselves further Prorogued at their Meeting on the 17th till the 24th following, at which time the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, remov'd all their Doubts and Apprehensions, by bringing them the Queen's Royal Licence under the Broad Seal, that empower'd them to proceed in their Consultations about Affairs of the Church, in as ample a Manner as was ever granted since the *Reformation*, directed to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, as President and Metropolitan, or in his Absence the Bishop of *London*, or in the Absence of both, to the Bishop of *Bath and Wells* who was to Preside over them. Which Licence was receiv'd with great Joy and Satisfaction, by reason the Lower House now saw themselves at Liberty to exert all their Efforts in Defence of that Church, whose Welfare they had been so very solicitous for, looking upon this her Majesty's Concession in their Behalf to be a Token of Victory over such as had till then oppos'd them. Neither did the others who were altogether in the Interest of the Arch-bishop, give any Indications of Sorrow, but shew'd an outward Contentment, that so happy an Expedient was found, if not to Extinguish, at least to suspend the late unhappy differences between both Houses of *Convocation*,

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which,

which, as they gave out afforded just Matter of Offence to the Laity, and drew Contempt upon the Clergy.

Wherefore, instead of pursuing their former Debates, it was unanimously agreed to join in an Address of Thanks to her Majesty sent down to them from the higher House, after the Prolocutor had deliver'd himself to this Effect, *That it was with extreme Satisfaction, he did himself the Honour of acquainting the Clergy his Brethren, that the Queen had remov'd all Occasions of Disputē between the two Houses, by this her Royal Licence, and that as He had always been tender of the Privileges of the Lower House of Convocation from his first sitting in it to that time, so he could not be thought to depart any ways from the just Regard he ever had to its Immunities, if he propos'd a hearty Concurrence in what had been offer'd to them by the Upper. Because he could see no room for any Difference, now they were at Liberty to sit and adjourn themselves at their own proper Motion, and it might be accounted a very odd Return to her Majesty's Grace and Favour, should they at the Receipt of it, fall into any Measures that would Obstruct the Efficacy of it; As for my Part, continued he, I promise my self from the Trust you have repos'd in me, by placing me in the Chair, you will not be induced to believe me to propose any thing to this House inconsistent with our Character, or the Duty that is owing to our Queen and our respective Diocesans, and that I act as becomes my Station, if I give you my Opinion, that there is nothing in this Address, but what may be readily comply'd with, either as to the manner of its being drawn up, or the Subject which it treats of.*

Doctor

Doctor Smalridge spoke to the same effect: After which the whole House went up with that Resolution, which had been carried, *Nemine contradicente*, to the President and Ten Suffragan Bishops, assembled in the *Jerusalem Chamber*. Upon which His Grace was pleas'd to tell the Prolocutor, That he would the next Day know, when Her Majesty would be pleas'd, that both Houses should attend her with their Address; and so adjourn'd till the Twenty Sixth in the Morning: To which the Lower House agreed, and adjourned themselves accordingly.

On the Twenty Sixth the President sent for the whole Lower House to the *Jerusalem Chamber*, where he acquainted them that Her Majesty would be attended with their Address, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon the next Day; but that being somewhat indisposed, it was her Pleasure that a small Number of each House should present it. Hereupon it was Resolved, That only the President and Two Bishops of the Higher House, and the Prolocutor and Four Members of the Lower, should go up with it to Saint James's. Which was done accordingly on the Twenty Seventh at the Time appointed, when the aforesaid Address was presented to Her Majesty, in these Words,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Arch-bishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation assembled, having received Your Majesty's most gracious Licence, by the Hands of the Lord *Dartmouth*, hold ourselves

‘ selves bound in Duty and Gratitude, to re-
 ‘ turn our most humble Acknowledgments for
 ‘ the same, and for the pious Zeal and Care
 ‘ Your Majesty is pleas’d to express thereby,
 ‘ for the Honour of Religion in general, and
 ‘ particularly for the Doctrine, Discipline, and
 ‘ Worship of the *Church of England*.

‘ And we humbly crave leave to assure
 ‘ Your Majesty, That according to the Trust
 ‘ and Confidence you repose in us, we will
 ‘ apply our selves seriously to deliberate up-
 ‘ on whatsoever shall appear to us necessary,
 ‘ fit, and convenient, for the Honour and Ser-
 ‘ vice of Almighty God, the Good and Quiet
 ‘ of the Church and the Government thereof,
 ‘ as by Law Establish’d.

‘ We will also with all Respect and Du-
 ‘ ty, receive and consider whatsoever shall be
 ‘ sent to us from Your Majesty, in pursuance
 ‘ of your gracious Intention signified in the
 ‘ said Licence, and will cheerfully and con-
 ‘ stantly pay the Fidelity and Allegiance
 ‘ which we have all sworn to Your Majesty,
 ‘ whom we pray God to continue long and
 ‘ happily to reign over us.

Her Majesty’s most gracious ANSWER to this
 Address, was,

I Take this Address from both Houses of Convo-
 cation very kindly.

*I have done my Part, and expect that you
 will lay aside every thing which may hinder the
 good Effect of my Licence, and apply your selves
 heartily to those weighty Matters, which tend to
 the Honour of our Holy Religion, and the Welfare
 of my Subjects.*

I should have given the Reader to under-
 stand, That on the Twenty Sixth of *January*,
 the Day before this Address was presented, a
 Motion being made for a Sermon to be
 preach’d before them on the Thirtieth fol-
 lowing, the Day of Humiliation for the Mar-
 tyrdom of King *Charles the First* of blessed
 Memory, it was opposed by some Members in
 the Interest of that Faction which gave occa-
 sion to that Anniversary; in particular, by
 Two very worthy Deans, One of which had
 formerly decry’d the Use of it, not only in a
 Sermon before the Honourable *House of Com-
 mons*, but in the Parish Church of Saint *Bu-
 tolp’s, Aldgate*; and the other had treated it
 with indifferent Respect upon all Occasions,
 though in a less publick manner; upon which
 the First was very luckily told, by a Person
 who very truly sorrow’d for the Sin that gave
 Being to that cruel Martyrdom, ‘ That it was
 ‘ not to be wonder’d at, why he should be
 ‘ against commemorating that horrid and un-
 ‘ accountable Action, since he could have but
 ‘ very little hopes of being pitch’d upon to
 ‘ preach upon that Occasion; and it would
 ‘ not be in his Power to do that before that
 ‘ Assembly, which he had done before Two o-
 ‘ thers, by justifying a Fact which had ren-
 ‘ der’d us a Reproach to all Nations, and ju-
 ‘ stly call’d down the Judgments of God,
 ‘ which it was the Business of one of his
 ‘ Cloth to make atonement for and depre-
 ‘ cate.

The Doctor has been pleas’d to tell the
 World in Print, by way of Answer to this
 Assertion, *That no body heard any such thing
 said to him, and that he only spoke against a*
 Sermon

Sermon being preach'd before them as a House, since many of them on that Day, were under a Necessity of attending the Service of their own Parish Churches on that Occasion. But I presume, that Reverend Person, notwithstanding all his Skill in Logick, and Activity at Distinctions, will not stick to own himself brought to a Dilemma, when he is told, That the Members of the House, which are the Constituent Parts of it, are the same in effect as the House it self; and the Thanks given to the Reverend Mr. Edmund Archer (who was pitch'd upon to preach upon that solemn Occasion) given by the House, for preaching before the Members of the House, is one and the same thing as if it had been said before the House; since the Prolocutor gave his Attendance, as had been usual in like Cases, without whom, no more than the House of Commons without their Speaker, they could never have fallen under the Denomination of a House. As for the Person that will justify what has been before spoken, the Dean has nothing to do, but advise with the List of the Members that sit in Convocation, and he will find his Name begins with a W.

The Convocation being met again on the last Day of January, after the Lower House had appointed the Three standing Committees, of Grievances, Rights and Privileges, and Elections, they were sent for up to the Jerusalem Chamber, where the Queen's second Letter to the President, as before, was read over to both Houses, superscrib'd thus,

To

To the Most Reverend Father in God,
Our Right Trusty, and Right Entirely Beloved Counsellour, Thomas, Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan and President of the Province of Canterbury.

ANNE, R.

MOST Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty, and Right Entirely Beloved Counsellour, we greet you well. Whereas by our Royal Licence to the present Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, we have, among other things, impowered and authorized them to Confer, Treat, Debate, Consider, Consult, and Agree, of and upon such Points, Matters, Causes, and Things, as we from time to time shall deliver or cause to be delivered to you in Writing, under our Sign Manual, or Privy Signet, to be debated, consider'd, consulted, and agreed upon: we accordingly transmit unto you the Heads of such Matters, as we shall think proper for the Consideration of the said Convocation, which are as follows,

The Drawing up a Representation of the present State of Religion among us, with regard to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness.

The

The regulating the Proceedings in EXCOMMUNICATIONS, and reforming the Abuses by COMMUTATION Money.

The preparing a Form.

For the Vilitation of Prisoners, and particularly Condemn'd Persons.

For admitting Converts from the Church of Rome, and such as shall renounce other Errours.

For restoring those that have relaps'd.

The establishing Rural Deans where they are not, and rendring them more useful where they are.

The making provision for preserving and transmitting more exact Terriers and Accounts of Glebes, Tithes, and other Possessions and Profits belonging to Benefices.

The regulating Licences for Matrimony according to the Canon, in order to the more effectual preventing clandestine Marriages.

All which Points, Matters, and Things, we do hereby direct to be Debated, Consider'd, Consulted, and Agreed upon, by the said Convocation, pursuant to our Licence aforesaid.

Given at our Court at Saint James's, the twenty ninth Day of January, 1711, in the ninth Year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

Dartmouth.

Hereupon

Hereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, That an Order should be made to return Her Majesty their most dutiful Thanks for her gracious Letter, and also to assure her that they would heartily endeavour to pursue the Ends of it. In order to which proper Committees were appointed by both Houses, after that a Member of the Lower House had deliver'd himself to the President in the following manner,

May it please Your Grace,

HER Majesty has been pleas'd to recommend Matters of the greatest Moment, which we are bound to take under our Consideration, by the Duty we owe to our most Gracious Sovereign, and the profound Reverence we bear to our most Holy Religion. Nor can we more effectually put to Silence the Enemies of both, than by drawing up such a Representation concerning the Last, as may stop the Progress of those growing Evils, that threaten this Church and Nation from the Principles that are publickly avow'd and openly profess'd in it.

Your Grace and Their Lordships the Bishops, cannot but behold with a true Christian Concern, after what a diffusive manner Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, the Mischiefs complain'd of in the Royal Letter, have lately spread themselves, and how necessary it is for both Houses of Convocation to exert themselves on such an Occasion, and make appear that they are met and come together, to the Help of the Lord against the Mighty.

Wherefore

Wherefore we the Inferiour Clergy of your Province, find our selves under a Necessity of beseeching Your Grace and My Lords your Suffragans, That as *ELI trembled for the Ark of the Lord*, so you will all be pleas'd to lay seriously at Heart the Dangers, which the *Christian Religion* is encompass'd with, from the *Clendons*, the *Tolands*, and the *Collins's* of this Age.

Far be it from me, My Lord, and you my Brethren the Clergy, to Arrogate to my self a Freedom of prescribing Rules to so Venerable and Learned an Assembly; but when Judgment seems to *begin at the House of God*, when all that should be dear to us, and for which we should sacrifice all *Earthly Concerns*, is threaten'd with what is next to a total Subversion, how can any one among us be silent? How can he that is in *Holy Orders*, and is jealous for God's Honour, not speak? Especially since it was the first and principal Article refer'd to our Consideration by the Queens immediate Appointment.

Not that I have any reason to doubt (from the Harmony that now seems to be settled between both Houses, after a long Misunderstanding) of your ready Concurrence with such Measures, as shall be thought most advisable to be taken towards the Discouragement of all impious Tenets and Practices; but humbly propose that we immediately resolve our selves into Committees, in order to draw up a *Representation* to Her Majesty, *Of the present State of Religion among us, with regard to the late excessive Growth of Heresy, and Profaneness*, and make full Proof of the Mi-

nistry

nistry whereunto we have been called, by shewing our common Dislike of such Books and Principles, as have justly given Offence to all good Men, before we go upon any of the other Articles, because it is the first, and seems the chief thing requir'd of us by Her Majesty's most gracious.

To this it was answer'd in behalf of the *Upper House*, That they would not mention the Cause of former Dissentions, as being a Subject too ungrateful to Their Lordships, who should always make it their Study to have a good Understanding with the Inferiour Clergy, and that they should ever be ready to join with them in condemning such Tenets and Practices, as were contrary to sound Doctrine, and the Principles of the *Establish'd Church*; that it should be none of their Fault, if every Particular in Her Majesty's Letter was not effectually answer'd to Her Majesty's Satisfaction; and that Their Lordships were sensible that the Evils complain'd of, requir'd an immediate Remedy. But as they were to go by the usual Forms made use of on the like Occasions, and proceed according to the Methods of former Convocations; so in searching their Journals, they might find that several Affairs had been at one and the same time dispatch'd by several Committees: And therefore they could not but think it fitting to acquaint them, that the readiest way to go through with every distinct Article, and shew their Obedience to Her Majesty's Commands, was to do it in such a manner as they might be all answer'd

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at once, and every one in particular, fall under the Consideration of a particular Committee.

The Bishop's Proposal was immediately comply'd with, and both Houses set themselves instantly at work, to name Two several Committees to consider of the Two first Articles. That to draw up a Representation of the present State of Religion, in relation to the late excessive Growth of *Infidelity*, *Heresy*, and *Profaneness*, consisted of Five Bishops and Ten Presbyters, whom I shall give the Reader the Names of, because, though they apply'd themselves to all, this seem'd to be the most material Point that fell under their Consideration.

The Lords Bishops of

}	Peterborough,
	Bangor,
	Landaff,
	Saint Asaph,
	Saint David's.

George Stanhope, D.D.	}	George Smalridge, D.D.
Ralph Blemer, A.M.		Charles Ashton, D.D.
Henry Godolphin, D.D.		Francis Gastrel, D.D.
Roger Altham, D.D.		Richard Willis, D.D.
Ralph Brideoak, A.M.		Francis Aterbury, D.D.

After which they adjourn'd to *Wednesday* the Seventh of *February*, when they met again, and proceeded on the several foregoing Articles with great Unanimity and Dispatch, till their Adjournment to that Day Seven-night.

In the mean time the Queen thought fit to grant a new Licence, appointing the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* President of the Convocation; and during His Grace's Absence, the Bishop of *London*; during their Absence the Bishop of *Winchester*;

Winchester; during their Absence, the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*; during their Absence, the Bishop of *Exeter*; during their Absence, the Bishop of *Bristol*; and during their Absence, the Bishop of *Saint David's*. This new Licence, which on the Sixteenth of *February* was communicated to both Houses of Convocation, occasion'd some Obstructions in their Proceedings, by reason of the following Accident.

The Three Prelates named in the Licence, (*viz.*) the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *London*, and the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, happening all to be indispos'd, so that for want of the Presence of one of them, nothing could be done in the *Upper House*; the Queen by her second Licence thought fit to enlarge the Commission, by adding the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Exeter*, *Bristol*, and *Saint David's*. But the Meaning of this second Licence not being at first either well explain'd or apprehended, it rather increased than removed Difficulties. For the *Upper House* still look'd upon the Nomination of the *Quorum* of their Committees, as derogatory from the Authority of their Metropolitan; and therefore some were for inquiring how long the Crown had assumed and exercised that Power; and at the same time thought it unprecedented, that Younger Bishops should be put over the Heads of *Senior* Prelates, as some had been by the second Licence. This occasion'd warm Debates, wherein the B— of S— in a distinguishing manner exercis'd his Rhetorical Faculty, seconded by the B— of L— and E— who were strenuous Advocates of their own Prerogatives and those of the Arch-bishop. On the other hand, the *Lower House* were at

a Stand, because in Doubt whether the Committees appointed before the second Licence were then of Force and in Being, and having made Application to the Lords the Bishops for their Opinion were answer'd very Dubiously upon that Head.

In Order to clear up these Doubts that interpos'd themselves, the upper House resolv'd to Address the Queen; and one of their Lordships having humbly laid before her Majesty these two Questions. *First*, 'Whether it was intended that the first of the *Quorum* present should reside in the Absence of the Arch-bishop? *Secondly*, 'Whether he should have a Negative when present? Her Majesty was pleas'd to declare, *That it was not her Intention to infringe the Right and Authority of the Arch-bishop's Presiding by himself or his Commissary, over the whole Convocation; nor that the Person or Persons whom she had named of the Quorum, should have any Negative in the Proceedings of the House, other than what every Bishop had in his private Capacity: But only that when any of the Business prescrib'd by the Royal Licence was to be done, the Presence of one of the Quorum should then be necessary.*

The Queen having by this gracious Declaration, given Satisfaction to the Bishops upon the principal Matters in Debate about her Majesty's Licence, their Lordships immediatly reviv'd the two Committees before appointed to consider the two first Articles of her Majesty's Letter, which upon the Renewal of the Licence were drop'd. Two Days after the Lords the Bishops appointed three other Committees, to consider the three last Articles, when the others that related to several Forms

of Prayer, were also put into a Method of being dispatch'd, on the same Day (*viz.*) *February* the 28th. By which time the Committee which was to prepare a Representation of the Present State of Religion, had agreed upon the Heads of it, without putting it into Form. That appointed to Regulate Commutations of Penance, had agreed to desire an Act of Parliament for changing the Writ *de Excommunicato*, into *de Contumaci Capiendo*, and had prepared the Draught of a Canon for Rectifying the Abuses of Commutation, the most heinous Grievance that is now Reigning in our Spiritual Courts. A Committee of Charity likewise appointed by the Lower House, brought in a Report, *That the Charity Schools did highly Deserve the Cognizance and Encouragement of that Synod*; and made Application to the upper, returning their Lordships Thanks, for the Countenance they had given them, and desiring that Arch-deacons might be directed to recommend them Ministers in Populous Cities, in order to Promote and Advance so Useful and Christian a Design. The said Committee had also given their Opinion which was mutually agreed to by both Houses, *That the Erecting of Parochial Libraries, did also deserve the Encouragement and Assistance of that Synod*, and continued to employ it self in considering what could be done by the Convocation to promote publick Charities. By all which it was to be seen, with what becoming, and by many unexpected, Unanimity, they pursued not only the Ends of her Majesty's Letter, but also the principal Design of Christianity, which is *Charity*.

On *Wednesday* the seventh of *March*, after they had order'd the Thanks of the *Lower House of Convocation* to be given to the *House of Commons*, for their generous Resolutions in their Behalf upon the Message relating to their taking Notice of what Churches were wanting, and come to a Resolution, that the many private Seminaries or Academies publickly Erected at the Cost of, and carryed on by the *Dissenters*, was a very great Means of the Growth of Schism, and of ill Consequence to the Church Establish'd, they were called unto the *Jerusalem Chamber*, where it was propos'd to them by the Bishops to address the Queen on another Resolution, (*viz.*) That the want of Churches sufficient to contain the several Inhabitants in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, gave Increase to *Dissenting Congregations*, and that the only way to recall such into the Bosome of the Church as had unhappily seperated from her, was to Build more Places of Worship for the Members of the Establish'd Communion, which was readily agreed to, and presented to her Majesty by the Bishop of *Exeter*, who was President of that Assembly *pro Interim*, during the Absence of the Metropolitan, who was very much indispos'd.

This Address had a very gracious Reception, and her Majesty having told the Bishop by way of Answer to it, amongst other Expressions that declar'd her Approbation of the Proceedings of Convocation, That She would send a Message to the House of Commons thereupon, the Queen did it accordingly, by Mr. *St. John* one of her Principal Secretarys of State, who acquainted the House, that he had a Message from her Majesty Signed by her Majesty, and

He

He presented the same to the House which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, *viz.*

Anne R.

HER Majesty having receiv'd an Address from the Arch-bishop, Bishops, and the Clergy of the Province of *Cambridge*, in Convocation assembled, to recommend to the Parliament the great and necessary Work of Building more Churches within the Bills of Mortality, is graciously pleas'd to approve so good and pious a Design. And does accordingly very heartily recommend the carrying on the same to this House, particularly in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; and does not doubt but effectual Care will be taken in this Matter, which may be so much to the Advantage of the Protestant Religion, and the firmer Establishment of the Church of *England*.

Hereupon the Commons Resolv'd, That the humble Thanks of that House should be return'd to her Majesty, for her Majesty's most gracious Message, in recommending so good and pious a Design, as the Building of Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and to assure her Majesty, that this House will enable her Majesty to make an Effectual Provision for carrying on so good and necessary Work, and appointed a Committee to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution and upon the Debate of the House. Which was in Pursuance of their Order drawn up and Reported by the Chairman

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of the Committee to the House, who agreed to it with a singular Unanimity.

But before it was presented to her Majesty it was thought fitting to receive the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Minister, Church-wardens, and several other Inhabitants of *Greenwich*, and other Petitions were refer'd, and who were also to enquire what Moneys remain'd in the Hands of the Commissioners for Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, and consider what the produce of the Duties in Being, appropriated for that Purpose, might amount to for the time to come, and make an Estimate of what would be necessary for Finishing and Adorning the said Church, and other Purposes in the Acts mention'd for Building the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, and also to consider what Churches were wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof; which Report and Resolution was deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read, and the following Resolution agreed to, without any manner of Opposition, *viz.*

That in the several Parishes in and about the Suburbs of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, Fifty New Churches were necessary to be Erected for the Reception of all such as are of the Communion of the Church of *England*, computing four Thousand, seven Hundred and Fifty Souls to each Church. And then the said Report was refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the Supply.

This

This being done, they waited on Her Majesty at *St. James's* with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have with the utmost Satisfaction receiv'd your Majesty's Gracious Message, recommending to us the Great and Necessary Work of Building New Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

We are sensible how much the want of them has contributed to the Increase of *SCHISM* and *Irreligion*, and shall not fail therefore to do our Parts towards the supplying that Defect; being entirely dispos'd to promote every thing that is for the Interest of the Established Church, and the Honour of your Majesty's Reign.

Neither the long Expensive War in which We are Engag'd, nor the Pressure of heavy Debts, under which we Labour, shall hinder Us from granting to your Majesty whatever is necessary to accomplish so Excellent a Design, which we hope, may be a Means of drawing down Blessings from Heaven on all your Majesty's other Undertakings, as it Adds to the Number of those Places where the Prayers of your Devout and Faithful Subjects will be daily offer'd up to *GOD* for the Prosperity of your Majesty's Government at Home, and the Success of your Arms Abroad.

Which Excellent Address had such an Effect upon her Majesty's most gracious Temper as to prevail for an Answer no ways inferior to it,
and

and truly becoming the best of Princes, deliver'd from the Throne after this Manner.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Address is extremely acceptable to Me, as it is a Proof of your Zeal for the Interest of the Establish'd Church, and for the Advancement of Religion: I will take Care that what you grant, shall, in the most Speedy and Effectual Manner, be applied to the good Purpose for which it is intended.

Thus much concerning what relates to the State of Religion; since it is high Time that we return to the State of the Nation in its Political Capacity, after having dwelt so long upon its Ecclesiastical: And here we shall find a Subject for History that will amaze Posterity, as well as it has surpriz'd the present Age with the Knowledge of the most unaccountable Action that ever happen'd in the Memory of the past. After the Bill for Establishing a *General Post-Office* for all Her Majesty's Dominions, and for settling a Weekly Payment out of the Revenues thereof, to raise a Sum of Money for the Service of the Year 1711. had been Read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading on the sixth of *March*, and Mr. *Lowndes* had presented to the House another Bill for Enabling and obliging the Bank of *England* (from the Time therein mention'd) to Exchange all *Exchequer Bills* for ready Money, and it had likewise been read a first time and order'd a second Reading, on the seventh; the *House of Commons* being Adjourn'd to the Ninth, on
Account

Account of Celebrating the Anniverfary of her Majesty's Accession to the Throne with the greater Solemnity, took under their Consideration an Accident that had like to have been fatal to the New Establishment, and of the worst Consequence to the Queen and Kingdom, of which the *Gazette* gave this publick Notice.

Whitehall, March 8. ' This Day Monsieur de *Guiscard*, a French Papist, being Apprehended for High Treason, and under Examination before a Committee of the Privy Council at the *Cock Pit*, Stabbed the Right Honourable Mr. *Harley*, Chancellour of the *Exchequer* with a Penknife, which he had found by Accident in the Room wherein he was confin'd before his Examination.

As the Person thus attempted to be Assassinated by this most Execrable Villain, was dear to the Representative Body of the Nation, not only on Account of those Excellent Endowments and Qualities which he had distinguish'd himself by, through a long Attendance on Parliamentary Affairs, but his late Services to his Queen and Country, in rescuing both from the Hands of a Faction that Over-aw'd the one, and Pillag'd the other, so they could not but think those that were Enemies to the last, must have had some ill Designs on Foot against the First. Wherefore, they resolv'd upon an Address to her Majesty, to take Care of her Royal Person at that Juncture, and appointed a Committee to draw it up (*Sir Bunbury* Chairman) which was done accordingly, and assented to by the Lords, after two Conferences held on that Subject. The Address ran thus.

Most

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, have to our great Concern been inform'd of a most barbarous and villainous Attempt, made upon the Person of *Robert Harley*, Esquire, Chancellour of Your Majesty's Exchequer, by the Marquess de *Guiscard*, a French Papist, at the Time when he was under Examination for Treasonable Practices, before a Committee of Your Majesty's Council.

We cannot but be most deeply affected, to find such an Instance of inveterate Malice, against one employ'd in Your Majesty's Council, and so near Your Royal Person; and we have reason to believe, that his Fidelity to Your Majesty, and Zeal for your Service, have drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of **POPERY** and **FACTION**.

We think it our Duty upon this Occasion, to assure Your Majesty, that we will effectually stand by and defend Your Majesty, and those who have the Honour to be employ'd in your Service, against all publick and secret Attempts of your Enemies. And we most humbly beseech Your Majesty, that you will be pleased to take all possible care of your Sacred Person, on whose Life the Welfare and Happiness of your People, as well as the Liberties of *Europe*, entirely depend.

And we do in all Humility represent to Your Majesty, that one effectual Means, conducing to the Safety of Your Majesty's Royal Person, will be to give such Direction, as in
Your

the Present Parliament, &c. 141

Your great Wisdom shall seem most proper, for causing *Papists* to be remov'd from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Take this Address very kindly from you, on occasion of that barbarous Attempt on *Mr. Harley*, whose Zeal and Fidelity in my Service must appear yet more eminently, by that horrid Endeavour to take away his Life, for no other Reason appears, but his known Opposition to **POPERY** and **FACTION**.

Your warm Concern for the Safety of my Person, and the Defence of those employ'd in my Service, is very grateful to me; and I shall always continue my Care for the Welfare and Happiness of my People, by using all Means that may most effectually conduce to those Ends, and particularly by giving the proper Directions for removing *Papists* from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, according to your Desire.

I think it would be reasonable to make a Law to punish with Death such villainous Attempts on the Lives of Magistrates, in the lawful Execution of their Office, though, by God's Providence, the Mischief's design'd do not take effect.

While I am upon this Subject, though it may appear foreign to the Title of this History, it will not be out of the way to acquaint my Reader with some Passages relating to this Assassin, as, That he was descended of a very ancient Family, and Brother to the Count de *Guiscard*, a Lieutenant General in the French King's Army, and late Governour of
Namur;

Namur; that he was forc'd to fly from *France*, on account of several enormous Actions, and was first entertain'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, who recommended him to the *States General* and King *Charles* of *Spain*, the last of which Potentates gave him a Letter to the Queen, as a Person fit to be employ'd by Her Majesty in raising Comotions in the *Cevennes*. So powerful a Recommendation made not only a great Impression on the Court of *England*, but on that of *Holland*, who gave him the Command of a Regiment, after which the Queen gave him Pay as Colonel of another, with which Character he was to have went with Earl *Rivers* upon an Expedition; but falling out with him on account of Pretences to a Military Command above his Post, was recall'd; soon after which he grew out of favour with the Great Men about Her Majesty, and upon the Battel of *Almanza* lost the Pay of his Nominal Regiment, that was defeated there, as he did soon after his Pension from the *States General*. This put him upon soliciting for further Employment; but finding that to no purpose for a considerable time, he fell to Gaming, which he had a very unlucky Hand at; so that he was supported chiefly by the Count *Briancon*, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, till the Death of that Minister, which render'd him an Object of Charity to Her Majesty, who, upon the Interposition of a Great Man, order'd him a Pension of Five Hundred Pounds a Year; but the *Treasury* having been very much exhausted by a late Administration, the Commissioners represented to Her Majesty that Four Hundred Pounds were sufficient.

Now

Now whether the *Sieur Guiscard* had pre-ium'd too much on the Friendship and Interest of the Honourable Person before-mention'd, or thought the Sum that was offer'd him, too little to live upon, 'tis certain he very much laid it to Heart, that his Pension was neither fix'd to the full of the Queen's Order, nor settled upon any Establishment. To obtain these he made pressing Applications to the Ministers, who out of a Dislike to his way of Living, or the Multiplicity of their important Affairs, did not much regard his Solicitations; whereupon he endeavour'd to find an Opportunity to speak to the Queen, but did not obtain it.

'Tis the general Opinion, That his Disgust upon this Disappointment, suggested to him the desperate Thought of endeavouring to make his Peace with the Court of *France*, and to merit his Pardon there, by giving them Intelligence of what pass'd here, with his Conjectures of the Temper and Inclinations of the Nation. The Way he made use of to do this, was by the Mail to *Portugal*, whether he sent his Letters, under the Cover of the Earl of *Portmore*, General of Her Majesty's Forces there, to a Person who afterwards convey'd them from *Lisbon* to *Paris*. His Lordship suspecting something, thought fit to open one of those Packets; and finding in it a Letter directed to Mr. *Moreau* at *Paris*, unseal'd that too, and was thereby confirmed in his Suspicions. Hereupon His Lordship sent back that Letter to his Lady, the Countess of *Dorchester*, with Instructions, 'That as she had by Chance been the happy Instrument of discovering the *Sieur de Guiscard's* Treason, she should continue

‘ nue receiving his Letters, which might con-
 ‘ tain further Proofs of it, and deliver them
 ‘ to the Ministers of State, which Her Ladyship
 ‘ did accordingly.

For, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon,
 the abovemention'd Assassin sent a Packet of
 Letters to the said Countess, directed in
French to the Earl of *Portmore* at *Lisbon*: But
 the Countess being then abroad, the Packet
 was left upon her Table. At Her Ladyship's
 coming home, betwen Ten and Eleven of the
 Clock at Night, she was told that the *Sieur*
de Guiscard had sent her a Packet: But after
 she had been in her Chamber, she said the
 Packet was missing; upon which she appear'd
 extremely angry, examin'd all her Servants a-
 bout the Matter, and promis'd Two Guineas
 Reward to any one that should find it:
 She likewise the next Morning sent to the
Sieur Guiscard, to let him know she would
 be at his House about Three in the After-
 noon of the same Day, where being come, she
 acquainted him with the Loss of his Packet;
 upon which he seem'd somewhat surpriz'd,
 telling Her Ladyship, ‘ That he wrote to
 ‘ My Lord *Portmore* with the same Freedom
 ‘ he us'd to speak to him, particularly a-
 ‘ bout the Troops that had been promis'd him,
 ‘ which he doubted would not be sent him.
 ‘ That he also wrote to a Person in *Portugal*,
 ‘ about some Money that was due to him,
 ‘ which he would have paid to an Officer of
 ‘ his Acquaintance; but that having sent only
 ‘ Copies of the Notes, and kept the Original,
 ‘ this Loss was not material: That however,
 ‘ though there was no Harm in his Letters,
 ‘ yet he should be sorry they should fall in-
 ‘ to

‘ to the Hands of some People; there being
 ‘ hardly any thing so innocent in it felt,
 ‘ but what might be made criminal by Mis-
 ‘ construction. He afterwards told Her La-
 dyship how improbable it was that his Packet
 should be lost, or that any of her Servants
 should presume to meddle with it, and earnest-
 ly desir'd her to look for it; which the
 Countess promis'd to do, and thereupon left
 him. The next Day following, which was the
 Seventh of *March*, he waited on the Countess
 to know what had been done in relation to
 his Packet; but hearing no News of it, he
 went away without taking his leave of her
 Ladyship; and could not forbear telling one
 of her Servants his Suspicion, That *She her-
 self had convey'd it away, at which he was much
 disturb'd.*

It was generally reported, That in one
 of these intercepted Letters, the Marquess gave
 the Court of *France* the Hopes of a sudden
Coup d' Eclat, or *Signal Blow*, that would cause
 a great Alteration of Affairs in Great Bri-
 tain; and that either in the same, or in a-
 nother Letter, he told them, *This was the most
 proper Conjunction for the Pretender to make a
 Descent upon England, where he would find great
 Numbers dispos'd to join him, and that among
 the rest, Three Parts in Four of the Clergy were in
 his Interest.* But this is certain, that upon the
 Receipt of the first Letter, transmitted hither
 by the Earl of *Portmore*, *Monsieur de Guiscard's*
 Steps were narrowly observ'd; and as he still
 sought an Occasion to speak to the Queen, he
 was still prevented with so much the greater
 Caution. It is remarkable, that the very
 Morning of the Day in which he was appre-
 hended

hended, the Duke of Ormond, at whose Levee the Marquess was, declin'd presenting him to Her Majesty; though not knowing, at that time any thing of his Treasonable Practices, His Grace still assur'd him of his Protection, and that he would take care to have his Pension settled on the Establishment of Ireland. But notwithstanding this, he went to the Court, with design to speak to the Queen, who did not stir that Day out of her Chamber, by reason of Her Majesty's having got cold the Evening before.

That very same Day, about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, *Monsieur de Guiscard* was seized in *Saint James's Park* for High Treason, by virtue of a Warrant from Mr. Secretary *Saint John*; at which he was so much surpriz'd and disorder'd, that thinking it impossible for him to escape an ignominious Death, he desir'd the Messengers that disarm'd him, to Kill him. Being carried to the Cockpit, he was there confin'd in a Room belonging to Mr. Secretary *Saint John's* Office, whither several Lords, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*, were immediately summon'd to attend upon extraordinary Business. In the mean time, the Marquess, who was in the Height of Despair, seem'd to have taken the *Hellish* Resolution, to make his Ruin fatal to those, who he thought occasion'd it; and in particular most ungratefully to wreak his furious Resentment on Mr. Secretary *Saint John*, the Person who had lately done him several good Offices at Court, but who now, in Discharge of the Trust that was repos'd in him, and of his untainted Zeal for his Queen and Country (a Duty superior to all other

Ties)

Ties) had sign'd the Warrant against him, and was to examine into his Treasonable Practices. Hereupon the *Sieur de Guiscard* call'd for a Glass of Wine, some Bread and Butter, and a Knife, all which except the last, were brought to him from an adjacent Coffee-house, the Woman having sent the Bread and Butter ready spread, as usual, and refusing to send a Knife. However, the Marquess having espy'd a Pen-knife, that was by accident left in that Room by one of the Clerks; he laid hold of it, unperceiv'd by the Messengers, who had carefully search'd his Pockets; and 'tis suppos'd, hid it in his Sleeve, for his wicked Purpose.

The Privy Counsellours that met on this Occasion, were, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the Earl of *Rochester*, Lord President of the Council, the Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, Lord Steward of the Household; the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Earl *Poulet*, First Lord Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury; Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and One of the Lords of the Treasury; and the Three Secretaries of State, viz. The Duke of *Queensborough*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *Saint John*, which last was of course to be Chairman, because the Committee was held at his Office. Mr. *Tilson* and Mr. *Hare*, Under Secretaries to Mr. *Saint John*, sat by themselves at a little Table. The *Sieur de Guiscard* being sent for in to be examin'd, Mr. Secretary *Saint John* ask'd him several Questions about his corresponding with *France*, to which he return'd evasive Answers, with a pretty assur'd Countenance: But when Mr.

Secretary ask'd him, whether he knew Mr. Moreau a Banker in Paris? Producing at the same time, Mr. de Guiscard's intercepted Letters, the latter appear'd very much surpriz'd and disturb'd: And seeing himself discover'd, and despairing of a Pardon, resolv'd to put his black Design in Execution, and through a false Notion of Honour, chose rather to commit a Villainy, that he might fall by the Swords of Gentlemen, than like a common Malefactor to expect an ignominious Death from the Hands of an Executioner. It is the general Opinion that (as I hinted before) his Intent was upon the Life of Mr. Secretary St. John, which appears the more probable, because as soon as he thought himself in a manner Convicted of high Treason, he desir'd to speak with him aside. But Mr. Secretary told him, ' that it was impracticable and unusual, that he was before the whole Committee of Council as a Criminal, and if he had any thing to offer, it must be said to them all. Mr. de Guiscard persisting in his Desire to speak only to Mr. St. John, the Bell was order'd to be rung to call in the Messengers to carry him away, which he observing said, *Voilà qui est dur pas un mot! That's hard, not one Word!*

Being disappointed in his Design against Mr. St. John, (who 'tis observable) had chang'd Seats with Mr. Harley, that Mr. de Guiscard's Face might be full in the Light, and his Countenance better perceiv'd upon any Questions which should be ask'd him: The said Guiscard was not long in suspence about the Choice of the Person whom he should Sacrifice to his wild Fury, but immediately pitch'd upon Mr. Harley, either (as some have suggested that he

Confess'd

confess'd it afterwards in Prison) because not being able to come at the Secretary, as he intended, it was some Satisfaction to Murder the Person whom he thought Mr. St. John loved best, or, which is no less probable, because he never found Mr. Harley much inclined to serve him, when he was Secretary of State, and now look'd upon him as the Person who had the most oppos'd his having the full Pension of Five Hundred Pounds a Year. Whereupon he step'd towards the Table, as if he design'd to speak something to Mr. Harley, and stooping down said, *J'en veux donc à Toy, Then have at Thee,* so stabb'd him about the middle of the Breast: But by a great Providencé, lighting on the Bone the Pen-knife broke, about half an Inch from the Handle, of which the Assassin being insensible he redoubled his Blow, and with a great Force struck him not far from the first Wound.

What pass'd during the Horror, Surprize, and Confusion occasion'd by this barbarous Attempt, can hardly be distinctly related; since no Spectator could be so unconcern'd, as to observe every particular Circumstance of this Tragical Scene. Some will have it that after Guiscard thought he had done Mr. Harley's Business, he rush'd on towards Mr. St. John, and overthrew the Clerks Table that stood between them: But whether this be true or no, 'tis certain that when Mr. St. John saw Mr. Harley fall, he cry'd out, *The Villain has Kill'd Mr. Harley,* and drawing his Sword immediatly with the Duke of Newcastle and some others, gave Guiscard several Wounds. Mr. St. John was the most eager to Revenge his Friends suppos'd Death, but when he saw

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that

that Mr. *Harley* got up and walk'd about, and heard Earl *Poulet* cry out *not to kill* the Assassin, he gave over making Passes at him, and left him to the Messengers and Door-keepers, who by that time were come in to their Assistance, and went to lay hold on *Guiscard*. The latter who was naturally strong, having still gather'd fresh Forces from his Frenzy, struggled for a while, and overthrew some of his Assailants, but after having made all the Efforts that humane Nature was capable of, he was at last got down, and conquer'd, principally by Mr. *Wilcox* one of the Messengers, who being a very robust and strong Man, stoutly grappled with him, and gave him several Bruises particularly one in the Back, which was afterwards judg'd to have occasion'd his Death. Whilst they were binding him, being still apprehensive of Dying by the Hands of the Executioner, he address'd himself to the Duke of *Ormond* in these Words. *My Lord Duc d'Ormonde, Pourquoi ne me dépechez vous, That is, My Lord Duke of Ormond, why don't you dispatch me?* But the Noble Duke made this Answer, *Ce n'est pas l'Affaire des Honnetes Gens, c'est l'Affaire d'un Autre. 'Tis not the Work of GENTLEMEN, 'tis the Work of OTHERS.* That his Grace was never so sensibly touch'd with any thing as he was at this sad Juncture, to see a Person whom he had out of Gratitude to his Brother taken under his immediate Protection, involv'd in so much Guilt and Villainy.

From the detestable Assassin, who by this time look'd like himself, a Monster of Nature, and had lost the very Aspect of any thing Humane, let us turn our Eyes and Attention to

Mr.

Mr. *Harley*, in whom we shall see an Uncommon Example of Christian Philosophy and Resolution. The first thing he did after he was Stabb'd, was to clap his Handkerchief to his Wound, and to hold it close and warm till the Arrival of the next able Surgeon at Hand. This happen'd to Mr. *Busiere*, who living near *St. James's Park*, came immediately to his Assistance. Upon Mr. *Busiere's* unbuttoning Mr. *Harley's* Coat and Waist-coat to view the Wounds, the Blade of the Pen-knife, which was lodg'd among the Cloths, fell into his Hands, which Mr. *Harley* perceiving, he took it from him, and calling for the Handle put them both in his Pocket, saying, *They belong to me.* He afterwards underwent the Probing and Dressing of his Wound, without the least Disorder in his Looks, or Discomposure in his Mind, desiring only the Surgeon to inform him, *whether the Wound were Mortal, because in that Case, he had some Family Affairs to settle.* Nor did he express the least Resentment against the Assassin; but rather all the while appear'd the only Person unconcern'd at the Accident that had befallen him; and as soon as he was dress'd, order'd Mr. *Busiere* to take Care of Monsieur *de Guiscard*, after which he was carry'd Home in a Chair.

As for Monsieur *de Guiscard*, it is to be observ'd, that besides the several Bruises, he receiv'd five considerable Wounds, *viz.* two under each Pap; one below the right side of the Belly; another on the left Hip, and the fifth in the Back near the left Side. But this last being covered by his Arms, that were tyed behind, Mr. *Busiere* could not possibly take notice of it, and therefore dress'd only the other

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four

four Wounds. While he was performing his Office, Mr. *de Guiscard*, who thought himself near his End, and began to feel the Remorse of a guilty Conscience, desir'd him to send for a Priest. But Mr. *Busiere* told him, *He was acquainted with none; his Business was only to dress him, and if he wanted a Priest, he must apply himself elsewhere.* After which, as soon as his Wounds were dress'd, he was committed to *Newgate*, whether he was carry'd under a strong Guard, and where he dy'd some Days after, without making any Confession.

Mr. *Harley* in the mean Time continued very Ill, not without dangerous Symptoms, that gave those about him very dismal Apprehensions, concerning the Success of those who had him in Hand; but as the Prayers of all good Men were put up for his Recovery, and his most Excellent and Gracious Mistress the Queen, likewise offered up Her Petitions in his Behalf, so it pleas'd our most Indulgent and good God, to remove the evil Day farther from us, in which this Patriot was to be taken to himself, and the Commons of *Great Britain* had the Satisfaction to be told after more than a Month's Illness, that he was in a fair Way to be Restor'd to his former Health. Whereupon after they had Order'd, that it should be an Instruction to the Members appointed to prepare the Bill, to make an Attempt upon the Life of a Privy Councellour to be Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, for them to bring in a Clause, to Justify and Indemnify all Persons who Assisting in the Defence of Mr. *Harley*, when he was Stabb'd by the *Sieur de Guiscard*, and in securing him, did give any Wound, or Bruise to the said *Sieur de Guiscard*, whereby he received

receiv'd his Death, came to this Unanimous Resolution: That when the Right Honourable *Robert Harley Esq;* Chancellour of Her Majesty's *Exchequer*, attended the Service of their House, the Speaker should in the Name of their House, Congratulate the said Mr. *Harley's* Escape and Recovery, from the Barbarous and Villanous Attempt made upon him by the *Sieur de Guiscard*; which was done upon his coming into the House by Mr. *Bromely*, after this Pathetic and Expressive Manner.

‘ *Mr.* CHANCELLOUR of the EXCHEQUER.

‘ **W**HEN the Barbarous and Villainous Attempt made upon you, by the *Sieur de Guiscard* a French Papist, was communicated to this House, they immediately declared, *They were most deeply Affected to find such an Instance of Inveterate Malice* against you. And observing how you have been treated by some Persons, they concluded they had Reason to believe, *That your Fidelity to Her Majesty, and Zeal for Her Service had drawn upon you the Hatred of all the Abettors of POPERY and FACTION.*

‘ In this Opinion they must be abundantly Confirm'd, since the LORDS and the QUEEN have concurr'd with them.

‘ SIR,

‘ If your *Fidelity to Her Majesty, and Zeal for Her Service*, could ever be doubted and wanted any Testimonials to prove them, you have now the most Honourable, the most Ample, and the most Undeniable that can be

' be given: And after these it would be an
 ' unpardonable Presumption in me to imagine
 ' I could add to them, by saying any thing
 ' of your Discharge of those great Trusts you
 ' have been Honour'd with: To which your
 ' eminent Abilities at first Recommended you,
 ' and your distinguishing Merits have since Ju-
 ' stify'd Her Majesty's wise Choice.

' Your very Enemies, Sir, acknowledge this
 ' by their unwearied and restless Endeavours
 ' against your Person and Reputation.

' God be thanked, they have been hitherto
 ' Disappointed, and have not been able to ac-
 ' complish what their *Inveterate*, but *Impotent*
 ' Malice had design'd against both.

' And may the same Providence that has
 ' wonderfully Preserv'd you from some unpara-
 ' lell'd Attempts; and that has raised you up
 ' to be an Instrument of great Good in a very
 ' *critical Juncture*, when it was much wanted,
 ' continue still to preserve so invaluable a Life,
 ' for Perfecting of what is so Happily begun; that
 ' we may owe to your Counsels, and to your
 ' Conduct (under Her Majesty) the Mainte-
 ' nance and firm Establishment of our Consti-
 ' tution in Church and State.

' These Expectations, Sir, have filled this
 ' House with an Inexpressible Joy for your Escape
 ' and Recovery, which they have unanimously
 ' Commanded me to Congratulate. I do there-
 ' fore, in this Name of the House, *Congratulate*
 ' *your Escape and Recovery from the Barbarous*
 ' *and Villainous Attempt made upon you, by the*
 ' SIEUR DE GUISCARD.

Mr.

Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER's Answer.

Mr. SPEAKER.

' THE Honour this House has done me,
 ' which you have express'd in so Oblig-
 ' ing a Manner, is a sufficient Reward for
 ' the greatest Merit. I am sure it so far ex-
 ' ceeds my Deserts, That all I can *do, or suffer*
 ' for the Publick, during the whole Course of
 ' my Life, will still leave me in Debt to your
 ' Goodness.

' By the Acceptance you have vouchsafed
 ' my Poor Service, how Noble an Encourage-
 ' ment worthy of you, has this House gi-
 ' ven all our fellow Subjects, to exert them-
 ' selves in the glorious Cause of Preserving
 ' the Constitution in Church and State, and in
 ' Loyalty to the best of Queens.

' This without Doubt was your View, and
 ' this may convince All, who are not design-
 ' edly Obstinate, how Dear the true Interest
 ' of the Nation is to this honourable Assem-
 ' bly.

' Sir, The undeserved Favour I have receiv'd
 ' this Day, is deeply Imprinted in my Breast;
 ' and whenever I look upon my Breast, it will
 ' put me in Mind of the Thanks due to GOD,
 ' my Duty to the QUEEN, and that Debt of
 ' Gratitude and Service I must always Owe to
 ' this *Honourable House*, to you Mr. SPEAKER,
 ' and to every *Particular Member*.

This Speech and Answer met with the same
 Reception as was Expected from the *Whigs*,
 and

and both the Authors of the *Medly*, and *Observer*, who knew themselves Engag'd in the Interest of the Party, that were Conscious to themselves of being the *Faction*, received Instructions from their Principals to make Comments upon it; which they did accordingly, but in such a Manner as rather shew'd their *Insolence* than their *Understanding*. I shall therefore purposely omit what the Celebrated Mr. *Oldmixon*, who is Messenger to the Press to them, and as it were the Common Shore, through which their Scandal Conveys it self to *Bartholomew Close*, and what the Pains-taking Mr. *Ridptah* has said on this Subject, who by the many *Persian* Stories he has Introduced of late upon the Stage, has out done *Elkanah Settle* in his Plays, to tell the Reader that these Encomiums of Parliament, join'd to the Queen's Affectionate Regard to Mr. *Harley's* Person and Services, prevail'd with Her Majesty some Time after, when most of the Money Bills were pass'd into Acts, and his Presence was not so absolutely Necessary in the *House of Commons*, to call him up to the *House of Peers*, by the Name, and Title of Baron *Wigmore* in the County of *Hereford*, Earl *Mortimer*, and Earl of *Oxford*. And because Her Majesty's Reasons may more fully appear for giving such Additional Honours, to a Gentleman She had before Loaded with Her Favours, it cannot be thought otherwise than Justice as well as a Piece of Curiosity for the Incomparable Style of it, to give the Learned the Preamble of the above mention'd Patent in *Latin*, said to be drawn up by the very Ingenious Dr. *Friend*, Second Master of *Westminster* School, as well as those who have little or no Knowledge

ledge of that Tongue, the Sense of it in *English*. The Former runs thus.

QUANTAM ab Æquo Principe gratiam
 ' promereri potuit Vir Illustri & perantiqua Gente Ortus, Ingenio ad Magna natus,
 ' ad majora Eruditione omnigena institutus,
 ' diuturno rerum Civilium usu Exercitus, in Diversissimis administrandæ Reipublicæ Muneribus summa cum laude, & suo fati cum periculo versatus: Tantum per dilectus & perquam
 ' fidelis Consiliarius noster ROBERTUS HARLEY merito a nobis consequi debet,
 ' Hic unus, a frequentissimo Communium Consilio, per tres Continuo vices Orator evocatus
 ' est, immo unus, & illam Cathedram tenuit,
 ' & nobis eodem Tempore ab Epistolis fuit,
 ' utrique haudquaquam impar Provinciæ: Officia enim adeo inter se Visa Dissidere, Illi
 ' facile erat conciliare, qui Hominum Animos temperare atque inflectere pari Prudentia & Authoritate potuit, qui Populi Jura sic tueri
 ' novit ut nihil interim Majestati Regiæ decederet, quique penitus intellexit, quam pulchre consistere posset cum Libertate Imperium. Geminus hoc Munere Decurso cum respirasset
 ' paululum, Ærarij nostri Curam Quæstor sustinuit, late grassanti Peculatus pesti coercendæ
 ' novisque ad Alterum Orbem Commerciis instituendis consuluit, & mire sagax laborantibus Fiscus rebus tam opportune nuper succurrit
 ' ut Liberatam ab eo Publicam Fidem laudet Senatus, gaudeant Cives; Nos etiam (a Communibus enim Commodis nostra nunquam
 ' divellimus) haud parum lætemur. Quare Viro de Nobis, Nostrisque omnibus præclare
 ' merito, Honores & Ipsi, & Ipsius Genti jamdudum Debitos

debitos decernimus. Ad hoc & nostra nos
 Voluntas ducit, & totius Britanniae Vox hor-
 tatur. Quem enim, ob sua in Nos fidissima
 Studia, perditorum Hominum Odijs, obnoxium
 commemorant, quem a nefarij Paricidæ Furo-
 re servatum, gratulantur Regni nostri Ordi-
 nes, is ne frustra servatus sit, admonent.
 Eorum lubenter favemus Votis, qui ad nos,
 tam honesto utriusque Domus Senatoriae Suf-
 fragio commendatus, accedit, suum inter Pro-
 ceres, quibus jam pridem, nobili Majorum San-
 guine, & multijuga Generis Serie conjunctus
 est, habeat Locum; & ab illa Urbe, ubi e-
 gregiae vigent Literæ, Literarum ipse sciens,
 & Literatorum Fautor, Titulos suos feliciter
 fausteque auspicietur.
 Sciatis, &c.

In English,

Whatsoever Favour may be merited from a
 Just Prince, by a Man born of an illu-
 strious and very ancient Family, fitted by Nature
 for great things, and by all sorts of Learning
 qualified for greater, constantly employ'd in the Stu-
 dy of State Affairs, and with the greatest Praise
 and no small Danger, exercising variety of Of-
 fices in the Government; So much does our well
 beloved and very faithful Counsellour Robert Har-
 ley deserve at our Hands; he, who in Three suc-
 cessive Parliaments was unanimously chosen Spea-
 ker, and at the same time, though he fill'd the
 Chair, was our Principal Secretary of State; in
 no wise unequal to either Employment. Places so
 seemingly disagreeing were easily reconciled, by one
 who knew how with equal Weight and Address to
 moderate and govern the Minds of Mankind; One
 who

who could preserve the Rights of the People, with-
 out infringing the Prerogatives of the Crown;
 and who thoroughly understood how well Govern-
 ment could consist with Liberty. This double Task
 being perform'd, after some short respite, he bore
 the Weight of our Exchequer as Chancellour, and
 thereby prevented the further Plundering of the
 Nation, and also provided for the settling a New
 Trade to the South Seas, and by rescuing Publick
 Credit, so opportunely relieved the languishing Con-
 dition of the Treasury, as to deserve Thanks from
 the Parliament, Blessings from the Citizens, and
 from Us (who never separate our own Interests
 from the Publick) no small Approbation. Therefore
 we decree to the MAN, who has so eminently
 deserv'd of Us, and of all our Subjects, those
 Honours which were long since due to Him and
 his Family, being induced thereto by our own
 good Pleasure, and the Suffrages of all Great Bri-
 tain. For we take it as an Admonition that he ought
 not in vain to be preserved, whom the States of
 our Realm have testified to be obnoxious to the Ha-
 tred of Wicked Men, upon account of his most
 faithful Services to Us, and whom they have con-
 gratulated upon his Escape from the Rage of a
 Flagitious Parricide. We gladly indulge their
 Wishes, that he who comes thus recommended to
 us, by so honourable a Vote of both Houses of
 Parliament, should have his Seat among the Peers,
 to many of whom, his Family has been long al-
 lyed, and that he who is himself Learned, and a
 Patron of Learning, should happily take his Title
 from that City, where Letters do so gloriously flou-
 rish.

Now, Know ye, &c.

Her

Her Majesty's grateful Disposition to reward such rare and unexampled Services as His Lordships, held it self not contented with giving him the Title mention'd in the foregoing *Patent*; but as a further Earnest of her Royal Favour, gave him the *White Staff* as *Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain*; a Dignity which he was no ways undeserving of, for the Fidelity he had shewn in the Discharge of the important Trusts before spoken of. Whereupon His Lordship, after he had taken leave of his Friends in the *House of Commons*, and been introduc'd into the *House of Peers* (at which Ceremony the Earl of *Abingdon* officiated as *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the M— of L— having retir'd into the Country upon some Disgust with the *Court of Claims*, relating to the Title of Earl of *Oxford*) went as usual to be sworn at the *Chancery Bar*, from whence the *Lord Keeper* attended him with a very great Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry, to the Court of *Exchequer*, where having likewise taken the Oaths, and had the Golden Key deliver'd to him as a Badge of his Office, his very good Friend Sir *Simon Harcourt*, address'd him after this affectionate and genteel manner.

‘ *My Lord OXFORD,*

‘ THE Queen, who does every thing
 ‘ with the greatest Wisdom, has gi-
 ‘ ven a Proof of it, in the Honours she has
 ‘ lately confer'd on you, which are exactly
 ‘ suited to your Deserts and Qualifications.

‘ *My*

‘ *My Lord,*

‘ The Title which you now bear, could
 ‘ not have been so justly plac'd on any
 ‘ other of Her Majesty's Subjects. Some of
 ‘ that ancient Blood, which fills your Veins,
 ‘ is derived from the *VERES*; and you have
 ‘ shew'd your self as ready to sacrifice it for
 ‘ the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of
 ‘ your Country; and as fearless of Danger on
 ‘ the most trying Occasions, as ever any of
 ‘ that Brave and Loyal House were.

‘ Nor is that Title less suited to you, as
 ‘ it carries in it a Relation to one of the
 ‘ chief Seats of Learning; for even your Ene-
 ‘ mies, *My Lord* (if any such there still are)
 ‘ must own, that the Love of Letters, and
 ‘ the Encouragement of those who excell in
 ‘ them, is one distinguishing Part of your Cha-
 ‘ racter.

‘ *My Lord,*

‘ The High Station of *Lord Treasurer of*
 ‘ Great Britain, to which Her Majesty has call'd
 ‘ you, is the just Reward of your eminent
 ‘ Services. You have been the great Instru-
 ‘ ment of restoring Publick Credit, and relie-
 ‘ ving this Nation from the heavy Pressure and
 ‘ Ignominy of an immense Debt, under which
 ‘ it languish'd; and you are now intrusted
 ‘ with the Power of securing us from a Re-
 ‘ lapse into the same ill State, out of which
 ‘ you have rescued us.

‘ This Great Office, *My Lord*, is every
 ‘ way worthy of you, particularly on account
 ‘ of those many Difficulties, with which the
 ‘ M faithf

‘ faithful Discharge of it must be unavoidably
 ‘ attended, and which require a Genius like
 ‘ your’s to master. The only Difficulty,
 ‘ which even you, *My Lord*, may find almost in-
 ‘ superable, is how to deserve better of the
 ‘ Crown and Kingdom after this Advancement,
 ‘ than you did before it

Having been particular as to the Words of this Master-piece of Eloquence, it may not be amiss to be so as to the Names of the Persons of high Distinction that gave their Attendance on the new Lord Treasurer to the hearing of them, especially since the like Appearance was never made on such an Occasion, but when the present Lord Keeper himself enter’d upon the Execution of his Office. To make Posterity therefore acquainted with the Honours which were pay’d him, the Reader is to be told, that there came with his Lordship from his House, the Dukes of *Newcastle, Buckingham, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Ormond, Beaufort, Sconberg, Queensbury,* and *Hamilton*; the Earls of *Northampton, Rivers, Winchelsea, Scarfsdale, Clarendon, Cardigan, Rochester, Anglesea, Yarmouth, Jersey, Poulet, Cholmondeley, and Marr*; the Lords *Dartmouth, De la War, Guilford, Butler of Weston, Halifax, Guernsey, and Louden*, besides the respective Officers belonging to the *Exchequer*, and a Numerous Attendance of Gentry, who afterwards waited upon his Lordship Home, where they were entertain’d in a very magnificent Manner.

Thus did this noble and truly deserving Patriot, in spite of all the Intrigues that were form’d against him, arrive at the highest Pitch of Preferment and Honour, that it was possible for the most bountiful of Queens to be-
 stow

stow upon him; and thus was he, that was mark’d out for a Victim to the Ambition of other Great Men, by the means of Subornation and other secret Attempts, possess’d of Power and Authority, more than sufficient to make them feel the Weight of his Resentment. But as he was more intent upon the Nation’s Affairs than his own private Concerns, so he had learn’d to forget every thing, but Benefits receiv’d, and the Means he had been studious of, for the Preservation and Interest of his Queen and Country, and he continued to make his Enemies his Friends by an unblameable and forgiving Behaviour.

But the Nature of my Design, which was to instance in such good Bills as were pass’d into Acts this Session, both on account of Moneys rais’d for the Use of the Publick, and Grievances redress’d for the Benefit of the Queen and Subject, obliges me to look back upon some Resolutions that were made in the Month of *March*, where I left off, and from whence my Propensity to go on to the Length of the foregoing Subject, had drawn me; and there the *Votes of the House of Commons* will tell us, That after our Representatives, as well as the whole Nation, had the Satisfaction of seeing the Lottery for One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, fill’d in less than Four Hours, there being Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds subscribed at the *Bank of England*, above the Sum; and after they had read a second time and committed the Bill, *For taking, examining and stating the Publick Accounts*, they came to the following Resolutions on the Tenth of *March*.

1. ‘ That the Sum of 5130530*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* should
 ‘ be Granted for Payment of the Debts of the
 ‘ Navy

- Navy and for Services perform'd by them on
 Account of Land Forces to *Michaelmas* 1710,
 exclusive of the Register Office.
 2. That the Sum of 154324 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$
 should be Granted for Payment of the Debts of
 the Office of Ordinance to *Michaelmas*, 1710.
 3. That the Sum of 424741 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$
 should be Granted for the Transport Service
 to *Michaelmas*, 1710.
 4. That the Sum of 1018656 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$
 should be Granted for Payment of the Prin-
 cipal and Interest on Army and Transport
 Debentures, to *Michaelmas*, 1710.
 5. That the Sum of 12025 *l.* 1 *s.* should be
 Granted for making good the Principal and In-
 terest on deficient Talies to *Michaelmas*, 1710.
 6. That the Sum of 378859 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$
 should be Granted for the Discharging the
 Debts incurred between *Michaelmas* and *Christ-*
mas, 1710, in the several Offices of the Navy,
 Victualling, and Transports, and for Interest
 on the Army and Transport Debentures.
 7. That the Sum of 9375 *l.* should be
 Granted to satisfy the Money due upon Ac-
 count of Subsidies to the Elector of *Hanover*,
 and Duke of *Zell*, pursuant to a Treaty
 bearing Date the 14th of *May*, 1706.

Then they Read the *Bill for Repealing the Act*
of the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign,
Entitled an Act for Prohibiting all Trade and Com-
merce with France, so far as it Relates to the Prohi-
biting the Importation of French Wines a third
Time, after having heard the Merchants by their
Council upon the Petition refer'd to the Confide-
ration of the Committee. The most material Rea-
sons offer'd against the Importation of French
Wines were These.

1.

- As the Trade of *Portugal* and the *Streights* has manifestly Encreas'd to a very great Height by the Prohibition of *French Wines*, so it must necessarily Dwindle again into a very small Trade, if that Prohibition was taken off.
- Portugal, Spain, and Italy* have taken off very large Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures, and Fish, which by Experience has been found, *France* has not done for a long Time, but on the contrary has Discourag'd: Whereas the Consumption of our Manufactures in those Parts has greatly Encreas'd in Proportion to the large Quantities of Wine taken from them; so that this Consumption must again proportionally decline, as our Trading with them for Wine shall Lessen.
- The Trade to *New-found-land* and *New England* for Fish, depends chiefly upon, and is Supported by the Trade to *Portugal* and the *Streights*, which it will be impossible to carry on, or continue, but for the Freights back to *England*, with Wines brought from those Countries, for if the Wine Trade to those Parts cease, the Ships must come back for the most Part dead Freight, there not being other Commodities in those Parts sufficient for their Lading: It being the Encouragement of the Freights Home with Wines, which enable the Merchants to drive those Trades.
- Notwithstanding the great Quantities of Wine, which are brought from *Portugal* and the *Streights*, our Exports to those Parts greatly exceed our Imports from thence, so that great Sums are annually returned Home.
- In the Trade to *Leghorne* only, there are above One Hundred Sail of running Gallies annually Employ'd, all which depends upon the

Wine Trade: Whereas a very few Ships, by Reason of the shortness of their Voyages will be sufficient to bring large Quantities of Wine from *France*; so that Opening the Trade with *France* for Wine, must consequently prove a great Prejudice to our Fisheries at Home and Abroad, which are known to be the Nurseries of our Seamen, the Encouragement of our Navigation, and the chief Support of these Nations.

6. It's presum'd, there cannot be a greater Disappointment to the *French* at this Time, since probably they have Prohibited Trade with the *Dutch* on a Prospect of Opening it with *Great Britain*, than to frustrate that Expectation.

But as these Arguments were soon set aside by a Majority of Commons, so they followed the Bill up to the Bar of the Lords to little or no Effect, for their Lordships not only moved to give their Concurrence to it from the visible Advantages which would arise from thence to the Nation, but induc'd so to do, from a very powerful Recommendation, assented to it with some Amendments to which the Commons readily Agreed.

On the Tenth above mention'd the Speaker acquainted the Commons, ' That the Day before in the Evening Mr. *Prolocutor* of the ' *Lower House of Convocation*, came to him, and ' by their Order deliver'd him a Scheme of the ' Number of Churches, and Chappels, and ' Meeting Houses, within Twenty Seven of those ' Parishes, in and near the Cities of *London* and ' *Westminster*, and the Suburbs thereof, where ' Additional Churches were Judg'd to be most ' Wanting, together with a probable Calculation of the Numbers of Families and Souls ' within those several Parishes, which they de-

' fir'd

' fir'd might be laid before the House; And ' the Title thereof being Read, the said ' Scheme was refer'd to the Consideration of the ' Committee appointed for that Business.

The foregoing Message from the Convocation, occasion'd the Report of the Sixth of *April*, concerning the Building such a Number of Churches, as has already been made mention of in the Proceedings of that Reverend Body, and which was accidentally omitted in its due Place.

On the Twelfth of *March* Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Southampton*, and a Gentleman qualified much above his Years for that High Trust, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for *Taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom* was committed, That they had left the Blanks in the Bills for the Commissioners Names, and for the Title of the Bill, to be fill'd up by the House, and had made several Amendments, which he read, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where they were read and agreed to by the House; Then it was Order'd, That the Bill with the Amendments should be engros'd, and Resolv'd, First, *That the Number of Commissioners should be Seven.* Secondly, *That no Person should be a Commissioner, who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to Her Majesty.* Thirdly, *That the Commissioners might be Members of their House.* And fourthly, *That the Commissioners should be chosen by Ballotting.* After which it was Order'd, That the Members of the House should prepare Lists to be put into Glasses, of Seven Persons Names to be Commissioners; which being done accordingly on the Seventeenth of

the same Month, a Committee was appointed to examine the Lists, who reported on the Nineteenth, That the Majority fell upon

	<i>Number of Voices.</i>
The Honourable <i>Henry Bertie</i> , Esquire	246
<i>George Lockhart</i> , Esquire	— 224
<i>Salway Winnington</i> , Esquire	— 221
<i>Francis Annesley</i> , Esquire	— 217
<i>Clobery Bromeley</i> , Esquire	— 194
<i>Thomas Lister</i> , Esquire	— 168
<i>William Shippen</i> , Esquire	— 151

This Report was order'd to lie on the Table, till the Bill should be read a third time; after which it was Resolv'd, That a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred and Ninety Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty Nine Pounds, Two Shillings, should be granted to Her Majesty, for several extraordinary Charges of the War, incurred and to be incurred, and that a Sum not exceeding One Hundred and Three Thousand, and Three Pounds, Eleven Shillings, and Four Pence, should be likewise granted, for the Use of such Proprietors or Inhabitants only of *Nevis* and *Saint Christopher's*, who were Sufferers by the *French* Invasion, and who had settled, or should re-settle their Plantations in the said Island: An Act of Compassion, that shew'd the *House of Commons* were equally diffusive of their Bounty to all Her Majesty's Subjects in general, and that they made appear they thought it not enough to give ear to the Complaints of those whom they more immediately represented, but took it as a Duty incumbent upon them, to remedy the Grievances of, and provide

provide for, the Necessitous, how remote soever they might live from Places they serv'd for. In this, imitating Providence, that takes care of every Branch of its Creation, and with one Look surveys every Quarter of the World, which are equally subjected to its Power and Influence.

But as Men elect and God chuses, so it was amongst the various Dispensations of the Divine Power, that Mr. *Clobery Bromeley*, Eldest Son of the *Speaker*, died the Day after his being chosen one of the Commissioners; upon which the *House of Commons* adjourn'd themselves for a Week, out of Respect to the Father, who was too indulgent, notwithstanding all the Philosophy he was Master of, not to stand in need of some Reces to compose himself, after such an unexpected and shocking Affliction, at the same time as he was too much of a *Christian* to sink under it. It is true, all that Man could desire in a Son, was to be seen to the greatest Perfection in his; and Expectation could not but accompany so promising a Genius, bright Intellects, and acquir'd Understanding: But whatsoever Occasion this Pattern of Resignation had for the extremest Sorrow, he came no otherwise into the House, than *Paulus Aemilius* did into the *Senate* (after his Loss of Two Sons) full of Grief, yet not altogether void of Hopes; but rather like one that Comforted his sorrowful Countrymen for his own Mischance. His Application to publick Business was only interrupted till he had paid the last Offices to the Dead; and if he had lost a Son that would have depress'd any one's Spirit but his own, he still kept possess'd of a Temper, that would not allow him to prefer

for his own Concerns before those of his Country: Wherefore he attended the Service of the House on the Twenty Sixth, who Two Days after read a Bill, to appoint Commissioners for examining the Value of all Lands and Interests granted by the Crown, since the Thirteenth of *February*, 1688, &c. in order to resume, and apply the same to the Use of the Publick; and the Day following came to Thirty Nine Resolutions for a Duty to be laid upon Hides, and order a Bill to be brought in thereupon.

On the Fourth of *April* a Bill for the better qualifying Justices of Peace in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, was brought in by Sir *Gilbert Dolben*, and read the first time, there being very great need to regulate Abuses that had crept into the several Lieutenancies, thro' the means of several Persons being put into Commission, who had neither Birth, Fortune, nor any other Capacity, to recommend them to such distinguishing Offices, to the great Discouragement and Oppression of Her Majesty's best and most wealthy Subjects.

On the Eighth Mr. *Campion* was nominated by the Committee appointed for that purpose, to have the Majority of Voices for being one of the Commissioners, for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts, in the Room of Mr. *Bromley* deceas'd; and the Bill for that purpose pass'd the *House of Commons* Two Days after, and was sent up to the Lords by Sir *Simeon Stuart* for their Concurrence.

On the Tenth Mr. *Lockhart* presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill for qualifying Members to sit in the *House of Commons*, for that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, and
for

for the better regulating of Elections there, and the same was receiv'd and read: Then they resolv'd themselves into a Committee of the whole House, upon another very useful Bill, which had been brought in for the Benefit of the United Kingdom, for encouraging the Transportation of Naval Stores from any Part of *North Britain*; and Mr. *Smith* reported from the Committee, That they had gone through the Bill, and made several Amendments thereunto, but the Report was put off for some time; *De Die in Diem*.

On the Fourteenth the House proceeded to take into their Consideration the Report from the Committee, relating to the inviting over the poor *Palatines*, &c. and came to Three notable Resolutions thereupon (*viz.*)

First, That the Petitioners (the Parish of *Saint Olave, Southwark*) had fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition, and had just Reason to complain.

Secondly, That the inviting and bringing over into this Kingdom the poor *Palatines* of all Religions, at the publick Expence, was an extravagant and unreasonable Charge to the Kingdom, and a scandalous Misapplication of the publick Money, tending to the Increase and Oppression of the Poor of this Kingdom, and of dangerous Consequence to the Constitution in Church and State.

Thirdly, That whoever advised the bringing over the poor *Palatines* into this Kingdom, was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom.

The great Charge of maintaining these Vagabonds, may be seen partly from an Extract relating

172 *The History of*

relating to one of their Settlements made at *New York*, of which I have procured the following Account.

For the Transportation of 3300 Souls,	l.	
at the Rate of 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each,	}	18150
For the Cloathing of 3000 Souls, at	}	3000
20 <i>s.</i> each,	}	
For Tools to the same, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	}	1125
per Head,	}	

Total —		22275

About a Third Part of those People died, either at Sea, or soon after their Arrival; the rest are subsisted at the Charge of the Government, in this manner;

1750 Adult Persons, at 6 <i>d.</i> per	l.	s.
<i>Diem</i> , amounts per <i>Annum</i> to	}	
the Sum of	}	15877 10
470 Young, at 4 <i>d.</i> per <i>Diem</i>	—	2875 5
Subsistence for one Year	—	18752 15
For the Charge of their Settlement,		22275
For Subsistence for Six Years		112516 10

Sum Total —		172297

To which add the great Numbers that are and have been maintain'd elsewhere, at the Queen's Charge, ever since their first Coming, and the Sum that it has, and must stand the Queen in, for their Maintenance, will not amount to less than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds; a Parcel of Money, which at this time

the Present Parliament, &c. 173

time of Day, would have been better employed in discharging former Debts, impos'd on us by the late Mismanagements, than in Methods to burthen the Kingdom with new.

But though these Resolutions pointed very home at two or three Persons of the last Establishment at Court, in particular the Earl of *S---*, whose Letter was publickly read in the House; though they adjourn'd from one Day to another, and postpon'd the further Report of the aforesaid Committee, till they should be fully appriz'd of the whole Affair; the Persons who were at the Helm of Government at that Juncture, had carried Matters so secretly, that the Pursuit of it dropp'd *Re infecta*; and all that the Committee could do, was to tell the Queen of their Endeavours to get the further Knowledge of it, without Success, in a *Representation*, which will be inserted in its Place, at the Close of the Session.

On the Seventeenth the Commons proceeded to the Choice of Commissioners, *For examining the Value of Lands and other Interests, granted by the Crown since the thirteenth Day of February, 1688, and upon what Consideration such Grants were made, in order to resume the same, and apply them to the Use of the Publick;* and the Clerk and Clerk Assistant went on each Side of the House with Glasses, to receive from the Members the List of Persons Names to be Commissioners. A Committee being afterwards appointed to examine the Lists, made their Report the next Day that the following Persons had the Majority.

Sir

				Votes
Sir Simeon Stuart	—	—	—	277
Mr. Eversfield	—	—	—	270
Mr. Hind Cotton	—	—	—	212
Mr. Bulteel	—	—	—	267
Mr. Hewetson	—	—	—	157
Mr. Blackmore	—	—	—	155
Mr. Wrightson	—	—	—	} 151
Mr. Mackenzie	—	—	—	

The Two last having an equal Number of Voices, the Commons Balotted again for a Commissioner, and upon Examining the Lifts, it was found that *William Wrightson Esq;* had the Majority.

The same Day (*viz.* the 17th) Mr. *Medlycote* laid before the House what Laws were expiring, and fit to be Revived and Continued, whereupon the House Resolved, that in an Act made in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of K. *William and Mary*, Entitled, *An Act, for Reviving, Continuing, and Explaining several Laws therein mention'd and near Expiring*, there were several good Clauses relating to the Returning of Juries, which would Expire at the End of that Session, and were fit to be Continued; as also that the Act made in the 22d and 23d Years of the Reign of King *Charles II.* Entitled, *An Act to Prevent the Planting of Tobacco in England*, which by an Act made in the First Year of the next Reign, was Continued for Seven Years, and from thence temporarily Continued, &c. being Expired, was fit to be Revived, likewise that a Clause in the Act made in the Sixth Year of Her Majesty Reign, Entitled, *An Act for the better Preventing Mischiefs that may happen by*
Fires,

Fires, which being made Temporary would expire at the end of that Session of Parliament, should be continued, whereupon a Bill was Order'd to be brought to the said Resolutions, which afterwards pass'd into an Act by the Consent of both Houses.

So that they were not only taken up in Providing New Laws for the Benefit of the People, but in making those that were Old of a longer Continuance, and Advantage to the Publick, after they had Order'd a Bill to be brought in to alter the Standard of Plate to a greater Value, to encourage the People to bring it into the Mint, and forward the Circulation of Coin, and that a Committee should be appointed to consider of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Brokers of the City of *London*, and under what farther Regulations it might be thought Proper to put them, on Account of several ill Practices that had been complain'd of amongst them, and had been of great Detriment to the fair Trader.

But as Captain *Powell* had been sent by the Lord *Raby*, Her Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with an Account of the Death of the Emperour *Joseph* the First, which might have been of the worst Consequence to the Grand Alliance, unless suitable Measures were taken thereupon by the Confederates; so on the 20th of the same Month, Mr. Secretary *Saint John* acquainted the *House of Commons*, that he had a Message from Her Majesty, and he Presented the same to the House, which Mr. *Speaker* Read, and was as follows.

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HER Majesty is pleas'd to acquaint this House with the Ill News She hath received of the Emperour's Death, and being sensible of the Consequence, this great Loss may be of to the Allies; how Disheartned some of them may be on the one Hand, and how Diligent France will be on the Other, to improve every Accident to their own Advantage. Her Majesty is desirous to let you know, That immediately, on the first News of the late Emperour's Sickness, She came to a Resolution to support the Interest of the House of Austria in this Conjunction, and to use Her utmost Endeavours to get the King of Spain made Emperour, in which the States General have likewise Concur'd with Her Majesty: And since that, Her Majesty hath taken the most proper Means to engage all those who have a Share in this Election, and are in the Interest of the Common Cause, to join with Her in bringing this great Work to a good Issue, and She hath an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of Her Parliament, that with their Assistance, under the Protection and Blessing of Almighty God, She shall be enabled to make a happy Conclusion of this War in a Safe and Honourable Peace.

The Season of the Year, and the Length of Time that has pass'd since your Meeting, will make you all wish, That you may be at Liberty to attend the Publick, as well as your own Private Affairs throughout the Kingdom,

the Present Parliament, &c. 177

dom, and therefore Her Majesty does Recommend to you, so to hasten your Consultations upon all the Publick Concerns, as Her Majesty may put a speedy End to this Session.

In Pursuance of this, Message it was Unanimously Resolved, That an humble Address should be Presented to Her Majesty, to return Her Majesty the humble Thanks of that House, for Her Majesty's most Gracious Message, and to assure Her Majesty that their House was truly Sensible of the great Loss the Alliance has sustain'd by the Death of the Emperour, and of the early and wise Care Her Majesty had been pleas'd to take to Prevent the Ill Consequences thereof, by Resolving to support the Interest of the House of Austria, and by endeavouring to get the King of Spain Elected Emperour. And farther to assure Her Majesty, that She might safely Place an intire Confidence in the Duty and Affection of that House, which could not be Discourag'd by that Misfortune, from Supporting Her Majesty in all those Measures, She in Her great Wisdom should Judge Proper, to bring the War to an Happy Conclusion, by a Safe and Honourable Peace; and that their House would give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business depending before them, that so Her Majesty might put a speedy End to that Session.

A Committee being appointed to draw up an Address upon the Particulars of this Resolution, they withdrew immediately into the Speaker's Chamber for that Purpose, and soon after Sir Thomas Hanmer, their Chairman reported the said Address, which with an Amendment being agreed to, was sent to the Lords for their Concurrence, a Message having been sent before to their Lordships to desire them to continue Sitting sometime. The Lords having readi-

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ly concurr'd with the Commons, both Houses waited on the Queen with it, in these Words;

‘ *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

‘ **W**E Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks for Your Majesty’s most gracious Message. We are truly sensible of the great Loss the Alliance hath sustain’d by the Death of the Emperour, and do with all Duty, acknowledge the early and wise care Your Majesty has been pleas’d to take, to prevent the ill Consequences thereof, by resolving to support the Interest of the *House of Austria*, and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of *Spain* to the Empire.

‘ Your Majesty may safely place an entire Confidence in our Duty and Affection, and may rest assured, that we cannot be discourag’d by this, or any other Misfortune, from supporting Your Majesty in all the Measures, which Your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall judge proper, to bring this War to a safe and honourable Peace. And being truly convinc’d, how necessary it is to give all possible Dispatch to the publick Business, we will use our utmost Diligence in every part of it depending before us, that Your Majesty may have the Satisfaction of putting a speedy End to this Session.

Her

Her Majesty’s most gracious Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I Thank you very heartily for this Address; it is of great Importance that the World should know that both Houses of Parliament do so unanimously approve the Measures I have taken, on this Occasion of the Emperour’s Death, which will very much encourage our Allies to continue united in the common Cause.

Nor were Her Majesty’s Observations founded otherwise than upon just Grounds; for upon sending this Resolution and Address to her Ministers abroad, at the several Courts of the Electors, and other Princes, they immediately came in to her Proposals; and not only gave Assurance of their joining with her, in setting King *Charles* in the Possession of the Imperial Diadem, but of concerting such Measures, as should also secure to him the Kingdom of *Spain*; which Notification was made to the Court of *Barcelona*, by particular Envoys from the several Potentates concern’d in that Election.

But as the present *Lord Treasurer*, then *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, had detected the Mismanagements of the *Victualling Office*; Mr. *Auditor Harley*, his Brother, having reported from the Committee (to whom it was refer’d, to enquire how far the several *Impress’d* Accountants had pass’d their respective Accounts, and to consider of Methods for the more effectual and speedy compelling the said Accountants to pass their Accounts, and

to obviate all Irregularities and unnecessary Delays in the same) the Matter as it appear'd to them, and read the same, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, on the 4th of April: But the Consideration of it being adjourn'd to the Tenth of the same Month, and from thence put off to the Seventeenth, on which Day it was deferr'd to the Twenty Fourth, when the Commons came to One Resolution thereupon, as they did on the Twenty Eighth to Two more, I have thought it more consistent with Regularity, first to give the Reader the Report, as it was given by the abovemention'd Gentleman, so far as it relates to the Abuses, without entring upon the Remedies of them, because the House came to no Resolution on the latter; and afterwards, the several Resolutions, which were as so many Consequences of them. The Report was word for word thus.

THE Committee finding, by the Certificate of the Auditors of the *Imprests*, that several Persons, chargeable with the publick Moneys, were very much in Arrear with their Accounts, required a particular State of the whole Charge of the several Accountants herein after mentioned, how far each respective Accountant had actually pass'd his Accounts, and what Accounts now lay before the Auditors; which appears to be as follows, viz.

the Present Parliament, &c. 181

The Earl of Ranelagh, late Pay-master of the Forces.

Charge.	His Exchequer Charge.	19,876,057 06 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 21,013,847 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	His voluntary Charge.	01,139,551 13 01	
Discharge.	His Lordship's Discharge by Accounts A. actually pass'd.	14,593,665 04 02 $\frac{1}{8}$	} 21,013,847 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	By Disallowances on his several Accounts, which are to be discharged in his final Account.	4,803,153 00 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	By his final Account for a Year, ending 24th of December 1702, now before the Auditor.	1,617,029 05 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	

Remains to be accounted for by His Lordship, 1771 8 6

His Lordship also informed the Committee, That the Reasons why his Accounts were so far in Arrear, are, That the Auditors of the *Imprests* disallowed him, in his Accounts already pass'd, several great Sums of Money, amounting in the whole to upwards of Four Millions, for want of regular Vouchers; that he has long been solliciting to be discharged of these Sums by *Privy Seal*: And after a strict Examination of his Vouchers, a *Privy Seal* is prepared to discharge him of Three Millions,

The

182 *The History of*

on, Eight Hundred and Fifty Six Thousand, Two Hundred and Forty Eight Pounds, Ten Shillings, and Eleven Pence, of the Sums so disallowed him.

That he is now applying to be discharged of the Remainder of the said Disallowances, in the same manner; which as soon as he obtains, he will be very diligent in passing his final Account; His Lordship thinking it improper to press the Passing of it sooner, because the said Disallowances will be made a Charge on him, on his said final Account, and consequently will appear a Balance due from him at the Foot thereof; whereas he apprehends, there will be but a very small Balance due upon it.

The Honourable James Brydges, Esquire, the present Pay-master.

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Charge	}	By Money received out of the Exchequer.	15,043,979	00	00	$\frac{1}{4}$
		By his voluntary Charge & Surcharge.	330,310	01	11	$\frac{3}{4}$
} 15,374,289 02 02						
Discharge.	}	By Accounts actually paid.	956,789	06	05	$\frac{1}{4}$
		By Accounts made up and adjusted for Declaration.	3,850,212	15	03	$\frac{3}{4}$
		By Accounts now lying before the Auditors.	4,247,279	13	05	$\frac{2}{4}$
} 9,054,281 15 00 $\frac{1}{4}$						
		Remains to be accounted for by the said Accountant	6,320,007	06	11	

The

the Present Parliament, &c. 183

The said Pay-Master informeth the Committee, That the Reasons why his Accounts are no farther declared, are,

That for the *Flanders* Service, the Payments to Foreign Princes for Subsidies, &c. being made Abroad, pursuant to Treaties and Establishments, and the Course of the *Exchequer* requiring Muster-Rolls and Sign-Manuals, which could not be obtained, the Accounts of those Payments have always been passed by Privy-Seal; by the help whereof, his Predecessour Mr. Fox was enabled to pass his Accounts, but that the Privy-Seal, which (after due Examination) was directed for his Account ending 1706, being kept back, hath put a stop not only to that, but also to the subsequent Accounts, which have been delivered into the Auditors, to *Christmas* 1709, none of which can be declared, before the Preceding are passed.

That the Payments on his Account, ending at *Christmas* last, not being all made, and none of the Vouchers, as yet returned from Abroad, the same could not be adjusted for the Auditors; but as soon as the Payments are perfected, and the Vouchers received, the same shall be delivered in, with all convenient Speed.

That the Account for the *Spanish* and *Portugal* Service, for the Year ending at *Christmas* 1706, stops likewise for the Privy-Seal, which, after a strict Examination, was long since directed, in regard that some of the Vouchers taken Abroad were not according to the Course of the *Exchequer*, and his subsequent Account, which ends at *Christmas* 1707, and lies before the Auditor, cannot be declared, till that for 1706 is passed.

N 4

That

The History of

That the Accounts and Vouchers for the said Years 1706 and 1707, did not come to the said Pay-Master's Hands, till about January 1709, the Deputy-Pay-Master at Lisbon not being able sooner to procure regular Distributions and Vouchers, by reason of the March of the Army from Portugal to Madrid in 1706, and the Battle of Almanza in the beginning of the Year 1707.

That the Accounts and Vouchers for the Year 1708, came not to his Hands till June last, and then many of them imperfect, and most of the Regiments not having cleared their Accounts (the same being now under the Examination of the Comptrollers of the Army) therefore the said Account is not delivered in to the Auditors, but will be perfected as soon as those Matters can be adjusted, which he hopes will be very soon.

That his Account for the Year 1709 is not ready for the Auditor, because the Vouchers for the same have been but a very short time in his Hands, many of which are imperfect; neither are the Regimental Accounts as yet adjusted, but he expects daily to have those Defects supplied. And as for the Year ending at Christmas last, the Payments not being all Completed, and none of the Vouchers received from Abroad, it is impossible as yet to make up that Year's Account.

Which Allegations of the said Pay-Master the Committee did not Examine, for that they were not empowered by the House so to do.

Lord

the Present Parliament, &c. 185

Lord Viscount Falkland, late Treasurer of the Navy.

	l.	s.	d.
Charge.			
By Money received at the Exchequer and otherwise, between the 31st of December 1682, and 16th of March 1683	3,094,723	07	11½
Discharge.			
By Accounts actually passed to 31 Dec. 1684	1,122,133	05	11
By Accounts lying before the Auditor, most of which are ready for Declaration.	1,465,368	05	09¼
	2,587,501	11	08¾

Remains to be accounted for — 507,221 16 02¼

Sir Thomas Littleton, Bar. late Treasurer of the Navy.

Charge.			
By Money received between the 29th of May 1699, and the last of December 1709, at the Exchequer, or otherwise, — —	18,382,750	01	05¼
Discharge.			
By Accounts actually passed, or ready for Declaration.	7,559,382	05	03¼
By Accounts lying before the Auditors.	3,557,993	07	10½
By Accounts under the Examination of the Navy Board.	6,790,936	10	01¼
By Money paid to Robert Walpole, Esq; by Direction of the Treasury.	421,250	01	01

Remains to be accounted for — 53,187 17 01¼ The

186 *The History of*

The Committee proceeded to enquire into the Methods of passing the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Navy, &c. and the Reasons why the same were so far in Arrear; and Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Hawes* attending, they acquainted the Committee, that the Method now used in making up the said Treasurer's Accounts, does very much retard the passing thereof. The Committee directed the said Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Hawes* to represent the same in Writing, which they did accordingly, together with a Proposal in the Paper marked (No 1.) a Copy whereof was delivered to the Commissioners of the Navy, who have made several Observations thereupon, which are contained in the Paper marked (No 2.) The Committee must observe, that tho' this is an Account of the greatest Sums of Money, and of the greatest Consequence to the Kingdom, yet it is passed in a Method quite different from any other Account, the same being brought to the Auditor in Volumes, Signed by Three of the Commissioners of the Navy, without any Vouchers; which the Auditor is empowered thus to pass by the Authority of a Privy-Seal.

Capt.

the Present Parliament, &c. 187

Capt. Atkinson, and others, Commissioners for Transportation in the late War.

		l. s. d.		
Charge.	By Money received of several Persons.	340,333	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	By Tallies received.	173,512	10	
	By the value of Debentures issued for Irish Service, and value of Stores &c. deducted from Masters of Ships.	323,335	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	By Interest of Tallies, and Monies received for Provisions sold, & Deductions from Masters of Ships for Stores short, returned.	9,366	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	By Value of Certificates issued to Masters of Ships in 1693 and 1697 in order to grant Debentures by	92,098	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
		l. s. d. 938,646 19 9		
Discharge.	By Account made up for Declaration, relating to the Reduction of Ireland.	577,317	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	By Accounts under the Examination of the Auditor.	358,489	12	10
		[2] 935,807 08 4		
Remains to be accounted for		2,839 11 5		

Captain Atkinson, and others, the present Commissioners for Transportation.

Charge	By Money received of several Persons.	}	l. s. d. 120,108 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Discharge	By an Account actually paid for transporting Forces to <i>Holland</i> .	}	14,311 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Discharge	By a stated Account for <i>Spanish</i> and <i>West-India</i> Service, made up.	}	60,546 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
			46,235 4 3
			Remains to be accounted for — 59,562 2 4

— Nutting, Esquire, late Treasurer for Transportation.

Charge	By Money received of several Persons,	}	l. s. d. 108,118 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
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Charles Mason, Esquire, late Treasurer for Transportation.

Charge	By Money received of sundry Persons,	}	l. s. d. 262,813 19 7
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Thomas

Thomas Micklethwaite, Esquire, the present Treasurer for Transportation.

Charge	By Money received of several Persons, between the 14th Day of <i>April</i> , 1708, and 26th of <i>January</i> , 1710.	}	l. s. d. 480,209 — 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Charge	By Accounts lying before the Auditors,	}	376,442 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
			Remains to be accounted for — 103,766 10 2

Mr. Povey, late Treasurer to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Charge	By Money received of several Persons,	}	l. s. d. 136160 — — $\frac{1}{4}$
Discharge	By Money paid on the Heads of sick and wounded Seamen, and Prisoners, as by Three Accounts lying before the Auditors,	}	135,476 7 — $\frac{1}{4}$
			Remains to be accounted for 683 13 —

Captain Savery, the present Treasurer to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Charge	By Money received of several Persons,	}	276,078 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Discharge

Discharge.	By Money allowed him on an Account actually passed,	63,810 7 2	} 138,538 8 2½	l. s. d.
		74728 1 0¼		
	By Accounts lying before the Auditors,			

Remains to be accounted for — 137,540 — 6¼

Abstract of the Charge and Discharge.	Total of the Charge on the several Accountants before-mentioned	60,189,517 12 1¼
		24,887,409 14 1½
	Total of the Discharge, by Accounts actually passed,	

Total to be accounted for — 35,302,107 18 9½

The Committee proceeded to inquire into the Nature of the *Exchequer* Process against Accountants, and the Method of issuing the same.

Mr. *Stephens*, late Deputy of the Queen's Remembrance-Office, informed the Committee, That the present Practice was to issue a *Distingas ad computandum*, then an *Alias* and a *Plures* against such Accountants, as were certified to be behind in their Accounts, by the Auditors of the *Imprests*, in their half-yearly Certificates; which Process was continued to be issued every issuable Term, unless the same was stayed by Warrant from the *Treasury*, or Order of the *Court of Exchequer*.

Which Process, he said, had very little Effect; for that the Sheriffs, for the most part, returned no Issues; and sometimes the Process

Process was issued in wrong Counties, for want of due Information; there being no Solicitor appointed to take care of the due Issuing of Process, and of the due Execution thereof.

He further said, That upon looking into some of the old Entries, he found, that a *Capias ad computandum* had formerly been issued; but this has been disused for many Years.

Mr. *Morgan*, the present Deputy-Remembrancer, produced the Roll of Process against the several Persons set *insuper* in the Account of the Lord *Cunningsby* and Mr. *Fox*, late Pay-masters in *Ireland*; by which it appeared, That though Process had issued upon the said *Insupers* for many Years, yet very few or no Issues had been returned; so that a very great Sum still remained *insuper* upon the same, for which no Account was render'd; which was the Case in many other Accounts.

Whereupon it was Resolved, That it appears to this House, that of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the publick Service, to *Christmas*, 1710, there are Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thousand, One Hundred and Seven Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence, for a great part whereof no Accounts have been laid before the Auditors, and the rest not prosecuted by the Accountants and finished.

Ordered, that the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourned until *Saturday* Morning next.

Sabbati,

Sabbati, 28 *Die* Aprilis, 1711.

THE House resumed the adjourned Consideration of the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to enquire how far the several Imprest Accountants have passed their respective Accounts, and to consider of Methods for the more effectual and speedy compelling the said Accountants to pass their Accounts, and to obviate all Irregularities and unnecessary Delays in the same.

Resolved, That the not Compelling the several Accountants duly to pass their respective Accounts, has been a notorious Breach of Trust, in those, that, of late Years, have had the Management of the Treasury, and an high Injustice to the Nation.

Resolved, That the several Accountants, who have neglected their Duty in passing their Accounts, ought no longer to be Entrusted with the receiving the publick Money.

Ordered, That the said Report be Printed. On the 27th of *April* the Commons in a grand Committee on Ways and Means came to these Resolutions.

1. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Power of granting Licences for Hackney Coaches, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills should be continued.

2. That the Number of Hackney Coaches to be Licenced should be restrain'd to Eight Hundred.

3. That the said Licences so to be Granted, shall not take Effect, till after the 24th Day of *June*, 1715; And that the Power of granting

ting the same should continue for the Term of 32 Years, from thence next ensuing.

4. That upon every one of the said Licences so to be granted for Hackney Coaches, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality, there should be Reserved a Rent of six Shillings and eight Pence *per* Week, to be paid during the Continuance thereof.

5. That the Rates allowed to Hackney Coachmen by the former Act, for Licencing, and Regulating Hackney Coaches, and Stage Coaches, should be continued to the Hackney Coachmen, hereafter to be Licenced as aforesaid.

6. That the Twelve Penny Fare, for any Distance not set down in the said former Act, should be allow'd for one Mile and three Furlongs, or any greater Length, not exceeding one Mile and four Furlongs.

7. That the Eighteen Penny Fare for any Distance not set down, in the former Act, should be allowed for any Length, being above one Mile four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

8. That a Power should be granted to Licence Hackney Chairs within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

9. That the Number of Hackney Chairs, so to be Licenced should not exceed 200 at one Time.

10. That the Power of granting Licences to Hackney Chairs should have Continuance for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

11. That upon one of the said Licences for Hackney Chairmen, there should be Reserved

served two Shillings and six Pence per Quarter.

12. That the Commissioners for Licensing and Regulating Hackney Coaches, should be impowered to settle the Rates for such Licensed Hackney Chairs, so as the same should not exceed the Rates allowable to Hackney Coachmen, for half the same Distance.

13. That for making good the Sum of 103003 l 1 s. 4 d. for the Use of such Proprietors and Inhabitants only of Nevis and St. Christophers, who were resettled, or should resettle their Plantations in the said Islands, Debentures should be made out and declared to the said Sufferers, or their Attorneys, and be Payable with Interest, after the Rate of Five Pound per Cent. from the making forth the same, in the like manner, as the unsatisfy'd Debentures which were charged on the Irish Forfeitures, were to be satisfied and discharged.

These Resolutions having been reported on the 30th, were Agreed to by the House, and then in a grand Committee, the Commons resolved, that a Supply should be granted to Her Majesty for the Building of Fifty New Churches, and for purchasing Scites of Churches and Church Yards, or Burial Places, and also Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Churches, in or about the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof, and for making such Chappels as were already Built and capable thereof, Parish Churches; and also for Finishing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, and the Chappels of the same.

Secondly,

Secondly, That for Encouraging the bringing wrought Plate into the Mint to be Coined, there should be allowed to such Persons as should so bring in the same, after the Rate of Five Shillings and Five Pence per Ounce, for the Old Standard, and Five Shillings and Eight Pence per Ounce for the New Standard, for all Plate, on which the Mark of the Goldsmiths Company of London, or any City should be set, and for uncertain Plate not so Mark'd (being reduced to Standard) after the Rate of Five Shillings and Six Pence per Ounce, which Resolutions were likewise on the first of May read and Agreed to by the House.

On the Second the engross'd Bill for laying certain Duties upon Hides, and Skins Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, and upon Vellam and Parchment, for the Term of Thirty two Years for Prosecuting the War, and other Her Majesty's most necessary Occasions, was read the third Time and pass'd; and on the Third, Mr. Conyers reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was refer'd to consider farther of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the following Resolutions which (with an Amendment to the first) were Agreed to by the House.

1. That a Yearly Fund, not exceeding One Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds, for Thirty two Years, out of the Weekly Sum of Seven Hundred Pounds, arising out of the Post Office, and out of the Duties upon Hides, Skins, Vellam and Parchment, granted in this Session of Parliament should be set apart, and Appropriated for raising a Sum not exceeding One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, by Contributions for Exchequer Orders, payable in

in Course, with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with Addition of Chances.

2. That a Fund should be granted to Her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, for Payment of the Interest, after the Rate of Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, from the Twenty Fourth of *December* 1711, for the several publick Debts and Deficiencies, for which a Supply had been granted by the Resolutions of that House on the Tenth of *March* last past; and also for the Interest of the said Debts and Deficiencies, to the Twenty Fifth of *December* 1711; and that such Fund should be made redeemable by Parliament.

3. That towards raising the said Fund, the several Impositions, and additional Impositions, Rates, and Duties, and Sums of Money, which by an Act made in the eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled (amongst other things) *An Act for continuing several Impositions, additional Impositions, and Duties upon Goods imported, to raise Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the Year* 1710, were granted and continued to Her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, from the several Days and Times, for which, by the said Act, they were so granted, and continued, or apply'd, for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

4. That in order to make the said Fund the more effectual, all such Tallies and Orders as had been made out by virtue of the said Act, should be ingrafted into, and upon the said general Fund, and that the several Impositions, additional Impositions, Rates, and Duties; and Sums of Money, by the said Act granted, continued, or apply'd, for Payment

ment of the said Tallies and Orders, should be made part of the said general Fund for paying the said Principal and Interest Money, during all such time as the same were granted, continued, or apply'd, as aforesaid.

5. That towards the said Fund, the Duties upon Candles, and Rates upon Money to be given with Clerks and Apprentices; which by an Act made in the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, were granted to Her Majesty, from the first Day of *May* 1710, for the Term of Five Years be further granted and continued to Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of *April* 1715, for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

6. That the Proprietors of the said Debts and Deficiencies, be incorporated to carry on the Trade to the South Seas.

7. That what the said Rates and Duties before agreed, to be part of the said Fund for Payment of the said Interest, should fall short of paying the said Interest, such Deficiencies should be annually paid out of the first Aids that should from time to time be granted by Parliament.

After which it was Order'd, That a Bill or Bills should be brought in upon the said Resolutions, and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Chancellour of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Powis, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Auditor Harley, and Mr. Lowndes, should prepare and bring in the same. Sir Robert Davers on the Fourth, presented to the House *A Bill for the better preserving publick Credit, by reviving and continuing the Act, made in the eighth and ninth Year of the late King William the Third, intituled, An Act to restrain the Number and ill Practices*

Practices of Brokers and Stock-jobbers, and to preserve the Equivalent given to the Lord Mayor, and Commonality, and Citizens of London, which was received and read; after which the Committee, who were to consider of the Arrears of Taxes granted by Parliament, in whose Hands they were, and what had been the Occasion of such Arrears, made their Report; whereupon it was Resolved,

1. That it appear'd to the House, that there was in Arrear the 8th Day of December 1710, of the severall Land-Taxes for 5 Years, ending the 24th of March 1709, the Sum of 272596l. 8s. 8d. of which there was standing out the Beginning of April 1711, the Sum of One Hundred Eighty Thousand, Four Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Sixpence, Haltpenny.

2. That the not obliging the Receivers of the Land-Taxes, and other Receivers of the publick Revenues, to pay the Moneys by them received, into the Exchequer, according as they were required by Law, had been a great Loss to the Publick, and one Cause of the Debts of the Nation.

On the Seventh Mr. Conyers presented to the House of Commons A Bill for raising One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for Orders, to be payable in course, out of a Fund of One Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds per Annum, for Thirty Two Years, with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with Addition of Chances; the Scheme whereof had, by the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, been drawn up and publish'd in English, French, and Dutch, by Mr. John Blunt, who had likewise form'd that of the Lottery for raising One Million,

Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds. This Bill was Read the first time the next Day, and it was Observable, that the Under-tellers of the Exchequer, and Mr. Blunt having the Day before begun to receive Money towards this New Fund, near One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, were Subscrib'd in less than two Days, which occasioned an Order for the Recevers to take in no more Subscriptions, and Resolutions to raise Two Millions Sterling, by Increasing the said Fund, of One Hundred and Forty Thousand Pound, to One Hundred Eighty Six Thousand, Six Hundred Seventy Pound per Annum, for Thirty two Years, and to Reserve the Five Hundred Thousand Pound, not then Subscrib'd, for such as brought their Plate into the Mint, which many did in great Quantities.

On the same Day the Commons in a Grand Committee upon the Supply, Resolv'd to grant to Her Majesty a Sum not exceeding Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pound, for the Building Fifty New Churches, and Church Yards, or Burial Places, and Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof, and for making such Chappels as were already Built, and capable thereof, Publick Churches, and for Finishing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, and the Chappels of the same, which Resolution being the next Day reported, was Agreed to by the House.

An Engros'd Bill for rendering the Proceedings upon Writs of Mandamus, and Informations in the Nature of a Quo Warranto, more speedy and Effectual, and for the more early Try-
ing

ing and Determining the Rights of Offices and Franchises in Corporations and Boroughs, having pass'd through the House of Commons, on the Eleventh, it is found Requisite to give the Reasons of its being brought into the House, and upon what Grounds it was thought Necessary to stop the Growth of an encroaching Power that had broke in upon a certain Corporation through a New Charter, dated April the 20th 1708, Attempted to be Impos'd upon it, against its Consent.

The Borough of *Bendley* had received a Charter from King *James I.* by Virtue of which it had all along govern'd it self from that Time till two Years since, when some Men in Power to bring about their Lawless Designs, thought fit upon imaginary Pretences to send them down a new One, that wholly Inverted the Ancient Rights and Immunities of the Corporation, and put it out of the Power of such as were Friends to the Establishment in Church and State, to Elect such Members as were best Qualified for the Preservation of either. But as this New Charter was Oppos'd by the most Substantial and Ancient Inhabitants of that Corporation, who enter'd Caveats against it in the respective Courts, where it was proper for them so to do, and could never be brought to Submit to it, or the Judgments brought upon an Information against *Philip Foley*, Esquire, and others, and upon another Information against *Thomas Smith*; and five several other Informations Exhibited against *Sheldon Smith Junior* — *Burlton* — *Burtell* — *Mott*, and others, upon which the pretended Forfeiture was Founded, so Mr. *Rock*, who was Adjudged by the House to be the

Rightful

Rightful Bailiff, and had made a Return of *Salway Winnington* Esquire, to the Sheriff of the County of *Worcester*, which was refus'd by him the said Sheriff to be received, had the Mortification to see one that laid Claim to the same Office, do the it a much better Effect, by *Anthony Lechmere* Esquire, who was return'd into the Office of the Crown as the sitting Member, but the former Petition'd the House, and the Cause came to a Hearing, wherein several Scandalous Abuses were Detected, and the Petitioner had the Satisfaction, not only to see Right done to himself, by the House's declaring him duly Elected, but Justice to the Corporation, by their resolving,

1. That the Charter dated the 20th of April 1708, Attempted to be Imposed upon the Borough of *Bendley* against the Consent of the Ancient Corporation, was Void, Illegal, and Destructive of the Constitution of Parliament.

2. That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty laying before Her Majesty the Resolution of that House, and to desire Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Direction to Her Attorney General, to take the proper Methods for Repealing the said Charter, and for Quietting the said Borough in the Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges, to which Her Majesty returned a most Gracious and Satisfactory Answer by Mr. Secretary *Saint John*.

But tho' Justice was done Mr. *Winnington* by the present Parliament, he was not so well treated in the last, wherein he met with a more different Reception, tho' he had several Worthy Members of his side, amongst the rest

Sir

Sir *John Packington*, whose undaunted Spirit would not suffer him to sit Silent in the House, while such unjustifiable Proceedings as those set a Foot by the Means of the New Charter, were tolerated, which he spoke against in the following Words.

‘ Mr. *Speaker*,

‘ I Did not intend to have troubled you this
 ‘ Session, and I believe it will be to little
 ‘ Purpose now: For if a Gentleman stands up
 ‘ to complain of Grievances, although this House
 ‘ meets in Order to Redress them, he is re-
 ‘ presented as a Person that Obstructs Her
 ‘ Majesty’s Business: If he finds Fault with the
 ‘ Ministry, he is said to *Respect upon the Queen*,
 ‘ if he speaks against the Continuance of the
 ‘ War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation,
 ‘ to prevent the Money’d and Military Men
 ‘ from becoming Lords of us who have the
 ‘ Lands, then he is to be no Object of Her
 ‘ Majesty’s Favour and Encouragement. This
 ‘ Sir, is the Pass we are brought to, and this
 ‘ is the Freedom of Speech you are pleas’d to
 ‘ ask for at the Opening of this Session, and
 ‘ which of Right belongs to every Member of
 ‘ this House. I remember the Time, when
 ‘ such Restraints as these, would not have been
 ‘ suffer’d and endur’d, but we are under *Ar-*
 ‘ *bitrary Ministerial Power*, and if ever there
 ‘ was an Instance of it, it’s in this that’s now
 ‘ before us: But how great soever the Discou-
 ‘ ragements are to Freedom of Speech, I think
 ‘ my self Oblig’d as an *English* Gentleman,
 ‘ who never will Comply with an Arbitrary
 ‘ Ministry, as a Member of this House, who
 has

‘ has been always Zealous to support the Con-
 ‘ stitution of Parliaments; as a Neighbour to
 ‘ this Borough in the Case now before us, to
 ‘ speak my Mind with that Warmth I us’d
 ‘ to do when the Liberties of my Country,
 ‘ or any Part of it, seem’d to be touch’d.
 ‘ For tho’ the Injury may be felt by one sin-
 ‘ gle Man, or one single Society of Men; yet
 ‘ the Terrour, the Concern, and the Conse-
 ‘ quence of it reaches unto all.

‘ We have had a Fact this Day of dange-
 ‘ rous Tendency laid before us, of a New
 ‘ Charter forc’d upon an Ancient Corpora-
 ‘ tion, at the single Instance of a Noble Lord,
 ‘ without the Surrender of the Old, contrary to
 ‘ Law, to Reason, and the Rights of the Mem-
 ‘ bers thereof; which they refused to accept,
 ‘ as being inconsistent with their former Char-
 ‘ ter of King *James I.* and as they conceiv’d,
 ‘ void in it self, since its impossible for Two
 ‘ Charters, any more than Two Grants, or
 ‘ Two Leases to have a Being at the same
 ‘ Time. Ever since the Revolution every thing
 ‘ has been Transacted in this Corporation,
 ‘ pursuant to the Charter of *James I.* the Right
 ‘ of the Bailiff and Burgesses, affirm’d by Judg-
 ‘ ment in the *Queen’s Bench*, until this New
 ‘ Corporation was erected by an unprecedented
 ‘ Charter, which the Old was so far from
 ‘ Consenting should pass, that they Oppos’d it
 ‘ by entering Caveats in all Offices, and by
 ‘ shewing that it was contrary to Her Majesty’s
 ‘ Intention express’d in the Warrant.

‘ Thus Mr. *Speaker*, have you seen the Pre-
 ‘ rogative enlarged, and extended farther, I
 ‘ will be bold say, than it was in the unhap-
 PY

' py Reign before the Revolution. Every
 ' Gentleman remembers how highly things of
 ' this Nature were Resented in King *James's*
 ' Time when Court Arts were us'd to Whee-
 ' dle and Terrifie Boroughs into a Surrender
 ' of their Charters, and when they found that
 ' Method would not do, they endeavour'd to
 ' take them away under Colour of Legal Pro-
 ' cess, by bringing *Quo Warranto's*, against them.
 ' This was then thought Dangerous to the
 ' Constitution; and very well it might, for
 ' the People of *England* could expect no other
 ' Fruit from such a Proceeding, but that this
 ' House would be fill'd with Men of the Army,
 ' with Men of broken and desperate Fortunes,
 ' with Pensioners, with Vassals of the Court,
 ' with Salves of the Ministry, and with
 ' all those servile sorts of Gentlemen, that
 ' can give with one Hand, to receive with the
 ' other, and thereby betray those they Repre-
 ' sent to Arbitrary Power: But this Instance
 ' now before us is more New and Dangerous,
 ' than taking away Charters by Surrender, or
 ' *Quo Warranto's*: Those Methods made some
 ' Noise, Alarm'd the free People of *England*, and
 ' you see what came of it, but this is a quic-
 ' ker, a more silent Method of doing it, which
 ' like white Powder, destroys the Liberty of
 ' the People, and subverts the Constitution of
 ' this House without Noise or Notice. I beg,
 ' Gentlemen, you would consider all the Cir-
 ' cumstances with which this Charter was at-
 ' tended, and I am sure, you can't reflect up-
 ' on them without Grief. First as to the
 ' Time, you have heard Sir, how the Great
 ' Seal of *England* was Affix'd to this Charter,
 ' upon the 22d of *April* 1708, the very same
 ' Day

' Day, in which there was an Order made in
 ' Council to issue out Writs for calling this Par-
 ' liament; In this critical Juncture was this Cor-
 ' poration erected, I will not scruple saying, to
 ' serve the arbitrary Designs of those, who
 ' are afraid of a free Election, who are afraid
 ' of a free and uninfluenced Parliament. Such
 ' a Parliament would scorn to flatter Great
 ' Men, would inquire into Miscarriages, and
 ' punish such as were faulty, would call
 ' those Ministers to account, who should pre-
 ' vail with the Queen to turn Men of Abi-
 ' lity and Consideration out of Place and
 ' Employment, for acting upon Principles of
 ' Honour and Conscience, and doing their Du-
 ' ty in this House. Another evil Consequence
 ' with which this Charter is attended, is,
 ' That so many new Electors, and a new
 ' returning Officer, are created by it, to the
 ' Infringement of the Liberty of the Subject,
 ' and making all Elections in a manner de-
 ' pend upon the Will of the Prince. I hope,
 ' Gentlemen, you will seriously consider this
 ' Matter, that you will lay aside all Thoughts
 ' of Party in this Cause; for if it be in the
 ' Power of the Crown to dissolve old Corpo-
 ' rations, and erect new, in so exorbitant a
 ' manner, we may bid *adieu* to Liberty and
 ' Property, and to all that has cost so much
 ' Blood and Treasure to maintain and defend;
 ' there will be no Difference between a Par-
 ' liament of *Great Britain*, and a Parliament of
 ' *Paris*.
 ' I hope once more, Gentlemen, you will
 ' seriously consider how much the Honour and
 ' Justice of this House is concern'd in the
 ' Determination of the Case now before you.
 ' The

‘ The Eyes of the People have been for some
 ‘ time open’d, they will observe, they will judge
 ‘ of our voting in this Cause, and do expect
 ‘ from us, as we have put a stop to unjust
 ‘ and exorbitant Power abroad, that we should
 ‘ neither suffer nor endure it at home.

Our Chancellours formerly had been im-
 peach’d for affixing the *Great Seal* to things of
 less Consequence than this was, and evil Coun-
 sellours call’d in question for giving their Ad-
 vice in more minute Affairs than an actual In-
 vasion of *Magna Charta*: But such was the
 Disposition of the present Parliament, that
 though they were met together to redress
 National Grievances, and pursued the Intent of
 their Meeting with the greatest Assiduity, they
 chose rather to consult the publick Quiet, by
 setting things in order during this Session,
 that had been altogether inverted during
 the late *Mal-Administration*, than to fall upon
 those who had put them out of it; and by this
 means, not only the Person that gave a Sanction
 to the Charter abovemention’d, but he that ad-
 vis’d it, made their Escape; though those
 Great Men may be told, that these Practices
 of theirs were subsequent to the *Act of Grace*,
 and of such a Nature, as to deserve the Cog-
 nizance of those, who by animadverting upon
 them, would have stood in need of no *Act*
of Indemnity for their Protection.

To come back to the Method we propos’d
 to our selves in this Historical Narration,
 and acquit our selves of this seeming Digres-
 sion, by a more orderly and regular Pro-
 ceeding; After the Commons had Resolv’d, up-
 on the Petition of *William Seaton*, Esquire, in
 the

the Name of the Commissioners for the Equi-
 valent, That proper Persons should be appointed
 to take, state, and examine the Accounts of the
 Commissioners of the Equivalent relating to the
 Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thousand,
 Eighty Five Pounds, Ten Shillings, paid to Scotland
 in the Terms of the Act of Union, and Order’d,
 That leave should be given to bring in a
 Bill, to empower the Barons of the *Exchequer*
 in *Scotland*, to take, state, and examine the
 said Accounts. The Committee for Ways and
 Means made a Report of Eighteen Resolutions;
 Sixteen of which following were agreed to by
 the House.

1. That it was the Opinion of that Com-
 mittee, that towards raising the Supply gran-
 ted to Her Majesty, further Duties should be
 laid, to arise in the Office for stamp’d *Vellam*,
 Parchment, and Paper.
2. That the said further Duties should be for
 every Skin, or Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment,
 or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which should
 be engrossed or written, any Certificate or
 Debenture, for drawing back any Customs or
 Duties, or any part of any Customs or Du-
 ties, for or in respect of the reshipping, or
 exporting of any Goods, or Merchandises, from
Great Britain, for any Part beyond the Seas
 (to be paid by the Person, for whose Bene-
 fit, or at whose Instance such Debenture or
 Certificate should be obtained) the Sum of
 Eight Pence.
3. That the said Duties should be for every
 Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment, or Sheet, or
 Piece of Paper, upon which should be engros-
 sed or written, any Bill of Lading, which
 should

should be signed for any Goods and Merchandises to be exported, the Sum of Four Pence.

4. That the said Duties should be for every Almanack or Calendar, for any one particular Year, or for any Time less than a Year, which should be printed on any one Side only, of any one Sheet or Piece of Paper only, the Sum of one Penny.

5. That the said Duties should be for every other Almanack or Calendar, for any one particular Year, which should be printed, the Sum of Two Pence; and if any Almanack or Calendar should be made to serve for several Years, then the respective Rates aforesaid were to be paid for every such Year.

6. That the said Duties should be for every Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, on which should be engrossed or written any Licence for retailing of Wine, the Sum of Five Shillings.

7. That the said Duties should be for every Piece of *Vellam*, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, on which should be engrossed or written any Licence for selling of Ale, Beer, or other *Exciseable* Liquors, by Retail, One Shilling.

8. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, a Duty should be laid upon all playing Cards and Dice.

9. That the said Duty should be Sixpence a Pack upon Cards, and Five Shillings a Pair upon Dice.

10. That all the aforesaid Duties should be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of 32 Years.

11. That a Duty should be laid upon all *Rock-Salt*, exported out of *Great Britain* into *Ireland*,

12. That the said Duty should be Ten Shillings *per Tun*, over and above the present Entries payable for the same, and to be paid upon the Entry out, by the Exporter.

13. That the said Duty should be granted to Her Majesty for Thirty Two Years.

14. That all the aforesaid Duties, together with the Duties upon Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and the Overplus, as well of the Duties upon Hides and Skins, as of the Seven Hundred Pounds a Week out of the Revenue of the *Post-Office*, should be made a Fund for raising a further Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the Service of the War and Her Majesty's other Occasions.

15. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for building Churches, and other Uses mention'd in the Resolution of the House, of the First of that Month, the Duty of Twelve Pence *per Chauldron*, for all Coals and Culm imported into the Port of *London*, granted by an Act of the Eighth Year of *K. William the Third*, and which would expire on the Twenty Ninth of *September 1716*, should be continued to the Twenty Ninth of *September 1724*.

16. That the Duty of Two Shillings *per Chauldron* for all Coals and Culm imported into the Port of *London*, granted by an Act of the first Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, and which would expire on the Fifteenth of *May 1716*, should be continued to the Twenty Ninth of *September 1724*.

The Result of this was, That a Bill or Bills were Order'd to be brought in there-upon, which was accordingly done. But as the Queen among other Acts gave the Royal Assent to one *For the better preventing deceitful and excessive Gaming*, so it would be a great Omission in the Person that undertakes to give the Reader the Detail of the Proceedings in Parliament, not to speak something of the Utility of this Bill, which to the Honour of both Houses, in this Session pass'd into an Act, when it had been in vain attempted to be made one by the last Parliament, a Majority of which not being averse to the Depredations that were made upon the Publick, thought it not within their Sphere to concern themselves with, or make inquiry, how particular Persons robb'd and plunder'd each other, when at the same time it was offer'd to be made appear, to the very Persons that rejected the *Gaming Bill* before these Patriots took it under their Cognizance, that more than Five Hundred Gentlemen, of ancient Families and very plentiful Estates, were reduc'd to the extremest Want and Misery by the means of fraudulent and deceitful Gaming. But who could expect a Bill for remedying such Grievances, would ever find a good Reception, when a certain Person gave all imaginable Encouragement to the Vice complain'd of? And how could it almost be possible that *New-market Racer*, that understood playing the *Crimp* so well himself, and got so much by it too, should not make use of his Interest, while he was possess'd of so very much, from the greatest of Offices,

to defeat the Measures of those that oppos'd his favourite and beloved Exercise.

As the Passing of this Bill into an Act was of the last Consequence, both to the Persons whose Benefit it was design'd for, and those who were to be stopp'd by it from further insulting the Pockets of Her Majesty's good Subjects, so the Gamesters made what Endeavours they could to obstruct the Passage of it, which had that Effect as to retard it from the Beginning of the Session, when it was Order'd to be brought in by Mr. *Hungerford*, to the Close of it. But *Publick Grievances* redress'd make way for remedying the *Private*, and the Persons who had formerly been Obstacles to it being remov'd from that Exorbitance of Power they were before in Possession of, made way for others to succeed them of quite different Opinions; by whose Accession to the chief Dignities of the Kingdom, those that were Well-wishers to the Prosperity and Advantage of Her Majesty's best Subjects, had the Satisfaction to see these private *Plunders* laid aside with the Publick, and incapacitated from preying upon young Heirs and divesting them of their Patrimonies. So that out of those that were bred up to live upon the Spoil, and have not yet got themselves Seats upon *Black-Heath*, and great Sums at the Bankers, Her Majesty may in all Appearance be furnish'd with more than a compleat Regiment, in a very short time, capable of making Atonement to their Country by their future Services, which they have so very much injur'd by their past Conduct.

On the Fourteenth of *May* the ingross'd Bill for the Release of poor insolvent Debtors was

read the third time, and pass'd the *House of Commons*. This Bill had been brought in thro' the Petitions of the Prisoners for Debt, that lay languishing in the several Goals of this Kingdom, and were render'd useless to themselves and the Publick, and had been long depending in the House through the Want of due Sollicitation, and the Opposition that was made to it from without, by many cruel Creditors, notwithstanding the Petitioners offer'd to make a Surrender of all they had, upon Oath, and submit to any Terms the Parliament should think fit, for the Recovery of their Liberty. These Conditions were at first thought reasonable by the House, and Mr. *Duncomb* who was Chairman of the Committee, had no Limits given to his Order, but brought in the Bill without any manner of Restriction to any Sum or Sums, so that the Person or Persons to be releas'd by it, gave up all his Effects (but working Tools &c.) upon Oath, and either went into the Army himself, or provided some other able-body'd Man fit for the Service. But after it had been read twice and recommitted to the Committee, it was clogg'd with several Amendments, in particular with one, that made it of no Use or Benefit to any that ow'd any one Person more than Twenty Pounds.

This Amendment justly surpris'd the better sort of those unfortunate Creatures; and as it was but natural for People under the extremest Affliction and Pressures to endeavour to extricate themselves out of them, so one that had a more liberal Education than most of the rest, or at least had profited most by it, made application to Sir *Thomas Hanmer* for the flin-

ging

ging out the abovementioned Restriction, and making this their Acts of Charity more extensive by the following Letter, which for the sake of the Reasons contained in it, and the Weight and Cogency of its Style and Arguments, I shall ask leave to Insert for the Instruction of the Reader. The Letter ran thus.

SIR,

THAT Publick Spirit, that is so conspicuous in all your Actions, encourages us to make this Address to you, in the Behalf of many Thousands of poor, unhappy People who lye under the greatest Pressures of Fortune, that Humane Life is lyable to, *Confinement*, and the *Extremity of Poverty*. The Poor meet with few Advocates, and nothing but a true *Christian* Greatness of Mind can engage a Man of Power and Fortune to appear in their Behalf. To urge, that our Saviour, at the last Day, decides the Eternal Happiness of Men by their Deeds of Charity, will be look'd on in this Corrupt Age as *Cant*; to take Notice that he says, *You have seen me in Prison, and have not Visited me*, wou'd by too many great Men be laugh'd at; but Sir T——'s Character is too well known, not to assure us, that these terrible Words will make a just Impression on him, for the many unhappy Creatures, who by this apply themselves to him for Relief. There are seldom under Hundreds in the *Marshalsea* Prison, without those Necessaries requir'd even for the Support of Life, some Days Two or Three Perishing for Want: Even those, who have had the better Luck of the Liberty of the *Queen's-Bench* Rules, languish under a Po-

verty, which renders them useles to the Publick, and uneasy to themselves. To see the miserable Objects there, and in all the Prisons in *England*, wou'd touch any Man that has any Humanity with Compassion, and a True *Christian* with a Detestation of the cruel Creditors, and an Endeavour to put an End to such a Tyranny, as is extremely Injurious to the Nation, and gratifies nothing but Revenge, and a Barbarous Temper.

These poor Creatures, in the Midst of this miserable Condition, flatter'd themselves with Hopes, that this Parliament which had so many publick Services in View, wou'd not wholly overlook their Misfortunes; and when the Bill for obliging Creditors to accept the utmost Satisfaction the Debtors were able to make, was brought in their Prayers for the Prosperity of such Patriots encreas'd, with the Hopes they had of an End to a more than *Egyptian* Slavery: But they were again driven to Despair, when they gain'd the Hard-hearted and cruel Creditors had found Interest enough, even in such a Parliament, to destroy all the Good intended them, by allowing the Benefit only to such, who ow'd but Twenty Pounds to any one Man; which wou'd deprive Ten Parts in Eleven of all Manner of Relief.

After some Time, we cou'd find no Means of Delivery, unless some great and good Man, whose Authority in that August Assembly was considerable, wou'd undertake to be their Advocate, and plead the Cause of the miserable. And being assur'd, that all the Qualities Necessary to engage a Man in this *Christian* Undertaking were in Sir T—, We have Unanimously agreed to make this Supplication to you, remembering

remembering, that in this you will show your self as good a Patriot, as a *Christian*. You are, Sir, too good a Politician, not to know the Damage that the Loss of so many People is to the Publick; and I need not use many Words, to prove that it is highly *Unchristian*, to punish Misfortunes as Crimes of the deepest Dye, nay, worse, than any Crime whatsoever; for, a wretched starving Life in a Goal is worse, than a speedy Death, since it is better not to be, than to be miserable. The present Method of dealing with Debtors is of no manner of Advantage to Creditors, except in Indugling the Cruelties of some Men, by leaving it in their Power to take away a Man's Liberty, and yet refuse all the real Satisfaction the Debtor is capable of making, by Surrendering his All, (Working Tools only excepted, &c.) which is what every Prisoner is willing to do, tho' it be Rejected by the Creditors, who can get no farther Satisfaction by Imprisonment. For all the Punishment in Nature cannot make a Man do more than he can do; and sure, so Wise, and so *Christian* a Body of Men, as this Parliament, can never think the Misery only of the Debtor, a Satisfaction worthy of being Indulg'd by Law.

Nor is it at all more Reasonable, or less Barbarous, that a Man, who owes Thousands, but has little, or nothing to pay them withal, shou'd want this Relief; for the greater his Debts are, the greater is his Misery, because out of all Possibility of being able to pay them; whereas, if a Man owes but *Twenty Pounds*, he may find Friends, or other Means of Discharging so small a Matter; nay, the Creditor often will not be Obstinate in his Confinement,

hoping from Liberty a Discharge of such a Matter; But a Man that owes much, seldom finds such Favour, and is therefore more hopeless, and by Consequence, a fitter Object of the publick Pity and Compassion. Besides, some Men may owe *Five Hundred Pounds*, and not owe *Twenty Pounds* to any one Man, whereas, another may not owe above *Fifty Pounds* in the World, and that may be all to one Man; now, in this Case, the Man that owes most, gets the Benefit of this Act, and he that owes least, must remain an unfortunate Sacrifice to the Barbarity of his Creditor. The most reasonable, and most *Christian* Way, therefore is, that all who Surrender fairly all they have, shou'd have Relief; for where nothing is, nothing can be had, by all the Misery and Torture in the World.

Farther, Sir, the great Traders have the Benefit of the *Act of Bankruptcy*, by which, if they break for *One Hundred Thousand Pounds*, they may on the Surrender of all get their Liberty, and are allow'd *Five Pounds per Cent.* for what Money and Effects they discover. Is it therefore, unreasonable, Sir, that those poor Men, who fail by Misfortunes in a much less Manner, and owing vastly less Money, shou'd not have alike Benefit on the Surrendering their All? Besides, Sir, as you are a Gentleman, as well as all the other Members, it is worthy of your Consideration, that many Gentlemen, who have had a generous Education, have yet, and daily do fall to Poverty, is it not very Hard, Sir, that those, whose former Lives makes Misfortunes, Want and Captivity more Grievous, than other Men, shou'd be the only Men excluded from all Relief, especially when they

are

are willing to comply with the Conditions, and Surrender all they have; and this, Sir, is the Case of Hundreds at this Time in Prison.

Your Interest, and your Admirable Parts, Sir, we are Satisfy'd, are sufficient to do this Service to your Country, which is so worthy of a *Patriot*, and of a *Christian*, by making so many miserable Men, now a Burthen to themselves, and Useless to the Publick, Beneficial to their Country.

I confess, I never cou'd hear the Shadow of a Reason for the *Capias*, and I am sure other Nations, whose Conduct we have Reason to think as Wise, and Just, as our own, have no such barbarous Custom, as that of keeping insolvent Debtors to Starve and Perish in a Goal. The *Dutch* are as Trading a People as we, and stand as much upon Credit, and yet we shall find their Proceedings in this Case far different from ours, and while we speak contemptibly of them they show themselves better *Politicians*, and better *Christians* than we in this Particular.

To set this in a true Light, Sir, we shall give you Instances from many Nations both Ancient and Modern, *Christian* and *Infidel*, and to our Shame be it spoken, all excelling us in Tenderness to the Misfortunes of their unhappy Subjects.

We shall begin with the *DIVINE LAW*, we mean, the *Mosaic* Institution; the Debtor was only oblig'd to become the Servant of the Creditor, taking his Wages for the Debt, but with these three Proviso's: *First*, That the Debtor shou'd not serve as a *Bondslave*, but as a Hired Servant. *Secondly*, That the Creditor shou'd be so far from having the Power of Imprisoning the

the Body of the Debtor, that he shou'd not Rule over him with Rigour. *Thirdly*, That he shou'd be Releas'd after seven Years, and sent away with a liberal Reward of Sheep, Corn and Wine. And *Solomon* the Wisest of Kings, says, *If thou hast not to pay, why shou'd he take thy Bed from under thee?*

To pass from the Land of *Canaan* to other Countries, we shall find the very *Heathens* more Merciful, than this *Christian*, this *Protestant* Country.

Among the *HEATHENS*, we find that *Solon* endeavouring to Establish the Government of his City, on the sure Foundation of good and wholesome Laws, the first thing he did, he made an Edict for the clearing of all Debts contracted by *Ufury*; for which Reason, *Solon* and his Friends were called *Creocopides*, Cutters of Debts; which tho' it displeas'd many for a while, yet afterwards they found so much the Benefit thereof, that they made publick Sacrifices for Joy, which were called *Seisachthia*, or Feasts of Discharge.

Among the *LACEDEMONIANS*, the Custom of Imprisoning one another was not so much as thought of: For they in Pursuit of Victory and Renown, had other Business for their Lusty Young Men, than to Macerate them in Goals, for the Humour of every peevish *Ufurer*.

Lucullus, finding *ASIA* full of the Oppressions of Creditors, to relieve the Debtor from the Tyranny of Imprisonment, Order'd that the Creditor should enjoy the fourth Part of the Profits and Revenue of the Debtor, leaving his Person free, which made him not only be-
loved

loved in those Countries, but wish'd for, and desir'd of others.

Cesar being Proconsul in *SPAIN*, finding the People embroil'd in Suits of Law, and Strife betwixt Debtor and Creditor, did not permit the Creditors to throw their Debtors in Goal, but ordain'd, that the Creditors should take Yearly two Parts of the Debtor's Revenue, and that the Debtors should have the third Part to themselves to live on, which Act of his (the Story says) won him so great Estimation, that he return'd very Rich from his Government.

And indeed, the publick Charity of the *ROMANS* is a lasting Monument of their Heathenish Piety. For there were among them certain Offices called *Triumviri Mensarii*, from the Tables where they told their Money, who had a particular Charge, and Authority to pay the Debts of poor Men.

Among the *MAHOMETANS*, we find the *Persians* very Tender of the Welfare of poor Men fallen to Decay, there being in several Cities priviledg'd Places, among the rest, One more Noted in *Ispahan*, call'd *Alla Capi*, or *God's Gate*, whither Debtors have Liberty to fly, and abide there till they have compounded with their Creditors.

The *TURKS* prohibit all Arrests of the Body: Therefore, if any Man will Sue another at Law, he has neither Bailiffs, nor Serjeants, but goes himself to his Adversary, and before Witness Summons him to the *Cadic*, and this is agreeable to the very Words of the Alcoran, *If thy Debtor cannot pay thee, stay till he can, and give him Alms, for this shall be better for thee.* Unhappy Reproach to true Religion! That
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the *Turks* shou'd yield such a *Christian* Obedience to the Law of *Mahomet*, and the *Christians* with such a *Turkish* Irreverence contemn the Law of God.

In some Parts of *GERMANY* they are very Severe, in setting such a Brand on a Bankrupt's Reputation, as shall easily take from him the Opportunity of Abusing others; yet they give his Body free Liberty to redeem his Credit.

Hence in French *Monter l' Afne* signifies to become Bankrupt, because that instead of Imprisoning the Body they only put him to Shame, compelling the Bankrupt to ride backward upon an Afs, with his Tail in his Hand, quite thorow the Town where he dwelt.

In *HOLLAND*, a Well-govern'd and Flourishing Common-Wealth, no Man is compell'd to pay further than his Estate will run, and that with *Christian* Consideration of his Wife and Family, nor is any Man to be Imprison'd for Debt, unless the Creditor will allow him Maintenance so long as he shall be there confin'd, which Customs are so well known, that 'tis needless to insist upon them.

FLANDERS, *ITALY*, and *SPAIN* are Unanimous in their Practice, for there no Man is detain'd in Prison for Debt above a Year and a Day, in which Time the Creditors have Power to sell the Estate of the Debtor, which being done, and the Wives Dower taken out for Relief of her and her Children, the rest is divided; then is the Debtor freed from those Debts for ever, and his Body releas'd at the Year's End. This for the meaner Sort.

But for the Gentlemen and Persons of Quality, their Bodies are not to be touch'd, nor by

by any Means to be Imprison'd for Debt, only the Estate is liable to Satisfaction, yet with a Reservation of such Necessary things, as Honour, Honesty, or Humanity may challenge; and therefore the Person, Arms, or Apparel, Bed and Chamber of a Soldier are not liable to Seizure, and the like Provision is made for other Gentlemen of Quality.

Neither do we find it to have been the Practice among our selves here in *ENGLAND* to make Arrests, as appears by the Stile of our *Common Pleas Declarations* yet in Use, all which run such a one *summonitus fuit ad Respond.* not apprehended like a Criminal, or brought *Vi & Armis* to the Bar.

Therefore in former Times there was no *Capias* but only in Actions *Quare Vi & Armis*, where after Judgment, there was a *Capias* also *Pro Fine* for the King as against a Criminal, as well for Satisfaction of the Party.

But let us not forget the *Civil Law*, from whence we may easily gather what has been the Practice of the Wisest and most Flourishing Nations of the whole World, being but a *Pandect* or Collection of the choicest Institutions both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

Observe then, One of her chief Maxims as to our Arguments, *Qui vult cedere bonis, Liberatus est, a Debito*, Relinquish Estate, and be free from Debt.

As for the *BARBAROUS* Custom of Arresting, there is no such thing so much as mention'd, neither in the *Old Roman Law*, nor in the Institutions of *Justinian*, Lineally descended from it: Therefore the Ancient *Roman Law* Term was *In Jus vocare*, which the Plaintiff himself was wont to do, by calling the *Defendant*

dant before the *Prætor* in the Presence of sufficient Witnesses, without the Assistance of his double feed *MEN-TERRIERS*, to earth the Debtor, like a Fox out of his Hole, whom his own severe Pursuit had hunted thither before. And to shew they aim at the Estate and not the Person, the first Question the *Prætor* ask'd the *Defendant* was, *An Auctor esset?* Whether he had made away his Possession or Estate, to defraud his Creditor or no? And to signifie how wary they were, to hinder the Encroachment of Malice and litigious Envy, the *Plaintiff* as well as the *Defendant* was compell'd *ad spondendum*, to put into Court a Gage of Money, to be forfeited if he prevail'd not in his Suit, which Forfeiture was call'd *Sacramentum*, because publickly employ'd in the great Expences of their Sacred Rites. And it may not be an idle Question, Whether such Forfeitures if now in Use, would not be as advantageous, and less repin'd at, than some Impositions that have been found out.

To descend to the *Institutes* themselves, we find the same Method of summoning the *Defendant* still continued in these very Words, *Omnium Actionum instituendarum Principium, &c.* The first Commencing of all Actions proceeds from that Part of the Precept, by which the *Prætor* commands the Party to be call'd into Court: For it is necessary that the Party should be first call'd, that is, call'd before him who is to be Judge of the Cause: And if any one sought any other Way, than this, the *Prætor* set a Fine of Fifty Shillings upon his Head.

After Condemnation they were so favourable, that this was the permanent Rule among them, set down by *Paulus*; *Lib. 6 ad Plantium*,

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In Condemnatione Personarum, &c. In the Condemnation of Persons who are sentenc'd to satisfy to the utmost of their Ability, not all that they have is to be violently extorted from them; but such Consideration is to be taken of them, that they may not want.

To this purpose in the Title of *Replications*, we find it laid down for a Maxim, That if the Debtor after Judgment, having relinquish'd his Goods, or Estate, be notwithstanding still sued by the Creditor, he shall have this Exception, or Plea for himself, *Quod Bonis cesserit.*

Now for Imprisonment of the Body to crave Aid of the Rules of Policy, is altogether vain and frivolous.

For the Strength of a *Politick Body* consists of the Number and Ability of the Members; but this Cruelty of one Man towards another, is the frequent Cause that so many able and lusty Men are inforc'd to abandon their Native Soil, and give their Assistance to Foreign Princes, to the great Injury of their own Country. How many young, stout, and able Bodies are pin'd away, and starv'd by tedious Imprisonment, for whom the Commonwealth might find as many Employments as they themselves were Persons?

'Tis a strange and aukward Piece of Policy, to suffer *Sergeants* and *Bailiffs* to depopulate our Cities and Counties to people their Goals; to take away the Strength and Glory of the Magistracy, to increase the UNLAWFUL Gain of a Keeper.

In Times of *MUTINY*, what Advantages have the Opposers of Government had? What Assistance have they gain'd by the Hands of Men indebted, fearing to fall into the

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the Power of their Creditors, though not suffer'd then to be so CRUEL as now? The Stories of the Followers of *David* in *Holy Writ*, and of *Cataline* and *Spartacus* in Profane History, and that great Mutiny of the *Roman* People, that occasion'd the Election of their Protecting *Tribunes*, do evidently testify this. And we read, That *Cesar's* Payment but of One desperate Man's Debts on the other Side, was to him a great Gift to the Empire. If in those Times the Fear only of being dunn'd and sued, was so dangerous to the Commonwealth, how much more liable is she now to so desperate Enterprizes, should the Terrours of Bodily Imprisonment and fair Opportunity meet together?

There is no Policy, no Kingdom, or Commonwealth, that ought to admit a Law that occasions the Ruin and Destruction of its Subjects: But of how many Murthers, Slaughters, and Violent Deaths, have *Arrests* and the Dread of *Imprisonment* been the Cause? For the *Law of Nature*, let Man do what he can, will predominate in Man above all Humane Decrees; so that if any Man see another coming to lay violent Hands upon him, to attack his Person, and hale his Body to Prison, Nature teaches him to take the Assailor for his capital Enemy, and to act the best he can in his own Defence. And therefore, should the Law absolutely command those Violences as necessary (which is contrary to the Maxims of the Law of *ENGLAND*, which abhors all Force) yet wou'd not Man be restrain'd from making resistance, so entirely does he love, so naturally is he bound to maintain his own Liberty: And what is the Event of this? Generally;

nerally one or two murder'd, and another or two hang'd; thus is the Kingdom depriv'd of three or four Members at one time.

It is farther remarkable to the Shame of our Country, that there are more Men in the Prisons of this City alone for Debt, than in all the Goals of the whole *German Empire*: Who there grow besotted in the Cellars, to drive away Care, as they call it.

In short, to imprison the Poor, is to do what Nature and *Christianity*, as well as all wholesome Policies abhor, and to act in vain; to imprison the Rich is altogether ridiculous, a Prison to such being a Sanctuary to preserve their Estates.

The Creditor should consider, that all Means of his Satisfaction must arise out of the Debtor's Labour and Industry, or his Credit; out of the good Will of his Friends, or out of his own Estate; all which, but the last, are immediately lost by Imprisonment; and the last serves only to supply its Owner, without any Regard to the Creditors, as we have several late Instances in the *Fleet*, and *Queen's Bench*.

It is plain from what has been said, that the *Laws of God* and *Reason*, *National Customs*, the *Civil Law*, the *Rules* and *Maxims* of Publick and Private Policy and Interest are entirely against *Arresting*, and *Imprisoning for Debt*. A Proof, one would think sufficient to prevail with so wise a Senate, to let us not be so separated from all the rest of the World in *Morals*, as we are in *Situation*; especially, since the Original of Arresting Mens Bodies, and taking them in Execution for Debt, was grounded on those few Words in the Twenty Fifth of *Edward the Third*.

The Defenders of this Statute say, *How shall we get our Money, if Arrests be taken away?* We answer, *By the same means which was formerly us'd, or as in the Civil Law, by Summons, such as indeed is the Original in the Common-Pleas, of as great Force to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Party had been arrested.* The Force of which is plainly seen in the *Subpœna's* in the *High Court of Chancery*, which being left at the House by a Messenger, and Oath made of the Service, the *Defendant* is compell'd to come into the Court, and answer the *Plaintiff*, as effectually as if he had expended *Five Pounds* on an Arrest; nor can the *Defendant* by the Proceedings of that Court be arrested in his Person, unless he be so fool-hardy, to stand out to a *Commission of Rebellion*.

There might be many Ways not so odious to the Creditors, as a total Remission of the Debt: It is the Practice, I know, in Flanders, and in Picardy, that, when a Merchant, or other Trader, or other finds his Creditors hard upon him, and himself insolvent at that time, on his Petition, the Parliament of that District allows their Protection for Three, Four, or Five Years, for him to pay his Debts, during which time the Debtor has his Liberty to use his Industry, to repair his broken Fortunes, and clear all his just Debts.

But, if after all, *The Creditor must be satisfied with the Imprisoning of the Body of the Debtor, he ought to be oblig'd to maintain him there, as in Holland and France, &c.*

SIR,

SIR,

We beg you to add One Consideration more to what we have urg'd, that there are near Twelve Hundred *Bailiffs* about this City and adjacent Parts, most of them have One, Two, or Three Followers, and these live on the Miseries of the Unfortunate, and an Arrest by *Civility-Money*, as they call it, and the Fees comes generally to *Thirty Shillings*, sometimes to *Four or Five Guineas* (often more than the Original Debt) this is robbing both the Plaintiff and Defendant; whereas, if every Summons were stamp'd with a *Ten Shilling Stamp*, and all *Bailiffs* abolish'd, it would, by a very easy Computation, bring in a constant Revenue of *Fifty or Sixty Thousand Pounds* a Year; perhaps double the Money, and the Debtor as well as Creditor much eas'd in the Suit, all these lazy Rogues might be sent for Soldiers, and so be a double Benefit to your Country.

SIR,

These Reasons are submitted to you, and by you to the Honourable the House of COMMONS; the Eyes and Hopes of many are on you, and we beg you to remember, that this is the Cause that CHRIST JESUS has own'd, and you will engage the Prayers of Thousands, as long as this Nation lasts.

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But as the Majority of the House were for abiding by their Amendments, and the *House of Commons* that had given so very Liberally for Her Majesty's and the Kingdom's Occasions, were unwilling to give away the Lawful and just Debts of those they Represented farther than is above specified, so the Bill was sent up to the Lords with the Addition of (*who do not owe above Twenty Pounds Principal Money to any one Person*) for their Concurrence, and was Read Twice by their Lordships, though whether their Lordships did not approve the Conditions of it, or thought another Sessions of Parliament more fitting to pass it into an Act, I am not to determine. What lies upon me to Affirm, is, that this Charitable Bill had *cold Water flung upon it*, which is a Parliamentary Term for one that lies on the Table without Notice, after a second Reading, and never had so much as that little Effect it was intended for, by not being sent down to the Commons again with their Lordships Concurrence.

On *Tuesday May* the Fifteenth, the Order of the Day being Read, for taking into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom it was refer'd to examine and State the Publick Debts of the Navy, and other Publick Offices, for which no Provision had been made by Parliament, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the said Report, and the Representations and Memorials made by the Commissioners of the Victualling, relating to the Provisions and Victualling of the Land Forces, with a List of them being Read at the same time came to these Resolutions upon them.

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the Present Parliament, &c. 229

1. That the Encreasing the Publick Expences beyond the Supplies annually granted by Parliament, had been the chief Occasion of the Debts of the Nation, and an Invasion of the Rights of Parliament.

2. That it appear'd to that House, that the Sum of Six Hundred and Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Six Pounds Seven Shillings and Seven Pence, had been paid out of the Moneys Issued to the Service of the Navy for Provisions supply'd to Land Forces, sent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, for which no Deductions had been made from the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that Sum assigned to the Victualling, notwithstanding the several Letters and Representations made to the Treasury in that Behalf.

3. That such Diverting of Moneys, Issued to the Service of the Navy, to the Land Service had lessened the Credit of the Navy, discouraged the Seamen, occasioned the Paying extravagant Rates on the New Contracts, and was a Misapplication of the Publick Money.

4. That the applying any Sum of unappropriated Money, or Surplusages of Funds to Uses not Voted or Addressed for, by Parliament, had been a Misapplication of the Publick Money.

The Queen being come to the House of Peers the Sixteenth, gave the Royal Assent to Fourteen Publick and Twenty Seven Private Bills, amongst which that for Resumption of Grants had no Place, because the Lords had thought fit to Reject it after Reading it a second Time, either out of Respect to the Memory of King *William*, tho' some will have it that

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it was altogether out of Regard to the Royal Prerogative, which would have been too much Cramped by such an Act, and the Services of those Persons who had highly deserved what was Vested in them by the Crown. On the Seventeenth upon Reading the *Bill for Regulating and Licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and for laying several New Duties upon Stamp Vellam, Parchment and Paper and certain Duties on Cards and Dice, and a Duty upon the Exportation of Rock Salt from Great Britain in Ireland, during such Terms and for such Uses as were therein mentioned,* a second Time the House of Commons Resolv'd.

That the Bill should be committed to the Committee of the whole House to whom the Bill for raising One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for Orders to be payable in Course, out of a Fund for One Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, for Thirty two Years, with a certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes with Addition, of Chances was committed; after which it was Ordered, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should Join together and Consolidate the said Two Bills, and take Care that the Weekly Sum to arise out of the Revenue of the said Post Office, and all the Duties of Hides and Skins, Vellam and Parchment, and the Revenue to arise by Licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and the farther Duties to arise by Stamp Vellam, Parchment, and Paper, and upon Cards and Dice, and upon the Exportation of Rock Salt from *Ireland*, should be made a Fund, or Security for raising any Sum not exceeding

ding Two Millions towards Her Majesty's Supply.

Ordered,

That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, to receive a Clause, for making out Debentures upon any Sum, not exceeding One Hundred and Three Thousand, and Three Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Four Pence, for the Relief of the poor Sufferers at *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, according to the Resolution of the House of the Thirtieth of *April*.

Ordered,

That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee to receive a Clause, that the Receipts given by the Officers for Plate brought in pursuant to the Resolution of the House of the First Instant, should be accepted as so much Money in the Contributions towards the said Sum, not exceeding Two Millions.

Ordered,

That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee to receive a Clause, that the Money which shall appear to be due to the Moneyers for recoining the Moneys of *Scotland* and (upon passing an Account thereof in the *Exchequer of Scotland*) should be Satisfied out of the Moneys arising, or to arise by the Coinage Duties.

Then the Bill for making good Deficiencies and for Satisfying the Publick Debts, and for Erecting a Corporation and carrying on the Trade to the *South Seas*, was read a first Time, and Order'd a second Reading. On the Eighth, Mr. *Annesly* presented to the House a Bill for

granting to Her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, &c. and the same was received, after the preceding Bill, relating to Deficiencies, Debts, and the *South Seas*, had been read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, and it had been Order'd, That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee to receive a Clause, to repeal so much of the Act of the seventh and eighth Years of His Late Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen*; and of the Act of the eighth and ninth Years of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act to enforce the Act for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen, as relates to the registering of Seamen.*

The Commons having some time before taken into their Consideration the Differences between the Company of the *Mine Adventurers* and their Creditors, and order'd a Bill to be brought in thereupon, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers, by establishing a Method for settling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and for uniting them, in order to an effectual Working of the said Mines*, which was read Three times and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence. Their Lordships agreed to it, and sent it down to them again with an Amendment, which they readily comply'd with on the Twenty Third.

On the Twenty Fourth it was Order'd, That it should be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for satisfying

the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South Seas*, was committed, to receive a Clause, or Clauses, That the Persons interested in the Debts and Deficiencies provided for by the said Bill, might be at liberty, whether they would be concern'd in carrying on the Trade to the *South Seas*. Likewise, That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause to give further Time to those Persons, who had already neglected to pay the Duties upon Moneys given with Clerks and Apprentices, and to secure the better Payment of those Duties for the future; also, That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, to receive a Clause, That the Persons interested in the said Debts and Deficiencies, should be enabled to chuse the Directors and Managers in the Corporation intended by the said Bill to be erected, the House having carry'd it by a great Majority, that the Choice of a Governour should be vested in the Crown.

On the 25th it was Order'd, upon the Report of the foregoing Bill, that leave should be given to offer a Clause for giving leave to export Unwrought Iron, and trade in the same with any of the Subjects of *Spain*, notwithstanding the Proviso in the Act of the third and fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*.

The Day following the House (according to Order) proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, who were appointed to inquire into False Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of Her Majesty's Guards, and also Abuses committed in relation to

to *Chelsea Hospital*, and Resolved *Nemine contradicente*,

1. That it appear'd to them, that in several Companies of Her Majesty's *Foot-Guards*, there had been great Abuses in keeping but Two Thirds of their Compliment of effective Men, and in protecting many Debtors from their Creditors.

2. That Lieutenant Colonel *Charteris* had been guilty of the said Abuses, and also of threatening and tampering with the Witnesses produced before the said Committee.

3. That the said Resolutions should be laid before Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty should be humbly desir'd to give Directions, that the said Lieutenant Colonel *Charteris* might be punish'd for the said Offences, and that effectual care might be taken to punish all Persons that had been guilty of False Musters, or other Abuses in the Guards, and to prevent the like for the future; and that the said Resolutions should be laid before Her Majesty, by such Members of that House as were of Her Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*.

5. That the Imprisoning Persons in the *Savoy-Prison*, without any Authority in Writing from a Commission-Officer, putting them in Irons, and selling them to be sent abroad, had been a great Violation of the Liberty of the Subject.

6. That an Humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, by such Members of the House as were of Her Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*. That *Patrick Hurley, Samuel Wilson, John Man, John Hare, William Birket,*

ket, James Bampford, Remark Bunworth, William Hardisty, Richard Sedan, and John Ackland, who had given Evidence before the Committee touching the Abuses aforesaid, might be discharged from the Service of the Army, and protected from being press'd again into the Service.

7. That it appear'd to the House, that Mr. *Joseph Billers*, and Mr. *John Theedam*, had done good Service in detecting the said Abuses, and did deserve Encouragement for the same.

On the Twenty Seventh the Ingross'd Bill to empower the Barons of the *Court of Exchequer in Scotland*, to take, examine, and state the Accounts of the Commissioners for the Payment of the Equivalent Money, was read the third time and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; after which on the Twenty Eighth, an Ingrossed Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for satisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South Seas*, and for Encouragement of the *Fishery*, and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of *Spain*, and to repeal the Acts for regist'ring Seamen, was read the third time, and after several Amendments had been made to it by the House, pass'd, *Nemine contradicente*.

On the 31st a Committee having been before appointed to draw up a Representation to be made to Her Majesty, upon the Reports and Resolutions of the House relating to the *Imprest Accountants*, the *Publick Debts*, the *Arrears of Taxes*, the *Abuses in the Victualling Office*, the *Bringing over the Palatines*, and the *Charter impos'd upon the Corporation of Bewdley*,
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in the County of Worcester, made their Report by Sir *Thomas Hanmer* their Chairman, That they had drawn up a Representation accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where the same was read and agreed unto by the House, to be the Representation to be made to Her Majesty. Pursuant to which it was Resolved, That the said Representation should be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House, and Order'd, That the Members of the House who were of Her Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*, should humbly know Her Majesty's Pleasure, when she would be attended by that House. After this, on the same Day, they receiv'd a Message from the Lords, That their Lordships did not insist upon their Amendments made to the Bill intituled, *An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, For the better Preservation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual*, which had pass'd the *House of Commons*, and occasion'd several Conferences between both Houses of Parliament.

Also that the Lords had agreed to the Bill intituled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, &c. and satisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the SOUTH SEAS, and for the Encouragement of the Fishery, &c.* without any Amendment.

Also that the Lords had agreed to the Bill intituled, *An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, &c.* without any Amendment.

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Also that the Lords had agreed to the Bill intituled, *An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1711* (which had likewise pass'd the *House of Commons*) although the Month's Pay formerly advanced, was not repaid, without Amendment.

On the First of *June* the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to examine the Matter of the Reports of the Auditors of the *Imprests*, and others relating to the Method of computing the Duties on *East India Unrated Goods*; and the Resolution of the Committee was read and agreed unto by the House, who came to the following Resolutions thereupon.

First, That it appear'd to that House, that there had been a very great Loss to the Revenue of the Customs, upon Unrated *East India Goods*, and other Unrated Goods, by the Method practis'd in the *Custom-House*, in the computing the Duties on the said Unrated Goods; whereby, when there had been no more than 18*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* per Cent. received for the Duties, there had been allowed for the same Duties to the Importer, Fifty Two Pounds, Two Shillings, and Sixpence. By which Method it appear'd, that notwithstanding an Additional Duty of Twelve Pounds per Cent. was laid on the said Goods, yet no Advance was made to the Revenue by the said Duty.

Secondly, That it appear'd to that House, that by the Method of calculating the Duties upon *China-Ware*, in every Eighteen Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Nine Pence, Halfpenny, received, there had been lost to the Publick the Sum of Eleven Pounds, Ten Shillings, and Ten Pence (a prodigious

prodigious Sum if we consider how long these Practices had been Reigning) which Resolutions were likewise Order'd to be laid before Her Majesty with the usual Form.

On the same Day the Commons took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill, entitled, *An Act to dissolve the present and the future Combination of Coal Owners, Lighter Men, Masters of Ships and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the future Encouragement of the Coal Trade, and the same were read and agreed to by the House.*

On Monday the Fourth Mr. Secretary Saint John reported to the House, that Her Majesty having been Waited upon to know when she would be pleased to be Attended by the House, with the Representation before mention'd, *Her Majesty had appointed that Evening, at Half an Hour after Seven of the Clock, at Her Palace at St. James's.*

The same Worthy Member, likewise reported Her Majesty's Answer relating to the Abuses in the Guards, and to the Discharge of Patrick Hurley and others, from their Service in the Army, which was that *Her Majesty would take Care to Punish the Persons complain'd of, and to Prevent the like Abuses for the Future; and that She would give Orders for the Discharging the said Patrick Hurley, and the other Persons mention'd in the said Address as desired, and Protect them from being Press'd again into the Service.* After which the House read a Bill entitled an Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to *America* the third Time, and sent it to the Lords, and then gave their Attendance on the Queen

Queen at St. James's with the following Representation.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, have, with the utmost Zeal and Unanimity, applied our selves to the Dispatch of those Great and Important Affairs, which Your Majesty was pleased to recommend to us from the Throne; And we humbly Hope, That we have, in every Respect, answered Your Majesty's Expectations in calling this Parliament.

In making suitable Provision for the Publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the Publick Revenues stand Charged for long Terms of Years to come; However, we have not been Discouraged, but have, with greater Diligence, carried on our Endeavours to raise such Supplies, as, we trust, will be Effectual, not only for the Service of the present Year, but also for the Discharge of the heavy Debts, so long, and so justly complain'd of. And, as the absolute Necessity of carrying on the War, and our Resolutions to support the Publick Credit, and maintain the Honour and Justice of Parliament, have oblig'd us to encrease the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow-Subjects; so we are persuaded, That the same Reasons will induce them to pay those Taxes with Chearfulness and Satisfaction.

At the same time, we have thought it another Part of our Duty, to enquire into the Causes

Causes of the heavy Debts we labour under; and to trace the Source of that great Evil; as what we thought would, in some degree, satisfy the Minds of Your People, and prevent the like Mischief for the future.

This was a Promise and an Assurance which we presumed to give Your Majesty at the Beginning of this Session; And now, at the Conclusion of it, we beg Leave to lay before Your Majesty the Result of our Enquiries, which, we hope, Your Majesty will not Judge to be unworthy of Your Royal Consideration.

In Examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the Beginning of it, we find, that in several Years, the Service has been enlarged, and the Charge of it increased beyond the Bounds prescribed, and the Annual Supplies granted by Parliament; To this new and illegal Practice, we must, in great Measure, ascribe the Rise and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; Nor does the Consequence of it end there; for, we must also represent it to Your Majesty, as a dangerous Invasion of the Rights of Parliament. The Commons must ever assert it as their sole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to adjust and limit the Proportions of it; And when Your Majesty has recommended to them, to consider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the several Estimates for the Annual Services, and considered and determined what the Nation is able to bear, their Proceedings would be very vain and ineffectual, if, after the respective Sums are stated, and granted, those, through whose Hands the Disposition of them passes, are allowed, in any Measure, to alter

alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt which very little differs from levying Money without Consent of Parliament, as will appear to Your Majesty from this one Consideration, That a Charge of that kind once incurr'd, and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other Publick Office, is so far binding upon Parliament, that, how little soever they approve of the Means by which it was contracted, yet the Publick Credit being pawn'd, the Commons cannot, without the Ruin of That, refuse to provide for it.

This also has been an Occasion why great Sums of unappropriated Money, arising from the Exceedings and Surplusages of some of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied, as they ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiencies of other Funds. Had this just Care been observed, the Debts of the Nation could not have increased to so Exorbitant an Height; But other Uses were found out, such as were neither Voted, nor Addressed for, by Parliament; which, therefore, we adjudge to have been a Misapplication of Publick Money.

With regard to the Debts of the Navy, we find, That one great Discouragement and Burden, which that Part of the Service has lain under; has been from a Liberty that has been used, of diverting several Sums issued to that Service, and transferring them to other Purposes, for which they were not intended; particularly, that the Sum of Six Hundred and Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Six Pounds, Seven Shillings and Seven Pence, belonging to the Navy, has been paid for Provisions supplied

plied to Land-Forces sent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar*; for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that Sum realligned to the Victualling, notwithstanding the several Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and Representations made to the Treasury, in that behalf. This unjustifiable Proceeding has been a *Discouragement to the Seamen, occasioned the paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much Contributed to sink the Credit of the Navy.*

To this we must add the many notorious Embezlements, and scandalous Abuses, which appear to have been practised, as well in the Management of Your Majesty's Brew-house, as in the Contracts for Furnishing the Navy with Beer. We have already presumed to address Your Majesty, That several Persons, whom we discovered to have been Guilty of those Frauds, should be prosecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon Your Majesty's most Gracious Assurance, That those Prosecutions shall be effectually carried on: But we must also, upon this Occasion, beg leave, farther to represent to Your Majesty, *That the Commissioners appointed to take Care of the Victualling Your Majesty's Navy, have been Guilty of great Negligence and Remisness in their Duty;* For the Instructions, which go along with that Commission, are so well adapted to the preventing those very Abuses which have been committed, that nothing but a notorious Mismanagement in that Office, and an inexcusable Neglect in pursuing those Instructions, could have given way to the great Loss the Publick has sustained in that Part of the Service.

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The evil Effects of this Mismanagement in Publick Offices, and Misapplication of Parliamentary Supplies, have been encreased by the very Methods of bringing in the Publick Money; For, it has appeared to us, That the Receivers of the Land-Tax and of the other Revenues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received, in due time, as the Law requires. Such has been the extreme Remisness, and unaccountable Indulgence of those, whose Duty it was to oblige those Receivers to make due and punctual Payments, that on the Eighth of *December* 1710, there was an Arrear of the several Land-Taxes, for five Years, ending the Twenty Fourth of *March* 1709, amounting to the Sum of Two Hundred Seventy Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Eight Pence, some part of which was paid into the *Exchequer* after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into that Matter; yet the Sum standing out, at the beginning of *April* 1711, was One Hundred Eighty Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Six Pence Half-penny. From these Omissions, the Publick remains long under the Load of Interest, for want of that Money which lies in the Hands of Receivers; so that the Supplies granted to Your Majesty, however large, or well proportioned to the Occasions of the War, could never prove Effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts, whilst they were neither collected, nor disbursed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods design'd by Parliament.

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Thus

Thus far have we proceeded in discovering some of those Causes which have brought so great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation, and we might have made a much greater Progress in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the Publick Money had been regularly passed, but to our great Surprize and Concern, we find, *That they who of late Years have had the Management of Your Majesty's Treasury, and ought to have compelled the several Accountants duly to pass their respective Accounts, have been Guilty of so Notorious a Breach of Trust, and of so high an Injustice to the Nation, that of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service to Christmas 1710, there remains unaccounted for, the Sum of Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thousand, One Hundred and Seven Pounds, for a great Part of which no Accounts have so much as been laid before the Auditors; And for the rest, though some Accounts have been brought in, yet they have not been prosecuted by the Accountants, and Finished.* This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at so exact a Knowledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the Publick Money, as we wish'd and might have expected; and Your Majesty will please to consider, in such an immense Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezlements may be concealed, and how Justly it is to be suspected, *That so scandalous a Remisness has been allowed with no other Design.* We humbly beseech Your Majesty, *That You will give immediate and Effectual Directions for the Compelling the several Imprest Accountants speedily to pass their Accounts; and in the meantime, we humbly hope, Your Majesty will approve the Resolution of Your Commons.*

That

That such of the Accountants, who have Neglected their Duty in prosecuting their Accounts, ought no longer to be intrusted with receiving the Publick Money.

We cannot omit taking Notice to Your Majesty, of another extraordinary Instance, in which the Publick Money has been misapplied, by bringing over the poor Palatines to inhabit and settle themselves in this Kingdom: This was not only *an extravagant and unreasonable Expence* in it self, but many other ways uneasy and grievous to Your People; for, as it was visible that such Numbers of necessitous and useless Foreigners must unavoidably tend to the Encrease and Oppression of the Poor of this Kingdom; so, being a Mixture of People of all Religions, it was evident, how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Constitution of our Established Church. Upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to discover; but we look upon it as certain, *That the Calling over so many Families from a Country so remote, could not be brought about without Industry and Contrivance; and those who were concerned in it, seemed to have been Conscious of the Evil of their own Designs, by the Secrecy with which they pursued them.* Your Majesty in Your great Wisdom will best recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded, and we humbly represent it as our Opinion, *That the Authors of it were Enemies to Your Majesty and Your Kingdom.*

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We beg leave to offer to Your Majesty's Consideration, but One thing more, which has alarmed your People with just Fears, *The arbitrary Attempt of new modelling Corporations, by imposing a Charter upon the Borough of Bewdley; a Charter void and illegal, not being accepted by the Corporation then in Being, destructive of the Constitution of Parliament, in transferring the Rights of Electors to others, and injurious to Your Majesty's Subjects, in divesting them of their Franchises and Freeholds, even after they had been affirmed by Judgments upon the rigorous Prosecutions of Quo Warranto's.* We return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks for putting a stop to so pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken for *Repealing the said Charter, and quieting the Borough in the Possession of their Ancient Privileges:* We are truly sensible of Your Majesty's tender Regard to the Rights of all Your People; and we cannot without Indignation reflect upon the oppressive Designs of those Evil Counsellours, who endeavoured to have brought a Blemish of this kind upon Your Majesty's most just and gentle Reign.

From all these evil Practices, and worse Designs of some Persons, who had, by false Professions of Love to their Country, insinuated themselves into your Royal Favour, irreparable Mischief had accrued to the Publick, had not Your Majesty in your great Wisdom, seasonably discovered the fatal Tendency of such Measures,; and out of your singular Goodness to your People, removed from the Administration of Affairs, those who had so ill answered the favourable Opinion Your Majesty had

had conceived of them, and in so many Instances grossly abused the great Trust reposed in them. Your People could with greater Patience have suffer'd the manifold Injuries done to themselves by the Frauds and Depredations of such Evil Ministers, had not the same Men proceeded to treat your Sacred Person with Undutifulness and Disregard; but as the Interests of Your Majesty and your People are inseparable, and are by Your Majesty and your good Subjects inseparably pursued, the Wrongs which these Men had done to the Publick, drew upon them your Royal Displeasure; and their Irreverence towards Your Majesty, justly exposed them to the Indignation of your People.

Your Majesty had, from the Beginning of Your auspicious Reign, expressed *a truly Christian Moderation*, by Promises of Lenity and Protection to all your peaceable Subjects, and of Countenance and Favour to those who should most *recommend themselves by their Zeal for the Established Government in Church and State*; but these Ministers framed to themselves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of *Balancing Parties*, and under a false Pretence of *Temper and Moderation*, did really encourage *Faction*, by discountenancing and depressing Persons zealously affected to Your Majesty and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, such as shake the very Foundation of all Government and all Religion.

Out of our unfeigned Zeal for Your Majesty's Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection to the Publick Good, we cannot forbear with all Humility and Earnestness, to be-

speech Your Majesty, that you would avoid, as the greatest Enemies to your Royal Dignity, and to your Peoples Safety, all Persons who shall endeavour to engage you in such pernicious Measures, and that you would employ in Places of Authority and Trust, such only, as have given good Testimonies of their Duty to Your Majesty, and of their Affection to the true Interest of your Kingdom.

These are the humble Desires of your faithful Commons, and these we know to be Your Majesty's gracious Intentions. From your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from what you lately have done, and are going on to do, for the Happiness and Satisfaction of your People, we promise our selves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application; and from our Duty to Your Majesty, and our Fidelity to our Trust, Your Majesty may confide in us, that we will, upon all Occasions, defend and support Your Majesty and our happy Constitution, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Representation gives me fresh Assurances of your Zeal for my Service, and for the true Interest of your Country.

It contains many Particulars. I will take them all into my serious Consideration, and give the necessary

necessary Directions to redress the Grievances you complain of.

Be assured, that your Advice, upon all Occasions, has the greatest Weight with me.

The foregoing Representation from the Commons makes it not improper to insert one from the *Lower House of Convocation*, a Committee of which, in Concert with the Bishops, having agreed upon the Heads of it (as the Reader has been already told) put it into the following Form, that was agreed to by the *Inferiour Clergy*, though not unanimously, and sent up to the *Upper House* for their Concurrence, which they could not obtain, for Reasons hereafter to be mentioned.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, the Arch-bishop, the Bishops, and the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, are deeply sensible of the many Blessings and Advantages of your gracious and prosperous Reign: Amongst which, there is none that more affects us, than the tender Care and Concern shewn by Your Majesty for the flourishing State of Religion, and the Godly Zeal you have express'd against the wicked Practices of those, who, by loose and profane Principles, openly propagated among Your Subjects, have endeavour'd to undermine and destroy it.

We are thankful to Almighty God, Who hath put it into Your Royal Heart to redress these daring and impious Attempts; and, for that End, to call upon your Clergy for their Counsel and Assistance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmost that in us lies, toward promoting so excellent

cellent a Work. We have therefore apply'd our selves with Diligence to consider the Matters to us referr'd; and do now, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, humbly lay before Your Majesty,

A REPRESENTATION
of the present State of Religion among us, with Regard to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness.

WE cannot, without unspeakable Grief, reflect on that Deluge of Impiety and Licentiousness, which hath broke in upon us, and overspread the Face of this Church and Kingdom, eminent in former Times, for Purity of Faith, and Sobriety of Manners.

The Source of these great Evils, as far back as we have trac'd it, seems to have been that long unnatural Rebellion, which loosen'd all the Bands of Discipline and Order, and overturn'd the goodly Frame of our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution.

The Hypocrisy, Enthusiasm, and variety of wild and monstrous Errours, which abounded during those Confusions, begat in the Minds of Men (too easily carry'd into Extremes) a Disregard for the very Appearances of Religion, and ended in a Spirit of downright Libertinism and Profaneness, which hath ever since too much prevail'd among us. It was indeed check'd and kept under for a time, by the legal Restraints laid on the Press, and by the just Dread of *Papery*, which hung over our

Heads:

Heads: But, as soon as these Fears were removed, and those Restraints were taken off, it broke out with the greatest Freedom and Violence.

There have not been wanting, God be praised, the hearty Endeavours of Good Men, to resist the Growth of these spreading Evils. Books have been written in Defence of the Fundamental Truths, whether of Natural or Reveal'd Religion, with great Clearness, and Strength of Argument: The vain Pleas of the several Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly consider'd, and refuted; Societies have been form'd, and Funds of Charity rais'd, for the Propagation of our Holy Faith, for the pious Education of Poor Children, and for the Increase of *Christian* Knowledge, by plain and useful Discourses, distributed among the meaner Sort, in great Variety and Number. Authority hath often interpos'd, for the countenancing these excellent Designs, for withstanding the bold Attempts, and preventing the further Increase of Irreligion and Profaneness. To this end, Royal Injunctions and Proclamations have issued, Acts of Parliament have passed, Prosecutions at Law have been ordered, gracious Speeches from the Throne have been made; and from thence such bright Patterns of Piety and Vertue have shone forth, as would, in any Age less profligate than this, have diffus'd their happy Influence through all Orders of Men among us.

But it must be confess'd, that all the Endeavours which may hitherto have been used, by publick or private Persons, to stop the Growth of this Evil, have prov'd ineffectual. In the midst of such Discouragements Infidelity

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ty hath taken deep Root, and, being cultivated with Care, hath spread its Branches wide, and shot up to an amazing Height, and brought forth Fruits in great Abundance.

We forbear to wound your pious Ears by a particular Mention of those many blasphemous Passages, which have been publish'd from the Press. Nevertheless, in Discharge of the Trust repos'd in us by Your Majesty, we think our selves oblig'd to lay before you some Account of the various Steps taken to undermine the Foundations of *Christianity*, and to infect the Minds of your People with *Atheism*, *Deism*, *Heresy*, and every pernicious and destructive Errour, We shall proceed afterwards to consider the dark and subtil *METHODS*, by which this *Mystery of Iniquity* hath been carry'd on; to inquire into the *CAUSES* which have chiefly and most immediately given Birth to it, and into the sad *CONSEQUENCES* with which it been attended; and then in all Humility to propose such *REMEDIES*, as we think may be most effectual for the Cure of it,

The Dispute with our Enemies of the *Church of Rome* (manag'd with so much Honour and Advantage to the *Church of England*) was no sooner happily ended, but other Adversaries arose, who openly attack'd the Fundamental *Articles of the Catholick Faith*, and scatter'd the Poison of *Arian* and *Socinian Heresies* through all Parts of this Kingdom. The Doctrine of a *Trinity of Persons* in the *Unity of the Godhead* was then deny'd and scoffed at, the Satisfaction made for the Sins of Mankind by the Precious Blood of *Christ*, was renounced and exploded, the ancient Creeds of the Church were

represented

represented as unwarrantable Impositions, and treated with Terms of the utmost Contumely and Reproach. And the Divulgers of these wicked Errours and Blasphemies proceeded with as little Disguise and Caution, as if some new Law had been made in their Favour; notwithstanding that Care had been taken by Those, who pass'd the *Act of Indulgence*, expressly to exclude THEM from the Benefit of it.

In defiance of this Act, and of all the Laws then in Force, they not only own'd their pestilent Errours, but set up for making Profelytes, by a Multitude of Wicked Books and Pamphlets, which, for some Years, they dispers'd from the Press, without Controll or Discouragement.

They at last proceeded so far, as even to set up a Religious Assembly, where Divine Worship was publickly Perform'd, in a way agreeable to the Principles of the *Unitarians*, and Weekly Sermons were preached in Defence of them.

Nor have these Hereticks been with-held, by the publick Notice lately taken of their wicked Positions, from venting them anew, and with yet greater Boldness. Even at the Time when we are thus met by Your Majesty's Writ, and exhorted by Your Gracious Letter to consult of Methods for repressing such Impieties, a Book hath been Printed, wherein the *Arian* Doctrine is avow'd and maintain'd; and a Promise is made of evincing the Truth of it, by large and elaborate Proofs, in other Treaties, from the same Hand, which are soon to follow. To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not been afraid to Dedicate it to the Arch-Bishop, Bishops

shops and Clergy of this Province in Convocation assembled; being, as we have some reason to believe, supported in this Undertaking, and encouraged to prosecute it, by the liberal Contributions, and insidious Applauses of those, who are the determin'd Enemies of all Religion and Goodness.

It was by such Men as these, that the *Socinian* Tracts, when first publish'd, were much Countenanc'd and Recommended: For they well knew, that the chief Articles of the *Christian* Faith being once shaken, a Way would by that Means be open'd, and the Minds of Men prepar'd, for the Attacks, which might afterwards be made on *Christianity* it self; and into which the *Socinian* Controversy soon was improv'd.

For the Books Written, in an Argumentative Way, against the Divinity of our blessed Lord, did, in a little time, produce others of a worse Spirit and Tendency; wherein the Doctrines by him reveal'd, were spoken of with prophane Levity and Contempt, his Humiliation and Sufferings were derided, his Person was Blasphem'd, and Treated with as great Indignity and Scorn, as when he stood at the Judgment Seat of *Pilate*.

The God-Head of the Holy Spirit being first deny'd, all supernatural Operations on the Hearts of Men were afterwards question'd, and the Grace of God was Ridicul'd. All Mysteries in Religion were exploded, as absurd and useless Speculations; as implying Contradictions, and meaning nothing; and therefore, as incapable of becoming Objects of Assent to reasonable Minds.

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The Scheme of Morality propos'd by the Gospel, was undervalu'd, and said not to be beyond the reach of Humane Invention; the *Mosaick* Account of the Creation was represented as mere Allegory, and Fable; the natural Immortality of the Soul was oppos'd, as a vulgar and groundless Errour; the Inspiration of Holy Writ was so explain'd, as amounted to a Denial of it; the Authority of the present Canon of Scripture hath been represented as standing upon a very precarious Foundation; the Spuriousness of several Passages, and some Books of it was more than insinuated. Priests without Distinction, were traduced, as Imposters on the Credulity of Mankind; vilify'd and insulted, as the Filth and Off-scouring of all things: And those Religious Ordinances, which they were appointed to dispense, even the chief of them, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, were spoken of with such a degree of ungodly Mockery, and insolent Scorn, as fill'd the Hearts of good *Christians* with Horror and Astonishment. Nay, Religion it self was, in some of their loose Writings so describ'd, as if it were nothing but a melancholy Frenzy, and pious *Enthusiasm*.

The Grounds of believing the Gospel, in this Age, have been represented, as less firm and certain, by a pretended Calculation of the Degrees, according to which the Credibility of the Traditional Facts related in Scripture, must every Age decrease. The Necessity of all Humane Thoughts and Actions, as being mere Modes of Motion, and the Results of pure Mechanism, hath been Asserted: An Assertion, which overturns the Foundations of all Religion, whether Natural or Instituted;
and

and renders all Notions of Good and Evil, of Reward and Punishment, whether in this Life, or the next, groundless and vain.

Nor ought we, among the several Instances of Infidelity, and of the Approaches made towards it, to omit the mention of those damnable Errours, which have been embraced, and propagated by the Sect of Quakers; who, in several of their Treatises, in their Catechisms, and Primers, have taught the Rudiments of the *Christian* Faith in such a Manner, as to make it seem to be little more than a complicated System of *Deism* and *Enthusiasm*.

From the wicked Principles thus disseminated, as wicked Practices have followed: For, tho' it may with Truth be affirm'd, that the good *Christians* among us were never better than now; yet can it not withal be deny'd; that the Bad were never worse; and that the Instances of a Profane and dissolute Behaviour, have of late Years, been very Numerous, and very Scandalous.

The frequency of Oaths and Imprecations, the manifest Growth of Immorality and Profaneness, have made new Laws, new Edicts, necessary to restrain these Enormities, which yet have not been effectually restrain'd by them.

Seldom hath greater Vigilance been us'd by the Civil Magistrates, to secure a Religious Observance of the Lord's Day; nor hath it, among the meaner Sort, prov'd unsuccessful. However, it hath not banish'd Excess and Luxury, at such times, from the Tables of the Great, nor hindred them from wasting those

those sacred Hours in Play and vain Amusements.

The Excesses of Gaming have never been more General and Flagrant; Conscience hath never been more openly prostituted to Interest, without any regard to Censure; the Extremes of Avarice and Profusion have never, at the same point of Time, been more remarkably prevalent.

A due Regard to Religious Persons, Places and Things hath scarce in any Age been more wanting. The Ministers of *Christ* have been often treated in a way very unsuitable to their sacred Function and Character; *Horrid Outrages have been Committed by Loose and Disorderly Persons, in the House of God*; the solemn Fasts and Humiliations of the Church, have been Matter of Sport to Lewd and Godless Men, who have taken Pleasure in Ridiculing them, and Affronting the Authority by which they were appointed: *Unnatural and Abominable Impurities, not to be Named among Christians, have been publickly Practis'd*; and the Debauches of Licentious Men have been indulg'd to such a Height, as to end in all Manner of Blasphemy and Profaneness.

This sad Harvest we have Reap'd from those Seeds of Infidelity, which the Enemy hath Sown among Us: With what Industry and Zeal, by what Dark and Subtle METHODS this Mystery of Iniquity hath been carry'd on; We beg leave in the next Place to represent.

That Contributions have been made, that Combinations of Men have been formed, for promoting the Cause of Infidelity; We have heard; nor do We doubt of the Truth of those

those Reports, having observ'd, that the late Measures taken to advance Irreligion, have been, in many Respects, so Uniform and Regular, that they seem to have been Concerted; not to have Sprung meerly from the casual Contradiction and divided Efforts of particular Persons, but rather to have been the Result of united Counsels and Endeavours.

Thus, We are sure, the *Socinians* and *Quakers* took Care of the Interests of their several Sects, and spread their distinguishing Tenets: Nor do the present Factors for Infidelity and Libertinism appear to be either less Zealous for the attaining their End, or less skilful in the Choice and Application of the Means that lead to it.

The Methods, they have pitch'd upon to this Purpose, have been various: Some of them such, as had a more direct and immediate Tendency to the Point they aim'd at; others that were cover'd with very artificial Pretences and Disguises.

By *Mock-Catechisms*, fram'd in a light Manner, upon vain and trifling Subjects, they have endeavour'd to depreciate those excellent Summaries of the *Christian* Faith, by which a right Sense of Religious Truths is first instill'd into the Minds of Children.

They have Republish'd, and Collected into Volumes, Pieces Written long ago on the Side of Infidelity, which would have lain altogether Neglected and Forgotten, without such a Revival.

They have Reprinted together in the most contracted Manner, many Loose and Licentious Poems, in order to their being purchas'd more cheaply, and dispers'd more easily; and have

have, by that Means, convey'd the Infection to great Numbers of Men, who would otherwise have lain without the reach of it.

They have procur'd Abstracts and Commendations of their own profane Writings (and probably drawn up by themselves) to be inserted in foreign Journals; and then have Translated them back again into the *English* Tongue, and publish'd them here at Home, in order to add the greater Weight to their wicked Opinions.

They have endeavour'd utterly to root out of Mens Minds all Notions of a Church, as a Society instituted by *Christ*, with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and Officers of its own to Administer the Affairs of it. They have done their utmost to blend and confound this Spiritual Society with the Temporal; on purpose to make every thing in Religion, its Divine Truths, and most sacred Ordinances, dependent on the Will of the Civil Magistrate, as deriving solely from Him their Sanction and Authority.

And of all Churches, our Own, is That, against which they have planted their chief Batteries, and directed their fiercest Assaults; not, as Judging it more Faulty than others (for they themselves allow it to be the least exceptionable of any) but as knowing it to be the strongest Fence and Bulwark against Infidelity; the principal Pillar and Stay of pure undefiled Religion.

They have therefore charg'd the authentick Articles of this Church, and the *English* Editions of the *Bible*, with pious Frauds and Forgery; that Men might be taught gradually to withdraw the Reverence due to their Spiritual

Guides, and of course to suspect whatever comes recommended from their Hands.

As to other Sects and Denominations of *Christians*, differing from the *Establish'd Church*, and now tolerated among us, the Crew of *Libertine Writers* hath been observ'd to pursue them with a Degree of Malice and Bitterness, proportion'd always to the Degree of Tendency which their respective Principles have, to support and strengthen the Interests of Religion, by uniting large Numbers of *Christians* in National Churches and Communion.

Sometimes by displaying * the Cheats and Impositions of *Pagan* and *Popish Priests*, they have endeavour'd to draw Infamy on the Priesthood in general, and to render the Order it self, in what Religion soever it was found, equally the Object of publick Aversion and Contempt.

At other times, when wild Pretences to Inspiration and Miracles have been set up by modern Impostors, they have seem'd to countenance the Fraud, and give credit to it, with a View of drawing Parallels from thence, to the Prejudice of real Inspirations and Miracles.

They have, in a grave and solemn manner, recounted the fabulous Relations of Miracles, occurring in Heathen Writers: They have represented these Accounts, as carrying some of the chief Marks and Signatures of Truth, and easier to be contemn'd than disprov'd, upon the Foot of the Arguments urg'd in behalf of the Truth of *Christianity*.

They have, with Ostentation, enumerated the several spurious Treatises, forg'd in the earliest Ages of the Church, which they represent

* Vid. *Translation of Apulejus's Golden Ass.*

sent as Times of great Fraud and Imposture on the one hand, of great Ignorance and Credulity on the other; and they have left this Reflection to be apply'd by their Readers, to the Books of the *New Testament*, and the Authors of them.

The Promises of *Scripture* have, by * one of these Writers, been interpreted in such an extravagant and absurd Sense, as was intended to render them uncertain and unintelligible; and a Plea hath been advanced in behalf of the Privilege of being translated to *Heaven*, without dying, according to the Terms of the *Covenant of Grace*, with a Design to insinuate, that our Title to the other Privileges and Promises of the *Gospel*, is founded on no surer a Bottom.

Under the Cover of accounting for the Growth of *Deism*, and specifying the Causes of it, they have taken occasion to suggest all those bitter and spiteful Reflections, which, they thought, might redound to the Dishonour of our Holy Religion, and wound it thro' the Sides of its profess'd Servants and Followers.

Their receiv'd Maxim is, That *no Good is to be expected from Ecclesiasticks, but by their Divisions*: And therefore if Differences happen at any time to arise among the Clergy, their constant Practice hath been to foment and inflame them, by turning Advocates for the one Side against the other; whereas, in truth, they themselves were alike Enemies to both, and were also in like manner detested by both of them.

When particular and unwarrantable Opinions have at any time been maintain'd by

* Mr. Argil.

Men otherwise eminent for Piety and Learning, the Friends of Infidelity have not fail'd to lay hold of that Opportunity, and improve it to the Prejudice of Religion. Those very Persons, whose learned Labours in defence of our common Faith they had before undervalued, and held in utmost Contempt, they began now to extol, and pretended to revere for the sake of their Errours; their deep Judgment they admir'd, their Integrity they magnified, and appeal'd to their Authority as decisive in favour of a Paradox, when they would have refus'd to be concluded by it in any other Point whatsoever.

We pretend not to have made a full Discovery of all the dark and subtil Wiles, by which the Instruments of *Satan* have endeavour'd to establish his Kingdom, and to introduce a general Looseness of Principles and Practices among us: But these, which we have now laid before Your Majesty, are too obvious and manifest, not to be observ'd and complain'd of by us.

However, neither these, nor any other wicked Arts and Methods, how craftily soever contriv'd, and how industriously soever pursued, would have met with so remarkable Success, had not other CAUSES and Circumstances concurr'd to help forward the Event, and favour the Growth of irreligious Opinions.

Among the chief of these, we reckon, the Removal of that Restraint, which the Wisdom of former Times had laid upon the Press; and which no sooner ceas'd, than those pernicious Principles, that before had been whisper'd only in Corners, among the Dissolute and Lawless,

were now proclaim'd in our Streets, and sent abroad to pollute the Minds of Your Majesty's Subjects, in all Parts of your Dominions.

The meanest and most ignorant of the People, who had any Degree of Curiosity and Leisure, were then tempted to employ it in Searches, for which they were no ways qualified: They were furnish'd every Day from the Press with Objections against Religion; and taught to doubt of those Truths, which it had otherwise never once enter'd into their Hearts to question.

This general Liberty of the Press happen'd not long after the Time, when, by reason of Confusions and Disorders that usually attend great Changes of State, the Reins of Government were unavoidably slacken'd, and Parties of Men were suffer'd to express their mutual Resentments, and manage their Debates against each other, with a Freedom not often permitted, or practis'd in more quiet and settled Times. *Mean while, the Indulgence granted to Men, of worshipping God in their own Way, incited some publickly, and with Warmth, to espouse these Religious Opinions, which others thought themselves bound with equal Warmth to oppose.* These Contentions in Matters of a civil and sacred Nature, bred in the Minds of Men, not well grounded in true Principles, great Perplexities and Doubts; and gave an Opportunity to those who *sat in the Seat of the Scornful*, to promote the Interests of Scepticism and Infidelity, by making sport with our Divisions.

The Licentiousness of the Stage is another Fountain, from whence the present Corrupti-

ons of Religion and Morality have flow'd. On our Theaters things sacred and serious have been handled after the most ludicrous manner; the Priesthood, the Holy Offices, and Ceremonies of our Church, have been expos'd to Scorn; Obscenity, blasphemous Allusions to *Holy Writ*, and various sorts of Profaneness, have abounded: The worst Examples have been plac'd in the best Lights, and recommended to Imitation; and the vicious Images, thus painted to the Life, and set ut with all manner of Advantage, have made such Impressions on the Minds of the Young and the Unwary, as are not easy to be effac'd.

For the better diffusing the Infection, New Theaters have been rais'd; and at the Opening of One of them (an expensive and magnificent Structure) the Building of Churches was impiously derided, as a vain and useless Work, the Effect only of Superstition and Ignorance.

God be thanked, at that very time a different Spirit prevail'd; and great Sums of Money were by Publick Authority provided, and apply'd for the building, supporting, and adorning of Churches: And we cannot but hope, but this glorious Work, which Your Majesty, at our humble Request, was graciously pleas'd to recommend to your Parliament, in the Advancement of which, the Zeal of your Parliament, influenced by that of Your Majesty, hath already made so great a Progress, will be speedily accomplish'd by an ample Provision for the Wants of that kind, under which the Inhabitants of these Two Populous Cities have hitherto labour'd. They have now, for a long Tract of Time, Year after Year, exceedingly

dingly increas'd, without a proportionable Increase of the Churches and Chappels appointed to receive them; by which means vast Numbers of Souls have been excluded from a Possibility of attending on the Publick Worship of God, and from all Benefits of *Christian* Instruction. And the natural Consequence of this hath been a gradual Defection from Piety and Vertue, to irreligious Ignorance, and all manner of loose and licentious Living.

To the Increase of which they also contributed, who took occasion from the Relaxation of those Laws, which made Absence from the *Establish'd Church* penal, to withdraw themselves entirely from all Religious Assemblies, although that very *Act of Exemption*, which gave Liberty in the one respect, equally restrain'd it in the other.

Nor hath the long Continuance of that just and necessary War, in which Your Majesty is now engag'd (and which, we trust, God will enable You to finish as gloriously as you have hitherto carried it on) been unattended with Consequences prejudicial to the Interests of Religion and Goodness.

That this might not be our own Case, Your Majesty was pleas'd to use your powerful Influences with the *States of Holland*, and to employ your Royal Bounty for the Building of a Church, in which your Subjects might serve God abroad, with the same Decency and Order as at home, and be instructed in such Religious Principles, as might preserve them from the Contagion of those Vices, to which a Military Life is too much expos'd. But notwithstanding this Design is piously intended by Your Majesty, and so readily promoted by the liberal

liberal Contributions of Your Subjects in the Army, we cannot but lament, that Foreign Vices, too easily learn'd in the Camp, have from thence spread themselves, by little and little, through the several Ranks of Men at home, and occasion'd a visible Increase of Luxury, Libertinism, and Profaneness. * False Notions of Honour have made that reputable, which the Religion of Christ utterly condemns; and that infamous, which it commands under the highest Penalties: So that they, who still dare to own themselves *Christians*, by not sending a Challenge, when affronted, or not accepting it when sent, are really in a State of Persecution, on the Account of their strict Adherence to *Christ* and His Doctrine. The Prevalence of such Principles and Practices doth, in our humble Opinion, tend not only to the Dishonour, but even to the Disbelief of the Gospel, among those, who are either persuaded that it is lawful and laudable, or, without such a Persuasion, determin'd to act in contradiction to the plain Precepts of it.

The Emissaries from *Rome* have not been wanting to lay hold of this Opportunity for the Advancement of their Cause; to which nothing is so serviceable as *Scepticism* and Looseness of Life: And these therefore they have always encourag'd to the best of their Power. They have swarm'd in our Streets of Late Years, and have been very busy in making Converts: And since their known Way of dealing in such Cases, is, To bring Men round to Infidelity by the Way of Infidelity, we doubt not but their subtil Arts, and restless Endeavours

* This Paragraph was inserted by Doctor Smalridge.

vours of this kind, may be reckon'd one Cause of the present Growth of Irreligion among us.

Other Causes have also concurr'd; As the Want of a vigorous Execution of those Laws, Proclamations, and Injunctions, which were piously fram'd, * *And the faint and ineffectual Prosecutions of some notorious Offenders*: By which means, what was design'd to curb and restrain their Insolence, tended rather to heighten and nourish it.

Nor are we insensible how much Religion hath suffer'd by vain Pretences, to fathom those Depths of Divine Wisdom, which are unsearchable, and to advance nice Explications of Mysteries, which are inexplicable; by the Misapplication of Mathematical Reasonings to Matters of meer Revelation; † By the Attempts made to shew how all the Steps taken in that Great Work of Omnipotence, *The Creation of the World*, were to be accounted for by the known Laws of Motion; and that the Destruction of it by the *Deluge*, might in like manner be explain'd. For the Tendency of such Attempts hath been, to confine the Thoughts of Men to Second Causes, and to intimate how little the Wisdom of God was concern'd in making the World.

But these, and such Causes as these, having a less general and discernable Influence towards producing the Evils complain'd of, we have chosen rather to rest in the Consideration of those, which are more extensive and apparent, and have been remarkably fruitful of the ILL CONSEQUENCES, which we are next to lay before Your Majesty. The

* Of Mr. Clendon, &c. † Doctor Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

The Dishonour, which the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, hath brought on our Holy Faith, on our Church, and Nation, is too great to be Disregarded and too manifest to be Dissembled. The Gospel cannot but be Blemished by this Reflection, That at a Time when the strongest Evidences of its Divine Original have been produc'd and set in the fairest Light, so many should Revolt from it. Our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution must needs undergo Reproach; as if we either wanted Laws to punish such Enormities, or Zeal to turn the Edge of those Laws upon daring Offenders.

It is lamentable to reflect, how many Souls have been Lost, by imbibing wicked Doctrines from those Books, which have been scatter'd for several Years with Impunity through this Kingdom; how many more are endanger'd by too near Approaches towards Infidelity, though they have not as yet actually arriv'd to it; what a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion hath been infus'd, through such Vehicles, into the Minds of Men, and hath, at last, so far prevail'd, as to become the distinguishing Character of the Age we live in.

We doubt not, but that divers of Your Majesty's Subjects, either by the Scandal arising from the late observable Growth of Profaneness, or by sharing the Contagion of it, have at last been perverted to *Popery*; and we are sure, that many of them have been made worse Men, and worse Subjects, by the means of it. For Infidelity, where embrac'd, cancels all the strongest Obligations of Duty, and dissolves those Religious Bands of Obedience, by which the Thrones of Princes are best

secur'd,

secur'd, and their Authority most firmly supported. And therefore, we cannot but observe to Your Majesty, that, they, who derided Churches, and Creeds, and Mysteries, were the same who Insulted the Memory, and Justify'd the Murder of the Royal Martyr; Applauded the Rebellion rais'd against Him, and have taken a great Deal of wicked Pains, *since that Time to Inculcate the damnable Doctrines of Resistance to Princes*, by Collecting and Publishing the Works of those Writers, who were the most declar'd and irreconcilable Enemies to Monarchy.

But the worst Consequence of our Impieties is, that they have made us obnoxious to the Displeasure of Almighty God; who may justly, on their Account, be provok'd to visit us with his severest Judgments, by stopping the continued Current of Success, with which he hath hitherto bless'd our Affairs, and delivering us into the Hands of our Enemies; by withdrawing the pure Light of his Gospel from us, and letting in the Abominations of *Popery* among us.

Our only Comfort under this sad Prospect, is, That as far and wide as the Infection hath spread, there are many still left, who continue untainted by it; many, who, imitating the pious Example, set by Your Majesty, *hold fast the Profession of their Faith without Wavering*, and Adorn it with all Manner of *Christian* Graces and Virtues, in the midst of a perverse and crooked Generation. For the mighty Growth of Infidelity hath been attended with one good Consequence, among divers Ill Ones; That the Zeal of devout Persons, hath thereby been excited to do every thing, that in them lay,

towards;

towards resisting and stemming this Torrent of Impiety. Nor have their Endeavours been Fruitless; our Eyes daily see the publick and happy Effects of them. Divine Service, and Sacraments, have of late been oftner celebrated, and better frequented, than formerly; the Catechising of Youth hath been more generally Practis'd, and with greater Success: Vast Sums have been furnish'd by private Contributors, to sustain the Charge of Educating poor Children in a pious and useful Manner; and many other new and noble Institutions of Charity have been set on Foot, of which some mention was made in the Entrance of the Account, now laid before Your Majesty.

Of these We already feel the good Influence, and hope, that they may hereafter prove a Remedy equal to the Disease, under which We labour. In the mean time, other Methods of Redressing these great Mischiefs may, we humbly conceive, be successfully try'd; such, as the Course of the foregoing Reflections, and Your Majesty's great Wisdom and Piety have already suggested to You.

We entertain not the least Doubt of Your Majesty's firm Resolution to render the Laws, and Edicts, set forth for the Suppression of Immorality and Profaneness, useful to that Purpose, by an impartial and vigorous Execution of them; and to reform the Corruption of the Stage, which have been so Instrumental in vitiating Young and Innocent Minds, and have given Matter of so just Offence to all ferious and devout *Christians*.

We are entirely persuaded, that Your Majesty will, in the most effectual Manner, discountenance all such Persons, as are Profligate
in

in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions, by excluding them from all Marks of Your Royal Favour.

And we promise our selves, from the happy Application of these Remedies, which Your Majesty alone is able (and not more able, than willing) to apply, great and durable Effects.

We are entirely persuaded, that Your Majesty will, in the most effectual Manner, discountenance all such Persons as are Profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions; and the repeated Assurances which Your Majesty (whom God long Preserve) hath been pleased to give to Your People, of Your Care to transmit the Succession of the Crown in the *Protestant Line*, as Establish'd by Law, give us great Hopes, that our Enemies of the *Romish Communion*, will at last be effectually Discouraged from Attempting the Ruin of that excellent Church, of which under *Christ*, Your Majesty is the chief Governour, and glorious Defender.

With inexpressible Satisfaction we Reflect upon the noble Provision made by the present Parliament for Fifty New Churches, and we please our selves with a prospect of the Ground, which will every Day be gain'd, by this Means, upon Vice and Irreligion; when all Excuses for Non-attendance on the Publick Worship will be remov'd, and *The Law which makes those, who abstain from all sorts of Religious Assemblies, still obnoxious to Punishment, may be exerted in its utmost Force*, without giving just Occasion of Complaint to any Man.

Nor are We without Hope, that these our Synodical Assemblies, regularly and constantly
held,

held, may be one useful means of checking the Attempts of profane Men, and preventing the Growth of pernicious Errours. Especially, if, by the Authority, or Intervention of such Synods, some way might be found to restore the Discipline of the Church, now too much relax'd and decay'd, to its pristine Life and Vigor; and to strengthen the ordinary Jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts, now too much restrain'd and infeebled: Both which Ends, as far as they shall appear to be subservient to the Interests of Religion and Vertue, and no ways to interfere with the Laws and Liberties of our Country, We do not, under the propitious Influence of Your Majesty's Administration, despair of attaining.

But that, for which we at present, in most earnest, and most humble Manner, Address our selves to Your Majesty, is, That by Your Royal Interposition, *An Act may be obtain'd, for Restraining the present Excessive and Scandalous Liberty of Printing Wicked Books at Home, or Importing the like from Abroad,* in such Manner, as to the Wisdom of Your Majesty and Your Parliament shall seem most Expedient. For, as we take this to have been the chief Source and Cause of these Evils, whereof we now Complain; so we Question not, but that the Removal of it would be the most speedy and effectual Cure of them.

Our daily and fervent Prayer to God is, That Your Majesty may be the happy Instrument of these, and many other Blessings, to to this Church and State; That You may be as Prosperous in Your Designs against Infidelity, and Vice, here at Home, as You have been

in all Your Undertakings against the common Enemy Abroad; and may, by that Means, add, what alone is wanting to compleat the Glory, and crown the Successes of Your ever memorable Reign.

* * Note, *Whatsoever is imprinted in the Italick Letter, was inserted by way of Amendment to the Committee, by the Whole House.*

As the *Upper House* would not seem wanting in their Endeavours to agree with the *Lower*, so they immediately took upon them to consider the foregoing Representation, Paragraph by Paragraph. But whether they thought it savour'd of too much Asperity, or whether, as some of that House hinted, it would be more for their Honour to transmit one to the *Inferiour Clergy*, than to receive any such thing from them; it was carry'd in the Affirmative after a very long Debate, wherein it was urg'd by a very Learned P—, who will talk to every Point, ' That one Paragraph contain'd very grievous Reflections upon Her Majesty's *Courts of Judicature*; that another would justly give offence to Her Majesty, by their taking upon them to find fault with the long Continuance of the War, which they acknowledg'd at the same time to be *Just* and *Necessary*; and that the *States of Holland* could not but take that Paragraph as an unfriendly Intimation, that intimated Foreign Vices to be brought over hither from their Country, and accounted as a Means of the visible Increase of Luxury, Libertinism, and Profaneness. With that he made a long Harangue in honour of the D—; after which he made

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no

no scruple to say, ' That this Representation
' seem'd to be invasive of the Liberty given
' to the *Toleration*; that the *Quakers* were such
' as were not excluded from the Benefit of it;
' that to name them in such a manner as
' they were thereby represented, was a hei-
' nous Reproach upon the *Legislature*: Where-
' fore, for these and other Reasons, he was
' for drawing up another. To this it was
reply'd on the other side, That Prosecutions
had been Order'd by the *High Court of Parliam-
ment* against Mr. *Clendon*, the Author of the
Rights of the Christian Church, and others:
But so little had been done by the means
of them, through the Neglect of the Prosecu-
tors (who were none of the Judges) that one
of them, though he was try'd, found a way
to get off by a *Special Verdict*, and the other
had no Information yet brought against him,
which was a Reproach to the *Attorney General*,
then in being, but not to Her Majesty's
Courts of Judicature: That the saying, That
*The long Continuance of the War in which Her
Majesty was now engaged, hath not been unat-
tended with Consequences prejudicial to the Interests
of Religion and Goodness*, was no Breaking in
upon Her Majesty's Prerogatives to continue the
War as long as she should think it necessa-
ry; neither could it be taken as a Reflection
on the *Hollanders*, to affirm *Foreign Vices*, too ea-
sily learn'd in the Camp, have from thence spread
themselves by little and little, through the several
Ranks of Men at home, &c. because that Wise
State could not but know that a Military
Life was not unattended with such Confe-
quences. That he could see nothing in the a-
foresaid Representation invasive of the *Tolerati-*

on; because Impiety and Profaneness was not
within the *Act of Indulgence*, and the People
called *Quakers*, were not censur'd by it *quatenus
Quakers*, but Spreaders of such and such false
Doctrines and Opinions as were contain'd in
their Catechisms, which were there particu-
larly named: Wherefore he could not but de-
clare himself for being for an Agreement with the
Lower House of Convocation. The Bishops of *Ex-
eter* and *Saint David's* spoke to the same Effect,
when the Bishop of *Ely* call'd for the Question;
and upon a Division among the Lords, Seven
were for agreeing, and Nine for rejecting the
Representation; among whom it was observa-
ble Three of the Bishops that voted for it in
the Committee gave their Votes. Upon which
it was put to the Vote, Whether the *Upper
House* should draw up another; and carried in
the Affirmative as abovementioned: This was
done accordingly, and transmitted to the *Inferi-
our Clergy* in these Words.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, the Arch-bishop, the Bishops, and the Cler-
gy of the Province of Canterbury, in
Convocation assembled, are deeply sensible of the
many Blessings and Advantages of your gracious
and prosperous Reign: Amongst which, there is
none that more affects us, than the tender Care
and Concern shewn by Your Majesty for the flourish-
ing State of Religion, and the Godly Zeal you have
express'd against the Wickedness of those, who, by
loose and profane Principles and Practices, have en-
deavour'd to undermine and destroy it.

We are thankful to Almighty God, Who hath
put it into Your Royal Heart to repress these impious
and

and daring Attempts; and, for that End, among others, to order your Clergy to be called together, that they might in Synod, humbly offer their Counsel and Assistance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmost that in us lies, towards promoting so excellent a Work. We have, therefore, apply'd our selves with Diligence to consider the Matters to us referr'd; and do now, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, humbly lay before Your Majesty,

A REPRESENTATION
of the present State of Religion
among us, with Regard to the late
excessive Growth of Infidelity, He-
resy, and Profaneness.

IT is with the greatest Affliction and Concern, that we enter upon a Work so unpleasant in all respects, were it not for the Hopes it gives us of seeing these Evils in some measure removed; and therefore we shall not give Your Majesty the Uneasiness of a particular Relation, either of the blasphemous Passages that have been publish'd from the Press, or the great Impieties that have been committed: But in discharge of the Trust repos'd in us by Your Majesty, we think our selves oblig'd to lay before you such an Account of the Progress of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, amongst us, as may let Your Majesty see the Causes and Occasions, which have given the greatest Rise to them,
and

and the sad Consequences with which they are attended.

It is hard to come to the Beginning of these great Evils, which all Times have complain'd of; and therefore to confine our own Inquiries, and lessen Your Majesty's Trouble as much as we can, we shall look no further back for the Source of them, than that long unnatural Rebellion, which loosen'd all the Bonds of Discipline and Order, and overturn'd the goodly Frame of our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution.

The Hypocrisy, Enthusiasm, and variety of wild and monstrous Errours, which abounded during those Confusions, begat in the Minds of many Men, too easily carry'd into Extremes, a Disregard for the very Forms of Religion, and proved the Occasion of great Libertinism and Profaneness, which hath ever since too much prevail'd amongst us; the Seeds of Infidelity and Heresy which were then sown, did soon after appear, and the *Tares* have sprung up in *great abundance*.

The Authority of the present Canon of *Scripture* hath been represented as standing upon a very precarious Foundation, and the Inspiration of the whole hath been call'd in question.

The Miracles recorded in *Scripture* have been disputed, and compared to the Fabulous Relations of those that occur in Heathen Writers.

All Mysteries in Religion have been exploded as absurd and useless Speculations, and several Fundamental Articles of our most Holy Faith have not only been call'd in question but rejected.

The *Arian* and *Socinian Heresies* have been propagated with great Boldness: The Doctrine of

a *Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead*, hath been deny'd and scoffed at; the Satisfaction made for the Sins of Mankind by the Precious Blood of *Christ*, hath been either directly renounced, or very ungratefully lessen'd; the establish'd Creeds of the Church have been represented as unwarrantable Impositions.

Even at this time, when we are thus met by Your Majesty's Writ, and exhorted by your gracious LETTER, to consult of Methods for repressing pernicious Errours and Impieties, a Book hath been printed, wherein the *Arian* Doctrine (of which we cannot but declare our utter Abhorrence) is avow'd and maintain'd, and the Truth of it is threaten'd to be shewn by large and elaborate Proofs, in other Treaties from the same Hand, which are soon to follow. To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not been afraid to Dedicate it to the Arch-Bishop, Bishops and Clergy of this Province in Convocation assembled, with Invitation to all to encourage his Design, by their Subscriptions to it, and not without laying the Imputations of *Antichristianism* upon all those who shall not approve it.

The natural Immortality of the Soul hath upon different Schemes and Views been oppos'd as a vulgar Errour, and the Necessity of all Humane Thoughts and Actions hath been asserted, to the Overturning the Foundations of all Religion, whether Natural or Instituted, and to the rendering all Notions of Good and Evil, of Rewards and Punishments, whether in this Life, or the next, groundless and vain.

Others

Others have endeavour'd to root out of Mens Minds all Notions of a Church, as a Society instituted by *Christ*, with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and proper Officers to administer the Word and Sacraments; and so to blend and confound the Spiritual Society with the Temporal, as to make every thing in Religion, its Divine Truths, and most sacred Ordinances, dependant on the Will of the Civil Magistrate, as deriving solely from him their Sanction and Authority. Nay, these religious Ordinances themselves, even the chief of them, *Baptism* and the *Supper of the Lord*, have been spoken of with such a Degree of ungodly Mockery and Scorn, as to fill the Hearts of Good *Christians* with Horrour and Astonishment.

The Frauds of *Pagan* and *Popish Priests* have been display'd, in order to represent all Priests as Imposers upon the Credulity of Mankind, and draw Infamy upon the Priesthood in general; and to render the Order it self, in what Religion soever it was found, equally the Object of publick Aversion and Contempt.

The Books containing the Errours and Impieties abovemention'd, have been the more easily publish'd and dispersed since the Expiration of the Act for restraining the Press; and through the great Liberty of Printing, which thereon ensued, have the Vicious and Profane had more Opportunities to scatter their Papers for corrupting the Manners of Men.

Not only several Pieces formerly written on the Side of Infidelity, which might have been forgotten without such a Revival, have been collected into Volumes, and publish'd again, but Mock-Catechisms, fram'd in a light manner, have been cry'd in the Streets, to depre-

ciate the excellent Summaries of our *Christian Faith*, and as far as possible to root out of Mens Minds the Sense of those great Truths that are contain'd in them.

This Profaneness hath been much increased by the Licentiousness of the Stage, where the worst Examples have been plac'd in the best Lights, and recommended to Imitation; and the various Images thus painted to the Life, and set out with all manner of Advantage, have made such Impressions upon the Minds of the Young and Unwary, as are not easy to be effaced; where the Bond of Wedlock hath been generally treated as a ridiculous and burthensome Yoke, to the great Prejudice of Society and Vertue; and every thing sacred hath been exposed: Where the Office of the Priesthood hath been made a Matter of Scorn and Reproach; and where, at the Opening a New *Theatre*, the Building of Churches was impiously derided, as a vain and useless Work, the Effect only of Superstition and Ignorance.

It is indeed for the Purpose of the Irreligious to discourage the Building of Churches, where they are so much wanted, and where the Want of them is in all appearance one great Occasion of the Irreligion of many: For by this means, vast Numbers of Souls have, in and about these Two Populous Cities, been excluded from a Possibility of attending the publick Worship of God, and from all the Benefits of *Christian Instruction*. And the natural Consequence of this hath been a gradual Defection from Piety and Vertue to irreligious Ignorance, and all manner of loose and licentious Living.

And

And as the Want of Churches here, so the Want of competent Maintenance for the Service of many that are in the Country, where two or three Cures do not often afford enough to support a Minister, is, though not a late, yet a like Occasion of Profaneness and Ignorance there: For by this means, many Parishes have no Minister residing among them, and are several *Sundays* in the Year without any Service at all; and the Ministers, by having so much Duty upon them, cannot discharge it as they ought, nor have time for the catechising Young Persons, which is so necessary a Part of *Christian Instruction*.

And to the Increase of this Mischief, both in City and Country, have they also contributed, who have taken occasion from the Relaxation of those Laws, which made Absence from the *Establish'd Church* penal, to withdraw themselves entirely from all Religious Assemblies, although the very *Act of Exemption*, which gave Liberty in one respect, equally restrain'd it in the other.

From these several Occasions hath ensued a great Neglect of the religious Observance of the *Lord's Day*, too great a part of which is spent by many in Publick Houses, and other Diversions wholly unsuitable to the Time set apart for the more immediate Service of God; though we have reason to think, that through the Care of Magistrates and others, some Reformation hath been made of this Matter.

But whatever Share any of the Causes and Occasions abovementioned may have had in that Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, amongst us, we cannot but bewail the Effect, considering the Dishonour it brings on our

our Holy Faith, our Church, and Nation, and the Hurt it has done to Your Majesty's People, many of whom have been made worse Men, and worse Subjects, by the means of it.

It is lamentable to reflect how many Souls have been lost, by imbibing wicked Doctrines from those Books, which have been scatter'd for several Years through this Kingdom; how many more are endanger'd by too near Approaches to Infidelity (though they have not as yet actually arriv'd to it) from a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion, which hath been infus'd into their Minds by these means.

But what we have further to apprehend from our Impieties is, That they have made us obnoxious to the Displeasure of Almighty God, Who may justly on their account be provoked to visit us with His Judgements, by stopping the continued Current of Success, with which He hath hitherto blessed our Affairs, and delivering us into the Hands of our Enemies, by withdrawing the pure Light of His Gospel from us, and letting in the Abominations of *Papery* among us.

For the Emiffaries from *Rome* have been all along very watchful to lay hold of these Opportunities for the Advancement of their Cause; to which nothing is so serviceable as *Scepticism* and Looseness of Life: These therefore, as well as the Errours and Divisions amongst us, they have always encourag'd to the best of their Power, and improved to their own Advantage; representing in several Books, as well as in their common Conversation, the great Uncertainty of the *Christian Religion* upon *Protestant Principles*, and filling Mens Minds with

infinite

infinite Doubts, the better to make them submit to an infallible Guide. They have swarm'd in our Streets of Late Years, as they do more particularly at this Time, and are very Busy in making Converts: Nor do we doubt but that divers of Your Majesty's Subjects, either from the Scandal taken at the Infidelity, Heresy, and Prophaneness they see, or from sharing the Contagion of it, have by their Arts, been perverted.

But notwithstanding that we have these Things to complain of, so much hath been done already towards taking off the Causes and Effects of these Evils, and to prevent the further Consequences of them, as to give us great Hopes, that through the Blessing of God upon Your Majesty's Authority and Example, and the Endeavours of Your Subjects in their several Stations, we shall escape the Danger we have so much reason to fear.

For as Books have been Published in Favour of Heresy, and downright Infidelity; so others have been Written from time to time, as occasion Requir'd, in Defence of the Fundamental Truths whether of Natural or Reveal'd Religion, with great Clearness and Strength of Argument: The vain Pleas of the several Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly Considered and Refuted, to the Silencing, if not the Conviction of some of the Principal of them.

A Lecture was Founded, not many Years since, by Mr. *Boyle*, in Defence of the *Christian Religion* against all the Adversaries of it; and many Excellent and Useful Sermons have been Preached and Published upon that Occasion.

Societies

Societies have been formed for the Reformation of Manners; Funds of Charity have been raised for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of *Christian Knowledge* at Home, and for the pious Education of poor Children: Great Variety of Plain and Useful Discourses have been Distributed among the meaner Sort, for their more easy Improvement; and Parochial Libraries have been set up for the Use of Ministers in the Country, that they might be better Provided for the Instruction of those committed to their Charge.

Authority hath often interposed for the Countenancing these excellent Designs and for withstanding the bold Attempts that have been made upon our common Faith; and for preventing the Increase of Irreligion and Profaneness, Royal Injunctions and Proclamations have issued, Acts of Parliament have passed, Prosecutions at Law have been Ordered, Gracious Speeches from the Throne have been made, and from thence such bright Patterns of Piety and Vertue have shone forth, as have no doubt, prevailed upon many, tho' the Influence of them hath not extended so far as might have been expected.

But then the Infidelity of some have been attended with this good Consequence in others, that the Zeal of devout Persons hath thereby been excited to do every thing that in them lay towards Resisting and Stemming the Increase of this great Evil: Nor have their Endeavours been altogether Fruitless; our Eyes daily see the happy Effects of them; Divine Service and Sacraments have of late been oftner Celebrated, and better Frequented, than formerly; the

the Catechising of Youth hath been more generally Practised, and with greater Success; vast Sums have been Furnished by private Contributions to sustain the Charge of Educating poor Children in the pious Manner above-mentioned; and many other New and Noble Institutions of Charity have been set on Foot.

Many Churches have been Repaired and Adorned at the Expence of the several Parishioners, and other Benefactors; and many Chapels opened in the larger Parishes, tho' not sufficient to answer the Wants of the Inhabitants. Great Sums of Money have been by Publick Authority Provided and Applied for the Building, Supporting, and Adorning other Churches; and Your Majesty has been graciously Pleased, upon our Humble Address, to recommend to Your Parliament to find out Means for the Building of such as are still Wanting; of which from the great Satisfaction with which Your Message was received, and the great Progress made upon it, we hope to see the blessed Effect; when all, who are Religiously Disposed, will have the Opportunity of giving publick Testimony of it, and the Careless be left without Excuse.

In the mean Time other Methods of Redressing these Mischiefs may, we humbly Conceive, be successfully tried, such as Your Majesty's great Wisdom and Piety, and the foregoing Observations, will suggest to You.

We entertain not the least Doubt of Your Majesty's firm Resolution to render the Laws and Proclamations set forth for the Suppression of Immorality and Profaneness useful to that Purpose, by an Impartial and Vigorous Execution

Execution of them; and to Reform the Corruptions of the Stage, which have been so Instrumental in vitiating Young and Innocent Minds, and have given so just Offence to all Serious and Devout *Christians*.

We are entirely persuaded, that Your Majesty will, in the most effectual Manner, discountenance all such Persons as are Profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions; and the repeated Assurances which Your Majesty (whom God long Preserve) hath been pleased to give to Your People, of Your Care to transmit the Succession of the Crown in the *Protestant Line*, as Establish'd by Law, give us great Hopes, that our Enemies of the *Romish Communion*, will at last be effectually Discouraged from Attempting the Ruin of that excellent Church, of which under *Christ*, Your Majesty is the chief Governour, and glorious Defender.

From the Application of these several Means, which we do not doubt but Your Majesty will use, we Promise our selves very great and durable Effects: But that for which we at present in most Earnest and most Humble Manner, Address our selves to Your Majesty, is, That by Your Royal Interposition, An Act may be obtained, for Restraining the present Excessive and Scandalous Liberty of Printing wicked Books at Home, and Importing the like from Abroad; in such Manner as to the Wisdom of Your Majesty, and Your Parliament, shall seem most Expedient. For as we take this Liberty to have been one chief Source and Cause of those Evils whereof we have spoken, so we Question not but the Restraint of it would go a great way in the Cure of them.

There

There is another pernicious Custom that has very much prevail'd amongst us under the false Notion of Honour, which we beg Leave to mention in this Place, and that is the Practice of Fighting Duels, which has so far obtain'd, that Your Majesty hath had many Occasions, and some very lately, to see the dismal Effects of it.

We do therefore, in all humble Duty, beg Your Majesty to take the most effectual Methods to extinguish those false Notions, so contrary to the Laws of God, and so Destructive of all Society, and to put a Stop to this Wicked and *Unchristian* Practice by such Means as Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, shall think most Proper,

We have also good Hope, that all employed in *Authority under Your Majesty*, will, as we pray, *truly and indifferently minister Justice to the Punishment of Wickedness and Vice, and to the Maintenance of true Religion and Vertue*; and wish that some Way may be found for the Recovery and Improvement of *Christian Knowledge and Piety* in Families, which we Fear is too much Neglected.

We likewise Hope, that especial Care will be taken of the Education of Young People at the Universities, by providing that Tutors make it their Business to teach their Pupils the Principles of the *Christian Religion* in the Course of their other Studies, and endeavour to make them Serious in it, with a particular Eye to such as are Design'd for Holy Orders.

And for our selves, who are called to this Holy Function; we beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that we will take all possible Care

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of the Discharge of our own Duty, and do all that in us lies, that the Canons of our Church may be strictly Observed both by Our selves and those Committed to our Charge.

We have those Parts of our Discipline which Your Majesty hath in Your great Goodness thought fit to recommend to us for further Improvement, under our most serious Consideration; and hope, in some Measure to answer the Wants of the Church, and Your Majesty's Expectations in referring them to us; as we shall at all Times hereafter, as often as Your Majesty shall be pleased to require our Attendance for these Purposes, endeavour to make our Synodical Meetings subservient to the good Order and Establishment of this Church, the Interest and Advantage of the *Christian Religion*, the Satisfaction of Your Majesty, and the Honour of God.

And our daily and fervent Prayer to God shall be, That Your Majesty may be the happy Instrument of these and many other Blessings to this Church and State; That You may be as Prosperous in Your Designs against Infidelity and Vice here at Home, as You have been in all Your Undertakings against the Common Enemy Abroad; and may by that Means add what alone is wanting to Compleat the Glory, and Crown the Successes of Your ever memorable Reign.

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As the Upper House had Rejected the Representation sent up to them by the Lower; so the Inferiour Clergy in their Turn (and with Justice enough too) did the same by them, Not without melancholy Reflections made by these pious Labourers to see their Godly Endeavours baffled by their own Brethren. Since the Deluge of Prophaneness which Over-runs the Nation cannot have any Check from them, whilst the Majority on one Part continue to agree with the other about the manner of putting Essentials in Execution, in the mean Time the Cause of *Christianity* must Suffer, and our *Convocations* still have this Disrepute of doing Nothing. The Representation which Their Lordships themselves have transmitted to the *Lower House*, is the same in very many of the Facts. As to the Difference of Style and Spirit, I conceive that does not relate to the Service of Religion in general, any more than when I am excessive Cold, whether I would choose to be Warm'd by a Quicker, or a more languid Fire. Nor can I without Pleasure take Notice of one Paragraph, where they hope that *especial Care will be had of the Education of Young People at the Universities, that Tutors may teach their Pupils the Principles of the Christian Religion, and endeavour to make them Serious in it, with a particular Eye to all such who are Design'd for Holy Orders*, when such Reverend Prelates are Concern'd, it were a sort of Sacrilege to dispute their Sincerity: After this, dare any Person imagine that their Doctrine, and their Intentions can differ? Or that so Grave and Venerable a Body, upon so solemn an Occasion would

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deal in Irony, or Explain their Meaning by Contraries? This must doubtless convince all such, who have hitherto, upon a wrong Interpretation, presumed to square Opinions by theirs, and have with loud Exclamations shewn their Abhorrence of an University Education, as Tainting our Youth with the Principles of Loyalty to Sovereigns, and an implicate Obedience to the Slavish Doctrines of the Church.

This Admonition must satisfy such who surmized that the Majority did not approve of Educating Children in the University, tho' the unhappy Stop that hath been put to the designed Representation, that is Written with such Force of Eloquence and Argument, as must Warm the Coldest Heart, hath given the Enemies of our Holy Religion (too Numerous and Politick a Party to be Armed by our selves against our selves) a seeming Occasion to deride our Divisions: And as if those Reverend Proceedings were all but a Jest, these Ungodly Persons are not Affraid to be Merry with the Conceit of the Upper House's Dissenting from what Five of their own Members had before in Committee agreed to in the Lower; as tho' they were Acting a Religious Farce, call'd A Convocation and no Convocation. Nor will they believe our B——ps can have such concurrent Fears of the Growth of Impiety, when they do not proceed in the Means that should put an effectual Stop to it, only for a Form; or to use the Words of our Church Adversaries, till the last remaining Encroachments be made by the Upper House upon the Privileges of the Lower.

These

These Reflections are Arrows in the Heart of every Honest Church Man, says the same excellent Author, we would Recriminate in Vain, our Enemies flatter themselves we lie too open for a Defence: We must therefore be Content to wait with Patience and Prayer, for a Remedy to these Misfortunes, till the Lord of the Harvest, in his good Time, shall separate the Tares from the Wheat.

To return from what was in Agitation in the Jerusalem Chamber and Henry the Seventh's Chappel, to the Proceedings in that of St. Stephen, the House of Commons had no sooner receiv'd the Report of Her Majesty's Answer to their Representation presented on the Fourth of June, on the Seventh following, but finding their Session almost at an End, Resolved, That an Humble Address should be presented to the Queen that She would be pleased to appoint such Person, or Persons, as Her Majesty should think fit, to inquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in Her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, and to Examine the State of the Payments and Accounts relating to the said Forces, and to the Garrisons and Fortifications of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, and also, the Account of the Agent-Victuallers, and Commissaries of Stores in those Parts.

Also that another Address should be presented to Her Majesty, that She would be pleased to take such Measures, as Her Majesty should Judge to be most Proper for Supporting the Settlements in Africa, and Preserving the African Trade, till some other Provision could be made by Parliament for the same, and Her Majesty would take into

Consideration the Nature of that Trade, and how it might be best carried on for the Service of the Kingdom.

Likewise that an Humble Address should be made to Her Majesty, that an Account should be laid before that House at the Beginning of the next Session of Parliament, of the Distribution intended to be made of the Debentures directed to be delivered by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations for Relief of the Sufferers in the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, and of Resettlements made there by the said Sufferers. To the First of which Addresses Her Majesty was graciously Pleas'd to return an Answer by Mr. *Secretary Saint John*, on the Twelfth, That Her Directions had been given accordingly; to the Second, That proper Care should be taken, according to the Desires of that House; to the Third, That an Account should be Prepared (according to the Desire of that House) to be laid before them the next Session of Parliament.

After this having received the Concurrence of the Lords to the Bill for Encouraging the Trade to *America*, and Order'd Writs to be Issued out for Electing New Members in the Room of such who had accepted of Offices and Employments from the Crown, by Her Majesty's Grace and Favour, they were Commanded to give their Attendance at the *House of Lords*, where Her Majesty after passing the several remaining Acts that lay ready for the Royal Assent, put an End to the Session by the following most Gracious Speech.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleasure I tell you, at the End of this Session, That you have fully made good all the Assurances you gave me at the Beginning of it.

This I look upon as a further Pledge of my Subjects Duty and Affection, which is the firmest Support of my Throne.

I thank you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, in a particular manner, for what you have done. You have comply'd with my Desire, in granting a Supply for building many New Churches, and you have not only enabled me to carry on the War, but have made effectual provision for paying those heavy Debts, which were almost grown an insupportable Burthen on the Publick; and this at a time when our Enemies every where, pleased themselves with the Hopes that the Supplies for the Service of the current Year could not have been found. You have disappointed them in all respects, and by the great Sums you have raised, the greatest ever granted to any Prince in One Session, you have restored the Publick Credit, which I will take care to preserve by a frugal Management.

The World must now be satisfied, That nothing can be too difficult for a Parliament filled with so much Zeal for the true Interest of the Nation in Church and State.

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My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Satisfaction I take in the Power with which God has intrusted me, is to employ it for the Protection and Good of all my People, whose Prosperity I have as much at Heart as ever any of my Predecessours had.

You see the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence between me and my Subjects; I shall look upon any Attempt to lessen it, as a Step towards dissolving my Government:

The Temper you have shewn, will, I hope, convince those who have the Misfortune to differ from our Church, that their Liberty is not in danger.

It is needless for me to repeat the Assurances of my earnest Concern for the Succession in the *House of Hanover*, and of my fixed Resolution to support and encourage the *Church of England as by Law Established*.

You are now returning to your several Countries, and I expect from you, that you will further recommend your selves to me, by studying to promote the publick Peace and Quiet.

And then the Lord Keeper, by Her Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is Her Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament should be prorogued to *Tuesday* the tenth Day of *July* next; and this

this Parliament is prorogued accordingly to *Tuesday* the tenth Day of *July* next.

Such an excellent Speech could not but have its due Influence on such a deserving Parliament; and our Representatives had the Honour to be dismiss'd to the Business of their several Stations, not only with the Royal Approbation of the Queen from the Throne, but the Acknowledgment of all Her Majesty's good Subjects. Nor can I fairly acquit my self of this Historical Relation that is now come to a Period, without congratulating my Reader upon the happy Events that have and will crown this remarkable Session, which has been carry'd on with such Unanimity and Dispatch, as to be equally grateful to the Sovereign and the Subject. For could there, amidst that awful Assembly, be any Heart untouch'd at the Voice of such a Queen? Recollecting her Piety, the Uprightness of her Life, her unweari'd Prayers and Endeavours for the Prosperity of her People, from whose Interests hers were never divided. Her graceful Air, and elegant Manner of Delivery, communicated the Pleasure she took to see the Performance of those Promises they had made her at the Beginning of the Session, to every Hearer, and it was visible in the Looks of those she spoke to, how much they shar'd with her in that Satisfaction she gave such pregnant Instances of.

Could any thing be more grateful to true *British* Spirits, who had done their utmost towards retrieving our Disorders, than to be applauded for disappointing the Enemies of the Nation, in all respects? Not only by their railing greater Sums than were ever granted to

any Prince in One Session, but for restoring *Publick Credit*; a Blessing so invaluable, and so much despair'd of by our Enemies, that they concluded it impossible for the *Ministry* and Parliament, to extricate us out of those amazing Difficulties whereinto we had been plunged. And truly, if we impartially consider the Measures upon which the late Men in Power proceeded, we shall find it extremely difficult to give any satisfactory Account to Reason or Policy for their notorious Depeculations; unless, like some momentary Conquerours, they design'd to waste that Country which they could not keep.

I am very well assur'd, that the former *Ministry*, after a long Run of Ill Husbandry, were often at their Wit's End (till things grew ripe for that Change they had projected) how to prevent from breaking all at once upon the Publick, that Report which they knew would ruin their Designs. The whole Government subsisted upon present Credit, though vast Sums were annually given to support the War; which were so far from being apply'd that way, that every Year we were plung'd more and more in Debt. It is true, the Parliament Voted Subsidies, and the willing People cheerfully paid them, in hopes, by an honourable Peace, they should quickly see the End of their Miseries and Taxes: Yet the Arrear to the *Navy &c.* ran on, the *Ministry* put on a good Face upon a decaying Constitution, they employ'd all their Arts to conceal the real Distress we were in; they procured that Money should be lent at Five *per Cent.* whilst the unhappy Creditors were forced to give from Twenty to Forty *per Cent.* Discount,

for

for every Farthing they received upon the Bill assigned them by the Government. This they very well knew was such ill Management, as could not long be concealed: They had separately and prodigiously enrich'd themselves; to preserve their Wealth and Authority they found it necessary to invade the Constitution. As to their own Possessions, an *Act of Indemnity* had secur'd them: And for the rest, they had little more to *risque*, than whether they should remain opulent Subjects, tho' without any Share in the Power, or become Masters without Limitation.

Avarice is ever insatiable! How then must it destroy, when it has the Wealth of a Nation to feed on? The Miseries of the People, the Tears and Groans of Poor Seamen and their Families, were not regarded by those Devourers; universal Frauds and Abuses not only wink'd at, but encouraged: Trade not dying, but dead: Publick Credit, 'tis true, was still alive, but subsisted only upon strong Cordials, in utter Ignorance of her approaching Dissolution. Yet no one Step was made by these State-Physicians, towards preventing her apparent Decease, much less did they take any Thought about curing the Malady they had occasion'd. They were not so void of Reason as to be ignorant of the Condition they had reduced us to: They did know it, and stood provided of a *Remedy* to secure themselves, and which all good Subjects must tremble to think on; a Remedy a thousand times worse than the Disease, where instead of an Indulgent Lawful Q—n, we must have referr'd to a lawless *Junto*, and to an arbitrary Cap—n Gen—l.

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But now God be praised our Fears are Dissipated; the Queen is free, and acts entirely according to Her own Judgment and Inclination; The Parliament acquiesces in whatever she Requires, we have prov'd the happy Effects of their mutual Confidence, and as Her Majesty tells us from the Throne, she shall look upon any Attempt to lessen it, as a Step towards dissolving Her Government.

I could make many useful Reflections upon the present happy Change of our Condition, the different State of Security, to our Constitution, wherein this Session hath left us, from the Fears that possess'd us at the Ending of the last: The Dread and Apprehension the Majority of the Kingdom were then in, lest that Parliament should sit any more; The Longings and Impatiencies of the People, till Her Majesty shall think fit, that these may meet again; but this long Session being Ended, which several Circumstances, and one Accident, altogether Unforeseen, have drawn out beyond the usual Time, it may be some small Piece of Justice to so excellent an Assembly, barely to mention a few of those great Things they have done for the Service of their Queen and Country.

The Credit of the Nation began mightily to suffer by a Discount upon *Exchequer Bills*, which have been generally reckon'd the surest and most sacred of all Securities. The present Lord Treasurer, then a Member of the *House of Commons*, propos'd a Method, which was immediately comply'd with, of raising them to a *Par* with *Specie*; and so they have ever since continu'd.

The *British Colonies* of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, had been miserably Plunder'd by the *French*, their

their Houses burnt, their Plantations destroy'd and many of the Inhabitants carried away Prisoners: They had often, for some Years past, apply'd in vain for Relief from hence; till the present Parliament, considering their Condition as a Case of Justice and Mercy, voted them One Hundred Thousand Pounds by way of Recompence, in some Manner, for their Sufferings.

Some Persons, whom the Voice of the Nation authorises me to call her *Enemies*, taking Advantage of the general Naturalization Act, had invited over a great Number of Foreigners of all Religions, under the Name of *Palatines*; who understood no Trade or Handicraft, yet rather chose to Beg than Labour; who besides infesting our Streets, bred Contagious Diseases, by which we lost in *Natives*, thrice the Number of what we gain'd in *Foreigners*. The *House of Commons*, as a Remedy against this Evil, brought in a Bill for repealing that Act of general Naturalization, which, to the Surprise of most People, was rejected by the *L—ds*, after reading it Twice; and urging that the *Grandeur and Prosperity of a Country* consisted in the *Multitude of its Inhabitants*. However the Commons tho' they met with this Disappointment took Care to send many of the *Palatines* away, and to represent their being invited over, as a pernicious Counsel, as has been before mentioned.

The *Qualification-Bill*, incapacitating all Men to serve in Parliament, who have not some Estate in Land, either in Possession or certain Reversion, is perhaps the greatest Security that ever was contriv'd for preserving the Constitution, which otherwise might, in a little time,

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Iye wholly at the Mercy of the *Money'd* Interest: And since much the greatest Part of the Taxes is Paid, either immediately from Land, or from the Productions of it; 'tis but common Justice, that those who are the Proprietors, should appoint what Portion of it ought to go to the Support of the Publick; otherwise, the Engrossers of Money, would be apt to lay heavy Loads on others, which themselves never touch with one of their Fingers.

The Publick Debts were so prodigiously Encreas'd, by the Negligence and Corruption of those who had been Managers of the Revenue; that the late M——rs, like careless Men, who run out their Fortunes, were so far from any Thoughts of Payment, as they had not the Courage to state or compute them. The Parliament found that Thirty Five Millions had never been Accounted for; and that the Debt on the *Navy*, wholly unprovided for, amounted to Nine Millions. The late Chancellour of the *Exchequer*, suitable to his transcendent Genius for Publick Affairs, propos'd a Fund to be Security for that immense Debt, which is now confirm'd by a Law, and is likely to prove the greatest Restoration and Establishment of the Kindom's Credit. Not content with this, the Legislature hath appointed Commissioners of Accompts, to inspect into past Mismanagements of the publick Money, and prevent them for the future.

The Clergy likewise and whoever else have a true Concern for the Constitution of the Church, cannot but be highly pleas'd with one Prospect in this New Scene of Publick Affairs. They may very well remember the Time, when every Session of Parliament was like a
Cloud

Cloud hanging over their Heads, and if it happen'd to pass without Bursting into some Storm upon the Church, we thank'd God, and thought it an happy Escape, till the next Meeting; upon which we resum'd our secret Apprehensions, tho' we were not allow'd to believe any Danger. Things are now altered: The Parliament has taken the Necessities of the Church into Consideration, received the Proposals of the Clergy, met in Convocation, and amidst all the Exigencies of a Long and Expensive War, and under the Pressure of heavy Debts, found a Supply for Erecting Fifty Edifices for the Service of God: And it appears by the Address of the Commons to Her Majesty upon this Occasion (wherein they have discover'd a true Spirit of Religion) that the applying the Money granted to *accomplish so Excellent a Design*, will in their Opinion, be the most effectual Way of finishing the War: That it will (to use their own Words) be a Means of drawing down Blessings on Her Majesty's Undertakings, as it adds to the Number of those Places, where the Prayers of Her Devout and Faithful Subjects, will be daily offer'd up to God, for the Prosperity of Her Government at Home, and the Success of Her Arms Abroad. But while I am mentioning Acts of Piety, it would be unjust to conceal my Lord High Treasurer's Concern for Religion, which has extended even to another Kingdom: His Lordship having some Months ago, obtain'd of Her Majesty a Remission of the First Fruits, and Tenths to the Clergy of *Ireland*, as he is formerly known to have done for that Reverend Body in this Kingdom.

The

The Act for carrying on a Trade to the *South-Sea*, propos'd by the same great Person, whose Thoughts are perpetually employ'd, and always with Success on the good of his Country, will in all probability, if duly executed, be of mighty Advantage to the Kingdom, and an everlasting Honour to the present Parliament.

I might go on further, and mention that reasonable Law against excessive Gaming; the putting a Stop to that scandalous Fraud of false Musters in the Guards; the diligent and effectual Enquiry made by the Commons into several gross Abuses. I might produce many Instances of their impartial Justice in Deciding controverted Elections, against *former Example*, and great Provocations to retaliate. I might shew their chearful Readiness in granting such vast Supplies; their great Unanimity, not to be broken by all the Arts of a malicious and cunning Faction; their unfeigned Duty to the QUEEN; and Lastly, that Representation made to Her Majesty from the *House of Commons*, discovering such a Spirit and Disposition in that noble Assembly, to redress all those Evils, which a long Mal-Administration had brought upon us.

'Tis probable, that trusting only to my Memory, I may have omitted many Things of great Importance; neither do I pretend further, than to give the World some general, however imperfect Idea, how worthily this great Assembly hath discharg'd the Trust of those who so freely chose them; and what we may reasonably Hope and Expect from the Piety, Courage, Wisdom, and Loyalty of such excellent

lent Patriots, in a Time so Fruitful of Occasions to exert the greatest Abilities.

A Catalogue of the PUBLICK ACTS that had the Royal Assent this Session.

- I. AN Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, to be raised by a Land-Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1711.
- II. An Act to oblige Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their *Quarentine*.
- III. An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Sider, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1711.
- IV. An Act to continue the Acts for recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711.
- V. An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the *House of Commons*.
- VI. An Act for reviving, continuing, and appropriating certain Duties upon several Commodities to be exported; and certain Duties upon Coals to be water-born and carry'd Coast-wise; and for granting further Duties upon Candles for Thirty Two Years, to raise Fifteen Hundred Thousand Pounds by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1711; and for suppressing such unlawful Lotteries and such Insurance-Offices as are therein mentioned.
- VII. An Act for enabling and obliging the *Bank of England*, for the Time therein mentioned

tioned, to exchange all *Exchequer-Bills* for Ready Money upon Demand; and to disable any Person to be Governour, Deputy-Governour, or Director of the *Bank of England*, and a Director of the *East India Company*, at the same time.

VIII. An Act to repeal the Act of the third and fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France*, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of *French Wines*.

IX. An Act to continue the Acts for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and False Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters; and for approving of Medicines for the Army.

X. An Act for establishing a *General Post-Office* for all Her Majesty's Dominions, and for settling a Weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

XI. An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins, tanned, tawed, or dressed, and upon *Vellum* and Parchment, for the Term of Thirty Two Years, for prosecuting the War, and other Her Majesty's most necessary Occasions.

XII. An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

XIII. An Act for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

XIV. An Act for the better preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming.

XV. An Act for making more effectual an Act of the forty third Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, *An Act concerning the Assizes of Fuel*, so far as it relates to the Assize of Billet.

An

XVI. An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Counsellour, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

XVII. An Act for the Preservation of *White* and other *Pine-Trees*, growing in Her Majesty's Colonies of *New Hampshire*, the *Massachusetts Bay*, and Province of *Main*, *Rhode-Island*, and *Providence-Plantation*, the *Narraganset Country*, or *King's Province*, and *Connecticut* in *New England*, and *New York*, and *New Jersey*, in *America*, for the making Her Majesty's *Navy*.

XVIII. An Act to render more effectual an Act made in the sixth Year of Her Present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act of the seventh Year of the Reign of His Late Majesty*, for amending *Highways*, which enjoins *Waggoners* and others to draw with a Pole between the *Wheel Horses*, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with *Six Horses*, or other *Beasts*, except up *Hills*.

XIX. An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant the Scite of the *Castle of Exon* (Parcel of her Dutchy of *Cornwal*) for Ninety Nine Years, for the Use and Benefit of the County of *Devon*.

XX. An Act for rendering the Proceedings upon Writs of *Mandamus*, and Informations in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, more speedy and effectual; and for the more easy trying and determining the Rights of Offices and Franchises in Corporations and Boroughs.

XXI. An Act for making good Deficiencies, and satisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South Seas*; and for the Encouragement of the *Fishery*; and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of *Spain*; and to repeal the Acts for registering Seamen.

X

XXII

XXII. An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

XXIII. An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs; and for charging certain New Duties upon Stamp'd Vellam, Parchment, and Paper; and on Cards and Dice; and on the Exportation of Rock-Salt for Ireland; and for securing thereby, and by a Weekly Payment out of the Post-Office, and by several Duties on Hides and Skins, a Yearly Fund of One Hundred Eighty Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy Pounds, for Thirty Two Years, and to be apply'd to the Satisfaction of such Orders as are therein mentioned, to the Contributors of any Sum not exceeding Two Millions, to be raised for carrying on the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

XXIV. An Act for Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers, by establishing a Method for settling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and for uniting them, in order to an effectual Working the Mines of the said Company.

XXV. An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the better Preservation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual.

XXVI. An Act for the better Preservation and Improvement of the Fishery within the River of Thames, and for regulating and governing the Company of Fishermen of the said River.

XXVII.

XXVII. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

XXVIII. An Act to dissolve the present, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-Owners, Lighter-men, Masters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in prejudice of the Navigation, Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the farther Encouragement of the Coal-Trade

XXIX. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1711, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

XXX. An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the Working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fustain, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1 AN Act for the Sale of Lands and Tenements, late of Sir Philip Monoux, Bar. deceased, in Broome and Parish of Southill, in the County of Bedford, according to his Will.

2 An Act for rectifying a Mistake, and enlarging the Time for a Composition given by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to enable the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being, to compound with William Malet Esquire, for the Debt of his Father, for whom he was Surety while Receiver

X 2

ver-General of the County of Somerset and City of Bristol.

3 An Act for the Sale of the Barton and Farm of *Pollesloe* in the County of *Devon*, late the Estate of *Sebastian Isaack* Esq; deceased, for discharging Incumbrances thereupon, and for Distribution of the surplus Money.

4 An Act for Ratifying several Purchases lately made with the Publick Stock of the County of *Devon*, and for making further Purchases for the Use of the said County with the Publick Stock thereof; and also for Regulating and better Employment of the Publick Stock of the said County.

5 An Act to Vest the Manour, or repaired Manour of *Wadborough* alias *Wadberrow*, in the County of *Worcester*, and other Lands there, which came to the Right Honourable *Other* Earl of *Plimouth* by his Mother, in Trustees, to be Sold for raising more Money to Pay off Debts charged upon his Paternal Estate, and for other Purposes.

6 An Act for Sale of the Manour of *Reaversby*, and other Lands in the County of *Lincoln*, the Estate of *Henry Bowes* Earl of *Berkshire*, and to settle other Lands in the County of *Stafford* to the same Uses.

7 An Act for Repairing and Amending the High-ways leading from *Royston* in the County of *Hertford*, to *Wandesford*-Bridge in the County of *Huntingdon*.

8 An Act for Repairing the High-ways from *Sheet-Bridge* in the Parish of *Petersfield* to the Town of *Portsmouth* in the County of *Southampton*.

9 An Act for Repairing the High-ways between *Dunstable* and *Hockley*, in the County of *Bedford*.

10 An Act for Settling the Estates of the Right Noble *Evelyn* Lord Marquis of *Dorchester*, and *William Pierrepont* Esq; commonly called Lord *Kingston*, Son and Heir Apparent of the said Lord Marquis; and also for Settling the Estate late of *John Hall* Esq; on the Marriage of the said *William Pierrepont* Esq;

11 An Act to enable *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesey*, and *Henry Hyde* Esq; commonly call'd *Henry* Viscount *Hyde*, to take in *England* the Oath of Office as Vice-Treasurer, and Receiver-General, and Pay-Master-General of Her Majesty's Revenues in Her Kingdom of *Ireland*, and to Qualifie themselves in *England* for the legal Enjoyment of the said Office.

12 An Act to enable the Earl of *Thomond* to make Leases for Three Lives, with Covenants for Renewal thereof for ever, and Grants in Fee-Farm of the Lands and Hereditaments in *Ireland*, Comprized in his Marriage-Settlement.

13 An Act for Vesting in *Henry Arundell* Esq; and his Heirs, the Trust in the Estate of the Lord Viscount *Mountague*, which is Vested in Her Majesty by the Attainder of *John Caryll*, Esq; for High Treason.

14 An Act for Discharging *John* Lord Bishop of *Rapho* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, from all Penalties, Disabilities, and Incapacities incur'd by him, in omitting to take the Oath of Abjuration on or before the First Day of *August*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Three, and for making all Ecclesiastical and Civil Acts done by him, as Bishop of *Rapho*, after such Omis-

on, to be of the same Validity as they would have been if he had taken the said Oath in due time.

15 An Act for the Establishing a Purchase of certain Fee-Farms, Lands, and Hereditaments in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, made by Sir *Alexander Cairnes* Bar. of his Grace *James Duke of Ormond*, in Pursuance of a Power given him by an Act of Parliament passed in this Kingdom in the Twelfth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, notwithstanding an Act passed in *Ireland* in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, or a Deed dated the Five and Twentieth of *April*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten, therein mentioned.

16 An Act for Confirming to the Principal and Scholars of *Kings-Hall* and College of *Brajen-Nose* in the University of *Oxford*, the Purchase of the Advowsons of *Stepney* and other Churches; and for Settling the same to the Benefit of the said College.

17 An Act for Confirming a Lease for One and Twenty Years, made by *Jeffery Palmer* Esq; and others, of Lands in *Carlton-Curlew*, in the County of *Liecester*, for Payment of the Debts of the said *Jeffery Palmer*.

18 An Act for Sale of such Part of the Estate of *Nathaniel Matthew*, late of *Petersham* in the County of *Surrey* Gent. deceased, as will be sufficient to Discharge his Debts and Legacies thereon Charged by his Last Will and Testament; and for Settling the Remainder thereof to the Uses in the said Will mentioned.

19 An Act for Sale of several Lands and Hereditaments of *William Henden* Esq; in the County of *Kent*, for Payment of his Debts, and for Settling other Lands in the same County

ty of a better Value to the same Uses, in lieu thereof.

20 An Act for Sale of the Estate of *Humphrey Pooler*, in the Parish of *Hartlebury* in the County of *Worcester*.

21 An Act for the Sale of Part of the Estate of Sir *Richard Allin* alias *Anguish*, Bar. in the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, for Payment of his Debts, and Settling the Remainder according to his Marriage-Articles.

22 An Act to enable Trustees to perform the Marriage-Articles of Sir *Richard Grosvenor* Bar. and Dame *Jane* his Wife, notwithstanding the Lunacy of Dame *Mary Grosvenor*, and the Infancy of her Younger Children; and for Settling the Estate in the Family, and making Building-Leases, as effectually as if the said Dame *Mary* was of sound Mind, and her Children of full Age, and all had joined in Levying Fines.

23 An Act for Vesting several Messuages or Tenements in *Bride-Lane*, and elsewhere, in the Parish of *St. Bridget* alias *St. Brides*, *London*, of *John Poynter* Esq; in Trustees, to be Sold in Lieu and Satisfaction of other Manours, Messuages, Lands and Tenements of a greater Value, Settled by the said *John Poynter* to such Uses, and upon such Trusts, as the said Houses in *London* are Settled.

24 An Act to enable *John Hardres* Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, to Sell certain Lands in the County of *Kent*, and for Settling of others to the Uses therein mentioned.

25 An Act for Vesting of certain Lands in the Parish of *Woodchurch* in the County of *Kent*, formerly Purchased by *Winifred Bridger* and *Lawrence Bridger*, in certain Trustees, to

be Sold for the raising Money for the Purposes therein mentioned.

26 An Act for the Sale of the Manour of *Great Bealings*, and several Farms, Lands and Hereditaments, late the Estate of *Henry Wood* alias *Webb* Esq; deceased, in *Great Bealings*, and several other Places in the County of *Suffolk*, for Discharging a Mortgage thereon, and for Payment of other Debts of the said *Henry Wood* alias *Webb*, and for applying the Overplus Money (if any) arising by such Sale, for the Benefit of *Henry Wood* alias *Webb* (an Infant) his Son and Heir.

27 An Act for Vesting a certain Piece of Ground, being Part of a Field called *Stone-bridge-Field*, adjoining to *Piccadilly* in the County of *Middlesex*, in Trustees, to dispose of the same, to discharge a Debt to the Crown, and to other Uses.

28 An Act to Vest the Estate of Sir *Henry Robinson* Knight, a Lunatick, lying in *Cransley* in the County of *Northampton*, in Trustees, to enable them to make a Settlement on the Marriage of *John Robinson* Esq; only Son and Heir Apparent of the said Sir *Henry*, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

29 An Act to enable Trustees to Make, Renew, and Fill up Leases of the Estate of *William Burgoyne*, late of the City of *Exon*, Merchant, deceased, during the Minority of his Son and Daughters.

30 An Act for Dissolving the Marriage of *Stephen Fermyn*, the only Son of *Stephen Fermyn* of *London*, Merchant, with *Sarah Bell*, and to enable him to Marry again.

31 An Act for Confirming the Sale of the Estate of *John Weston* Esq; in the County of *Surry*, and Discharging it from the Demands of the Crown.

32 An Act for the Sale of the Estates late of *William Hubbald* and of his Father *Edward Hubbald*, in the County of *Surry*, for the Satisfaction of the said *William Hubbald's* Debt to the Crown, and to preserve the Surplus thereof for the Purposes therein mentioned.

33 An Act to Explain and make more effectual a Clause relating to the Estate of Dame *Rebecca Lytton*, deceased, in an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for Payment of the Debts of Sir John Bolles, Bar. a Lunatick*.

34 An Act for Vesting the Manour of *Bucksteep* and several Lands in *Suffex*, the Estate of *Joseph Weller* Esq; in Trustees, to be Sold for Discharging the Incumbrances thereon, and Applying the Surplus Money to certain Uses and Trusts therein mentioned.

35 An Act for the Relief of *Abraham Roth* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Esq; in relation to the Purchase of Part of the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*.

36 An Act to enable *Robert Jones* of *Funmun Castle* in the County of *Glamorgan*, Esq; to make Leases for Three Lives, or for Ninety Nine Years, determinable on Three Lives, of the Manours, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of *Glamorgan*, limited to himself for Life by his Marriage-Settlement; and for Settling other Lands to the Uses of that Settlement in Lieu and Recompence of such Power.

314 *The History of*

37 An Act for the Sale of certain Lands and Tythes in the Parish of *Tonge* in the County of *Leicester*, late the Estate of *William Muggleston*, deceased, and for the Distribution of the Money thereby arising, pursuant to a Settlement made of the said Lands and Tythes by the said *William Muggleston*.

38 An Act for enabling *Charles* Lord Viscount *Cullen* to Sell the Manour and Advowson of the Church of *Elmesthorp* in the County of *Liechester*, for the Payment of his Debts.

39 An Act for Sale of Part of the Estate of *Theophilus Biddulph*, Esq; for Payment of his Debts.

40 An Act to enable Trustees to make Building-Leases of Part of the Estate late of *John Lovett*, deceased, lying in the City of *Dublin*.

41 An Act for Sale of Timber upon the Estate of *Thomas Skeffington*, Esq; an Infant, for Payment of his Father's Debts.

42 An Act for Confirming an Agreement made between *Philip Saltmarsh* and *Thomas Bennet*, Esqrs. for a Partition, Division, and Exchange of several Estates in the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Dorset*, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

43 An Act for Sale of Part of the Estate of *Richard Brideoake* Esq; in the County of *Oxen*, and Charging other Part thereof with Two Annuities for Payment and Satisfaction of several Incumbrances affecting his whole Estate; and for Confirming an Agreement made between the said *Richard Brideoake* and others, claiming Common in *Hook-Norton-Warren* and *Hook-Norton-Lays* in the same County.

the Present Parliament, &c. 315

44 An Act for the Sale of the Manour of *Frognall*, and other Lands and Hereditaments in the County of *Kent*, the Estate of *George Clerk*, Esq; for Payment of Debts, and Settling an Estate in the County of *Leicester* and City of *London* to the same Uses as the Estate in *Kent* was Settled.

In all, *Publick* and *Private*, Seventy Four.

BILLS brought in, and Rejected, by the Lords or Commons.

1 **A** Bill for Regulating the Payment of Seamen's Wages, Read once by the Commons.

2 *A Bill for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments by limiting the Numbers of Officers in the House of Commons*, Rejected by the Lords after it had pass'd the House of Commons.

3 *A Bill for the better Preventing Bribery and Corruption, and other undue Practices in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, Rejected by the Commons after twice Reading.

4 *A Bill to Repeal the Act made in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Intituled, An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants*, Rejected by the Lords after it had pass'd the Commons.

5 *A Bill to oblige the Creditors of poor Insolvent Detors to accept the utmost Satisfaction they are Capable to make, and to restore them to their Liberty*, Rejected by the Lords after it had pass'd the Commons.

6 *A Bill for making the River Kennet Navigable, brought in by the Commons, and Rejected by them after twice reading.*

7 *A Bill for the more effectual Preventing the Importation of Foreign White-Wire, and the Selling of old Cards, and Supplying the Defects of the Act made in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of the Late King Charles the Second, Intitled, An Act against Importing of Foreign Wool-Cards, and Card-Wire, or Iron-Wire, brought in and Rejected by the Commons.*

8 *A Bill for the better Qualifying Justices of the Peace, in that Part of Great Britain call'd England, Rejected by the Lords after it had pass'd the Commons.*

9 *A Bill for making the River Weaver Navigable, from Frodsham-Bridge to Northwich in the County of Chester, brought in and Rejected by the Commons after once Reading.*

10 *A Bill to appoint Commissioners for Examining the Value of all Lands and other Interests granted by the Crown, since the Eighteenth Day of February 1688, and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, in Order to resume the same and apply them to the Use of the Publick, Rejected by the Lords after it had pass'd the Commons.*

11 *A Bill for Ascertaining the Tythe of Hops, brought in and Rejected by the Commons.*

12 *A Bill for making the River Tyne Navigable, &c. brought in and Rejected by the Commons after twice Reading.*

13 *A Bill to Encourage the Transportation of Naval Stores from North Britain into South Britain, not pass'd into an Act, on account of some Amendments made by the Lords, which the Commons would not agree to.*

14 *A Bill for qualifying Members to sit in the House of Commons, for that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, and for the better regulating Elections there; dropp'd by the Commons who brought it in, after twice reading.*

15 *A Bill to prevent Abuses in making and whitening of Linnen Cloth of North Britain, and for regulating the Lengths, Breadths, and equal Sorting of Yarn for each Piece, and to hinder the Exportation of Flax of the Growth of North Britain, and all sorts of Linnen Yarn to Foreign Parts; rejected by the Commons, on account of Amendments by the Lords.*

16 *An Act to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread, rejected by the Lords after it had pass'd the Commons.*

17 *A Bill for enabling John Williams (a Free Negro of the Island of Jamaica) his Wife and Children bred up in the Religion of the Church of England, and naturalized, to be Witnesses in Civil Cases; and that no Slaves may be Witnesses against them; and to provide, that they on all Occasions in the said Island, and in other Her Majesty's Plantations, may be tryed by a Jury, as other Her Majesty's Subjects are to be tryed.*

18 *A Bill for reviving and continuing several Acts of Parliament therein mentioned; lost upon a Debate in the House of Commons, after it had been read thrice.*

19 *A Bill for paying and clearing a Detachment of the Guards in Spain after the Battel of Almanza, between the Twenty Fourth of August and the Twenty Fourth of October, 1707, and for supplying the Defect of the Muster Rolls of the said Detachment within that time; rejected by the Lords after it had pass'd the Commons.*

The History of

20 *A Bill to prevent Duelling; dropp'd by the Commons who brought it in, after twice reading.*

21 *A Bill to impower the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, to take, examine, and state the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Equivalent Money, brought in by the Commons and read twice.*

In all Twenty One.

Members unduely elected. Members received in their Places.

Devizes.

Paul Methuen, Esq; **S**IR Francis Child, Kt.
Josiah Diston, Esq; Thomas Webb, Serjeant at Law.

Bewdley.

Anthony Lechmere, Esq; Salway Winnington, Esq;

Calne.

George Duckert, Esquire. James Johnston, Esquire.
Edward Bayntun, Esq; William Hedges, Esq;

East Retford.

Thomas White, Esquire. Willoughby Hickman, Esq;
Thomas Westby, Esquire. Brian Cooke, Esquire.

Grantham.

Lord Marquess of Granby. Sir John Thorold, Bar.

Rutland.

Members unduely elected.

Members received in their places.

Rutland.

Hon. John Noel, Esq; Richard Halford, Esq;

Stafford Town.

Walter Chetwind, Esq; Henry Vernon, Jun. Esq;

Hyeth.

Lord Viscount Shannon. John Boteler, Esquire.
Hon. John Fane, Esq; William Berners, Esq;

Brackley.

Honourable Charles Egerton, Esq; John Burgh, Esquire.

Colchester.

Sir Thomas Webster, Bar. William Gore, Esquire.

Guilford.

Robert Wroth, Esquire. Morgan Randyll, Esq;

Tavistock.

Henry Manaton, Esq; James Bulteel, Esquire.

Portsmouth.

Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Sir James Wisheart, Kt.
Sir John Jennings, Kt. Sir William Gifford, Kt.

Aberdeen.

James Scot, Esquire. William Lovingstone.

Kinrofs.

Mungo Graham, Esq; Sir John Malcolm, Bar.

Shire

Members unduely
elected.

Members received in
their places.

Shire of Dumfreize.

William Greirson of Lag, Esq;
James Murray, Esquire.

Honiton.

Sir Walter Younge, Bar. James Shepherd, Esquire.

Steyning.

William Wallis, Esquire. None to be elected du-
ring this Session.
James St. Amand, Esq;

Pool.

John Ridge, Esquire, Expelled.

Shire of Wigtown.

Patrick Vans, Esquire: Hon. John Stuart, Esq;

Cockermouth.

James Stanhope, Esq; Void Election.

Chippenham.

Joseph Ash, Esquire. Francis Popham Jun. Esq;

Asburton.

Roger Tuckfield, Esquire. Richard Reynell, Esq;
Richard Lloyd, Esquire. George Courtenay, Esq;

Wilton.

John London, Esquire. Peter Bathurst, Esquire.

Weymouth and Melcomb Regis.

William Betts, Esq; Sir Thomas Hardy, Kt.
James Littleton, Esq; William Harvey, Esq;
Camelford.

Members unduely elected. Members received in their
places.

Camelford.

Henry Manaton, Esq;

Paul Orchard, Esquire.

Vacancies upon Promotions, most of
which have, and will be fill'd
with the same Persons.

FOR the Borough of *Andover*, in the room
of *John Smith*, Esquire, made one of the
Tellers of the *Exchequer*.

For *Carlisle*, in the room of *Thomas Stanwix*,
Esq; made Governour of *Gibraltar*.

For *Portsmouth*, in the room of *Sir James
Wishart*, made One of the Lords of the *Admi-
ralty*.

For *New Town* in the *Ile of Wight*, in the
room of *James Worsley*, Esquire, made *Wood-
ward of the New Forest*.

For *Droitwich*, in the room of *Edward Foley*,
Esquire, made *Receiver of the Duties upon Hides
and Skins*.

For the County of *Northumberland*, in the
room of the Earl of *Hertford*, made Governour
of *Tinmouth Fort*.

For the City of *Oxford*, in the room of *Sir
John Walter*, Bar. made *Clerk Comptroller of Her
Majesty's Household*.

For the Borough of *Ilcester*, in the room of *Sa-
muel Masham*, Esq; made *Cofferer* to Her Majesty.

For *Ilcester*, in the room of *Edward Phelips*,
Esq; made *Comptroller of the Mint*.

For the Borough of *Hertford*, in the room of *Charles Cesar*, Esquire, made *Treasurer of the Navy*.

For the City of *York*, in the room of the Right Honourable *Robert Benson*, Esquire, made *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

For the Borough of *Thirsk*, in the room of *Sir Thomas Frankland*, made *Post-master General*.

For the County of *Surrey*, in the room of the Honourable *Heneage Finch*, Esq; made *Master of the Jewel-Office*.

For the County of *Sommerfet*, in the room of *Sir William Wyndham*, Bar. made *Master of the Queen's Buck-Hounds*, &c.

For *Droitwich*, in the room of *Edward Jefferies*, Esq; made One of Her Majesty's Justices for the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardigan*, within the Principality of *Wales*.

For the County of *Glamorgan*, in the room of *Sir Thomas Mansel*, Bar. made *Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household*.

For the Borough of *New Radnor*, in the room of the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, Esq; called up to the House of Peers, by the Titles of *Earl of Oxford*, *Earl Mortimer*, &c.

For *New Town* in the County of *Lancaster*, in the room of *John Ward*, Esquire, made One of the Justices of the County of *Chester* and *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*, within the Principality of *Wales*, and One of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

For *Totness*, in the room of *Francis Gwyn*, Esq; made One of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Members

Members of Parliament deceas'd.

PEERS.

- L Aurence, Earl of Rochester.
- John, Duke of Rutland.
- Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford.
- Earl of Coventry.
- Arthur, Earl of Anglesea.
- James, Earl of Berkley.
- Edward, Lord Griffin.
- Thomas, Lord Leigh.
- Fouk, Lord Brook.

COMMONERS.

- Honourable Robert Craven, Esquire, Burgess for Coventry.
- Honourable Francis Greville, Esquire, for the Borough of Warwick.
- John Tridenham, Esquire for Saint Mawes.
- Robert Orme, Esquire, for Midhurst.
- John Probey, Esquire, Knight of the Shire of Huntingdon.
- Edward Seymour, Esquire, Burgess for Shaftesbury.
- Jasper Ratcliff, Esquire, for Camelford.
- Thomas Chaffen, Esquire, Knight of the Shire of Dorset.
- Clobery Bromely, Esquire, Citizen for Coventry.
- Sir Charles Duncomb, for the Borough of Downton.

324 *The History of*

Thomas Richmond, Esquire, for *Malden*.
George Morley, Esquire, for *Hindon*.
William Paul, Esquire, for *Windsor*.
Sir Cholmeley Deering, Bar. Knight of the Shire
for *Kent*.

Members of the Convocation.

DOCTOR *Henry Aldrich*, Dean of *Christ-church*.
Richard Duke, A. M. Proctor for the Chap-
ter of *Gloster*.

*Persons taken into Custody by Order
of the House of LORDS, and
for what Crimes.*

JOHAN BAKER, Bookfeller, for printing and
publishing the Debates of the Lords, in re-
lation to the Earls of *Peterborough's* and *Gal-
way's* Conduct in *Spain*.

ABEL BOYER, for being the Author of
the Book wherein those Debates were con-
tain'd.

*Persons taken into Custody by Order
of the House of Commons.*

Lieutenant Colonel *Francis Charteris*, for me-
nacing and beating Serjeant *Pitman*, for
the Information he had given to a Commit-
tee about *Falfe Musters*, in breach of the Pri-
vilège of the House.

Nicholas

the Present Parliament, &c. 325

Nicholas Roop, Esquire, one of the Commissi-
oners of the Transports, for discouraging Mr.
Henry Raine, for giving Information to the Com-
mittee appointed to inquire into the Abuses
in the *Vittualling*.

Lieutenant Colonel *Fitz-Patrick*, for having
challenged Major General *Pierce*, a Member of
the House, for Words he had spoke in the
Debates of the House.

Thomas Morphew, Marshal of the Foot Guards, and
Keeper of the *Savoy Prison*, for prevaricating
with the Committee appointed to inquire in-
to the Abuses of *Falfe Musters, &c.*

John Harvey, Portreve of the Borough of *Ta-
vestock*, for many corrupt and indirect Practi-
ces, in relation to the Election for Mem-
bers to serve in Parliament for the said
Borough.

John Edgecomb, for being guilty of an
High Crime and Misdemeanour, in tamper-
ing with the Witnesses of *James Bulteel*, Es-
quire, a Candidate for the said Borough.

Edward Tizard, Mayor of *Weymouth* and
Melcomb Regis, committed twice, for being
guilty of arbitrary and illegal Practices,
at Two several Elections for the said Bo-
rough,

Stephen Moxley, for Obstinacy to the Com-
mittee appointed to inquire into the Abu-
ses in the *Vittualling*, and for defrauding the
Queen.

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As

An Act for the better preventing of Excessive and Deceitful Gaming.

WHEREAS the Laws now in Force for preventing the Mischiefs which happen by Gaming, have not been found sufficient for that Purpose; Therefore for the further preventing of all Excessive and Deceitful Gaming, be it Enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled and by Authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of *May*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven, all Notes, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, Mortgages, or other Securities, or Conveyances whatsoever, Given, Granted, Drawn, or Entred into, or Executed by any Person or Persons whatsoever, where the whole or any part of the Consideration of such Conveyances or Securities, shall be for any Money, or other Valuable thing whatsoever, Won by Gaming or Playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis, Bowles, or other Game or Games whatsoever, or by Betting on the Sides or Hands of such as do Game at any of the Games aforesaid, or for the Reimbursing or Repaying any Money knowingly Lent or Advanced for such Gaming or Betting, as aforesaid, or Lent or Advanced at the Time and Place of such Play, to any Person or Persons so Gaming or Betting, as aforesaid, or that shall, during such Play, so Play or Bett, shall be utterly Void, Frustrate, and of none Effect,

to

the Present Parliament, &c. 327

to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; any Statute, Law, or Usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding: And that where such Mortgages, Securities, or other Conveyances, shall be of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or shall be such as Incumber or Affect the same, such Mortgages, Securities, or other Conveyances, shall endure and be to and for the same Use and Benefit of, and shall devolve upon such Person or Persons as should or might have, or be intitled to such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in case the said Granter or Granters thereof, or the Person or Persons so incumbering the same, had been naturally Dead, and as if such Mortgages, Securities, or other Conveyances had been made to such Person or Persons so to be intitled, after the Decease of the Person or Persons so incumbering the same: And that all Grants or Conveyances to be made for preventing of such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, from Coming to, or Devolving upon such Person or Persons hereby intended to Enjoy the same, as aforesaid, shall be deemed Fraudulent, and Void, and of none Effect, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of *May*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven, any Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall at any time or sitting, by Playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, or other Game or Games whatsoever, or by Betting on the Sides or Hands, of such as do Play at any of the Games aforesaid, Lose to any One or more Person or Persons so Playing or Betting, in the whole, the Sum or Value of Ten Pounds, and shall pay, or

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deliver

deliver the same, or any part thereof, the Person or Persons so Losing, and Paying or Delivering the same, shall be at Liberty, within Three Months then next, to Sue for and Recover the Money or Goods so Lost, and Paid or Delivered, or any part thereof, from the respective Winner and Winners thereof, with Costs of Suit, by Action of Debt founded on this Act, to be Prosecuted in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, in which Actions or Suits, no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, Privilege of Parliament, or more than one Impar lance shall be allowed; in which Actions it shall be sufficient for the Plaintiff to alledge, That the Defendant or Defendants are Indebted to the Plaintiffs, or Received to the Plaintiff's Use, the Monies so Lost and Paid, or converted the Goods won of the Plaintiffs to the Defendants Use, whereby the Plaintiffs Action accrued to him according to the Form of this Statute, without setting forth the special Matter: And in case the Person or Persons who shall Lose such Money, or other Thing, as aforesaid, shall not, within the time aforesaid, really and *bona fide*, and without Covin or Collusion, Sue, and with effect Prosecute, for the Money or other Thing so by him or them Lost and Paid or Delivered, as aforesaid, it shall and may be Lawful to and for any Person or Persons, by any such Action or Suit, as aforesaid, to Sue for and Recover the same, and treble the Value thereof with Costs of Suits, against such Winner or Winners as aforesaid, the one Moiety thereof to the Use of the Person or Persons that will Sue for the same, and the other Moiety to

to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed.

And for the better Discovery of the Monies, or other Thing so Won, and to be Sued for and Recovered, as aforesaid, it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Person or Persons, who by Virtue of this present Act shall or may be liable to be Sued for the same, shall be obliged and compellable to Answer upon Oath such Bill or Bills as shall be preferred against him or them, for Discovering the Sum and Sums of Money, or other Thing so Won at Play, as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it nevertheless Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon the Discovery and Re-payment of the Money, or other Thing so to be Discovered and Repaid, as aforesaid, the Person or Persons who shall so Discover and Repay the same, as aforesaid, shall be Acquitted, Indemnified and Discharged from any further or other Punishment, Forfeiture or Penalty, which he or they may have incurred by the Playing for, or Winning such Money or other Thing so Discovered and Repaid, as aforesaid; any former or other Statute, Law or Usage, or any thing in this present Act contained to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, at any time or times, after the said First Day of *May*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven, do or shall, by any Fraud or Shift, Couzenage, Circumvention, Deceit, or unlawful Device or ill Practice whatsoever, in Playing at or with Cards, Dice, or
any

any the Games aforesaid, or in or by bearing a Share or Part in the Stakes, Wagers, or Adventures, or in or by Betting on the Sides or Hands of such as do or shall Play, as aforesaid, Win, Obtain or Acquire to him or themselves, or to any other or others, any Sum or Sums of Money, or other valuable Thing or Things whatsoever, or shall at any one Time or Sitting, Win of any One or more Person or Persons whatsoever, above the Sum or Value of Ten Pounds, That then every Person or Persons so Winning by such ill Practice, as aforesaid, or Winning at any one Time or Sitting above the said Sum or Value of Ten Pounds, and being Convicted of any of the said Offences, upon an Indictment or Information to be Exhibited against him or them for that purpose, shall Forfeit five times the Value of the Sum or Sums of Money, or other Thing so Won, as aforesaid; and in case of such ill Practice, as aforesaid, shall be deemed Infamous, and suffer such corporal Punishment, as in cases of wilful Perjury; and such Penalty to be Recovered by such Person or Persons as shall Sue for the same by such Action, as aforesaid.

And whereas divers Leud and Dissolute Persons, live at great Expences, having no visible Estate, Profession or Calling to Maintain themselves, but support those Expences by Gaming only; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be Lawful for any Two or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in any County, City or Liberty whatsoever, to cause to come or to be brought before them, every such Person or Persons within their respective Limits,

mits, whom they shall have just cause to suspect to have no visible Estate, Profession or Calling to Maintain themselves by, but do for the most part support themselves by Gaming; and if such Person or Persons shall not make it appear to such Justices, that the principal part of his, or their Expences is not Maintained by Gaming, that then such Justices shall require of him or them sufficient Securities for his, or their good Behaviour for the space of Twelve Months, and in default of his, or their finding such Securities, to commit him, or them to the common Goal, there to remain until he, or they, shall find such Sureties, as aforesaid.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Person or Persons so finding Sureties, as aforesaid, shall during the time for which he, or they, shall be so Bound to the good Behaviour, at any one Time or Sitting, Play or Bett for any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Thing, exceeding in the whole the Sum of Twenty Shillings, that then such Playing shall be deemed or taken to be a Breach of his, or their Behaviour, and a Forfeiture of the Recognizance given for the same.

And for the preventing of such Quarrels as shall and may happen upon the account of Gaming, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person or Persons whatsoever, shall Assault and Beat, or shall Challenge, or Provoke to Fight any other Person or Persons whatsoever, upon account of any Money Won by Gaming, Playing or Betting at any of the Games aforesaid, such Person or Persons Assaulting and Beating,

or

or Challenging or Provoking to Fight such other Person or Persons upon the account aforesaid, shall, being thereof Convicted upon an Indictment or Information to be Exhibited against him, or them for that Purpose, Forfeit to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, all his Goods, Chattels and Personal Estate whatsoever, and shall also suffer Imprisonment without Bail or Mainprize, in the Common Goal of the County where such Conviction shall be had, during the Term of Two Years.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent or hinder any Person or Persons from Gaming or Playing at any of the Games aforesaid, within any of Her Majesty's Palaces of *St. James's* or *Whitehall*, during such time as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, shall be actually Resident at either of the said Two Palaces, or in any other Royal Palace, where Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, shall be actually Resident, during the time of such actual Residence, so as such Playing be not in any House, Lodging, or other Part of any of the said Palaces, the Freehold or Inheritance whereof is or shall be out of the Crown, or is or shall be in Lease to any Person or Persons during such time as such Freehold and Inheritance shall be out of the Crown, or such Lease shall Continue, and so as such Playing be for ready Money only.

As

An Act for the Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

WHEREAS many great Aids and Provisions have been Given, Raised, and Assigned for the Necessary Defence of Your Majesty and these Kingdoms in this great and important War, and for the support of the Government; To the end therefore that both Your Majesty and this whole Kingdom may be Satisfied, and truly Informed that the same have been Applied to the Uses and Purposes for which they were Given and Granted; may it please Your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be Enacted: And be it Enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Honourable *Henry Bertie Esq; George Lockhart Esq; Salway Winnington Esq; Francis Annesley Esq; Thomas Lister Esq; William Shippen Esq; and Henry Champion Esq;* shall be and are hereby Constituted Commissioners for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Accounts of all Monies of the Publick Revenue of the Crown, which were in the Receipt of Her Majesty's *Exchequer* on the Thirteenth Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and One, or then due, or at any time since have been or shall be in the said Receipt, before the Power and Authority hereby given shall be

be determined, and of all Arrears thereof, and of all other Publick Moneys that by any Ways or Means whatsoever since the said Thirteenth Day of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and One, have arisen, been granted, collected, ordered, received, or grown due, or that shall arise, be granted, collected, ordered, received, or grown due, before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforesaid; and also for taking Accounts of all Her Majesty's Stores, Provisions, Habiliments of War, as well for Land as Sea Service, that were upon the said Thirteenth Day of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and One, or at any time since have been, or hereafter, before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforesaid, shall be in the *Tower*, or in any other of Her Majesty's Garrisons, Store-houses, Yards, or elsewhere.

And it is hereby enacted and declared, That all the Powers and Authorities contained in one Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of the Reign of their Late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act for appointing and enabling Commissioners to examine, take, and state the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, and granted to the Commissioners therein named, shall be and are hereby revived and continued, and in full Force and Virtue, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, from the Five and Twentieth Day of *March*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eleven, to the Five and Twentieth Day of *March*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twelve, and shall and may be executed by the Commissioners hereby appointed,

or

or Four or more of them; * And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's *Treasury*, or *Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain* for the Time being, shall and are hereby authorized and required to issue and pay, or cause to be issued and paid the like Yearly Allowances for Payment of Clerks, and other Charges, as are in the beforementioned Act directed; and the like Quarterly Payments to every of the said Commissioners hereby constituted, as are appointed to be paid to the Commissioners therein named; all which Allowances and Payments shall be free and clear of all Taxes and Assessments whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority, aforesaid, That any Two of the said Commissioners in this Act, before they enter upon the Execution of the same, shall take an Oath before the *Chancellour of the Exchequer*, or *Master of the Rolls*, which Oath they or either of them are hereby respectively authorized and required to administer to them, the Tenor whereof shall be as followeth, *viz.*

I A. B. do swear, That according to the best of my Skill and Knowledge, I shall faithfully, impartially, and truly demean my self, in taking, examining, and stating the Accounts of all such Sums or Sums of Money, and other Matters and things, brought or to be brought before me, in execution of an Act, intituled, *An Act for the taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, according to the Tenor and Purport of the said Act.

And

* The Commissioners have each a Salary of 500 l. a Year, and their Under Officers and Clerks proportionable.

And every other of the said Commissioners hereby constituted, before he enters upon the Execution of the said Act, shall likewise take the same Oath before the said Two Commissioners, who are hereby authorised and required to administer the same to them, after they themselves have taken the said Oath, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners, or any Four or more of them, shall be and are hereby impowered to examine any Briberies or Corruptions in any Person or Persons concerned in the Management, ordering, paying, receiving, or disposing of Her Majesty's Treasure, and shall give an account, together with the Execution of the other Parts of their said Commission, in such manner as they are directed to do by the said recited Acts.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person appointed a Commissioner for putting this Act in execution, shall be capable of accepting or holding any Place or Employment of Profit from or under Her Majesty, during the Continuance of this present Parliament.

And be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That none of the said Commissioners shall incur any Penalty or Disability for putting this Act in execution, or be deemed incapable of sitting and voting in this present Parliament; any Law or Statute to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

An

An Abstract of the Act for making good Deficiencies, and satisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South Seas; and for the Encouragement of the Fishery; and for Liberty to trade in Unwrought Iron with the Subjects of Spain; and to repeal the Acts for registering Seamen.

After having enumerated several Debts relating to the Services of the Seamen instead of Land Forces, exclusive of those for registering Seamen, the Army and Transport Debentures, Deficient Tallies, and Moneys lent, Duties upon Coals and Culm, Deficiencies in the several Offices of the *Navy, Victualling, and Transport* Arrears due to the Elector of *Hanover* and *Duke of Zell, &c.* which with the Interest thereof they make appear to amount to Nine Millions, Four Hundred Seventy One Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds; the Commons of *Great Britain* assembled in Parliament, give and grant to Her Majesty such Supplies as are hereafter specified, for paying an Interest and Annuity, after the rate of Six Pounds *per Cent*, for the aforesaid Sum, till the Principal Money shall be paid, which by Computation amounts to the Annual Sum of Five Hundred Sixty Eight Thousand, Two Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, and Ten Shillings, to be paid by Quarterly Payments.

1. They beseech Her Majesty to accept thereof, and that it may be enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, That all and every the Impositions, Addition-
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nal Impositions, Rates, Duties, and Charges upon Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, and upon all *East India Goods, &c.* which were to determine by an Act of the Eighth of Queen *Anne*, on the First Day of *August*, 1720, shall be given to Her Majesty for ever. Provided that the said Duty upon Tobacco to be imported, be levied, according to the Act of the Seventh Year of *William the third*, and Alterations made by an Act in Being, be observed.

2. It is enacted that the Surplus Moneys arising in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, on or for the Duties thereby continued, be apply'd to the Uses of this Act, after Payment of Principal and Interest charged by the former Acts.

3. The Duties upon *Salt* and *Rock-Salt*, by an Act in the First Year of Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and for preserving the Publick Credit*, immediately from and after the Time that all the Principal and Interest Moneys secured by it, shall be fully paid off and satisfied, shall from time to time thenceforth for ever, be paid into the Receipt of Her Majesty's *Exchequer*, and shall be issued and apply'd for the Purposes in this Act contained, and for no other Use, Intent, or Purpose whatsoever: To which Uses likewise the Funds given in the Eighth Year of the Queen, are to be solely appropriated.

4. It is likewise enacted, That the Duties upon Candles, and upon Clerks and Apprentices, and Servants, given in the Eighth Year of Her said Majesty's Reign for the Term of Five Years, shall be continued for ever, with the same Restrictions of being applyed to the Uses of this Act; and that the respective Receivers General of the Customs in *England* and *Scotland*, Commissioners of the *Excise*, and Commissioners

missioners of the *Stamp Duties*, shall separate and keep apart all and every Sum and Sums of Money, arising by such or such part of the several Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money, hereby granted, continued, or appropriated, and cause it to be paid Weekly into the *Exchequer*, where a Book for Entry is to be kept for that purpose.

5. The Receivers General of the Customs, Commissioners of the Receipt of *Excise*, or for marking of *Vellam*, Paper, or Parchment, not paying or misapplying the Moneys, are to forfeit their Places; and the Head Officers of the Customs and *Excise*, and the chief Office for marking *Vellam, &c.* to be continued for ever, wherein are to be appointed Comptrollers to keep distinct Accounts of the Moneys arising by this Act.

6. If any Collector or Receiver of any of the Impositions, Additional Impositions, &c. shall detain all or any part of the Moneys by him collected or received, contrary to his Duty, then he or they, for such Offence, shall be dismissed from his or their Employment, and be charged with Interests for the Moneys so by him or them detained, after the rate of Twelve Pounds per Cent. per Annum, and be liable to answer treble Damages to all and every Person and Persons, Bodies Politick, or Corporate that shall be grieved by such Detention, and likewise forfeit double the Sum or Sums so by him or them detained, to any Person, or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who shall be intituled to any Annuity or Payment out of the Fund by this Act settled, and shall moreover be render'd incapable to serve Her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors.

7. The Rules and Directions appointed by an Act made in the First Year of their Late Majesties, *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, intituled, *An Act for*
 L 2 *granting*

granting to Their Majesties an Aid of Two Shillings in the Pound for One Year, for the speedy Payment of Money into the Receipt of Exchequer, are hereby revived and enacted to be of force.

8 The *Treasury* is to cause an Account to be made Quarterly till the Twenty Fifth of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Sixteen, of all Moneys to come in upon the Funds appointed; and Deficiencies are to be made good by the *Treasurer of the Navy*, out of Tallies, Orders, &c.

9 An Estimate is also to be made by a *Medium* of Three preceding Years, how much the Funds will produce, and laid before the Commons, and the Cashier of the Company is to give a Receipt to the *Treasurer of the Navy*, of all such Publick Moneys, Tallies, Orders, and other Parliamentary Securities, as he or they shall pay and apply towards making good the said Annual Sum, or any part of it, which Receipt shall be admitted as a sufficient Voucher.

10 Provided always, That if the said *Treasurer* or Pay-master of Her Majesty's *Navy*, for the Time being, shall refuse and delay to make such Payment and Application as aforesaid, of any of the Publick Moneys, Tallies, &c. he shall incur the like Penalties and Disabilities as the Officers of the *Exchequer* are liable to.

11. It is likewise enacted, That yearly and every Year for ever after the Five and Twentieth of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Sixteen, the full Annual Sum of Five Hundred Sixty Eight Thousand, Two Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, and Ten Shillings, shall be the yearly Fund, and all the Money by this Act granted, shall be apply'd for making good the Yearly Fund.

12. Deficiencies are to be made good by Parli-

Parliament out of the next Aids to be raised and granted, and the Surplus to be apply'd towards the discharging the Principal.

13. On One Year's Notice after the Twenty Fifth of *December*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Sixteen, and Repayment, Annuities are to cease, and Her Majesty is impower'd to incorporate the Persons concern'd in the said Debts and Deficiencies into One Society or Company by her Letters Patents, to be One Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed and in Name, and by such Name as Her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successours shall think fit, and by that Name to have perpetual Succession and a common Seal, with Power from time to time to chuse their Governour, Directors, and other Officers, in such manner, and under such Qualifications, as the Electors and Elected, as shall be directed in such Letters Patents. The First Governour and Directors to be nominated by Her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successours, and to continue in their respective Offices for One Year only.

14. It shall and may be lawful to and for Her Majesty, by her said Letters Patents, to direct the Ordering of the Tallies, Joint-Stock, &c. and to appoint how and in what manner the Bills, Tickets, Certificates, and Debentures, shall or may be subscribed, admitted, or taken into, or be made part of the said Capital Stock; and also how and in what manner such part of the Stock, which is hereby intended to be for the Use of the Publick, shall and may be apply'd to the Use of the Publick and accounted; likewise in what manner the said Tallies, Orders, Tickets, Certificates, Bills, or Debentures, intended to be taken into the Joint Stock, shall

or may be disposed of, discharged and accounted for, and how the Property of all Persons interested in them, shall or may be ascertained, adjusted, and settled.

15. The Commissioners of the *Navy* are to cause an Account of the Debts due from the *Navy Office*, on the Twenty Fifth of *March*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eleven, to be delivered to the *Treasury*, as also the Commissioners of the *Vittualling*, *Transports*, and *Ornance*, which Debts &c. shall be part of the Capital Stock of the said Company, as also the Tallies and Orders, made out in pursuance of the first herein recited or mentioned Act of the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, which on the First Day of *May*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Eleven, were in the Hands or Power of any of the Treasurers or Paymasters of any of the Publick Offices.

16. All and every Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who shall be interested in, or intitled to such Bills, on the Twenty Fifth of *March*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eleven, to be admitted into the Joint Stock, and shall for every Hundred Pounds have a Credit Share or Interest, for an Annuity of six Pounds *per Annum*, till Redeemed; those Persons likewise that have Tallies on the Acts of the Ninth year of *K. Will.* and the first of *Q. Anne.* to be Intitled to the same Privileges and Benefits, as well as those who have Tallies on the Eighth Year of Her present Majesty (except in the Hands of the Publick Offices on the first of *May* 1711) provided they enter into the Joint Stock before the 25th. of *December* 1711. after which Time, the Managers and Directors of the said intended Corporation, may admit any of the Persons so Qualified. 17.

17. Tallies &c. not taken into the Joint Stock, are to be paid out of the Monies arising by the aforesaid Act of the Eighth Year of *Queen Anne*, and the Entire Annual Sum of Five Hundred Sixty Eight Thousand, two hundred seventy nine pounds, and ten shillings, to be paid to the Corporation without any Addition or Deduction to the 25th. of *December*, 1711. in Thirty days after which the Directors are to cause an account to be made of the Sum Total of the Capital Stock, &c. which is to be transmitted to the Auditor of the Receipt: If Joint Stock amount to less, then so much is to be abated out of the Next Payment. But if it amount to more then to be made till the 25th of *December* 1716, afterwards to be charged on the Funds hereby settled.

18. Eight Thousand Pounds are to be pay'd to the Cashier of the Company for their Charges above the Annual Sum, and Her Majesty by Commission may appoint how shares shall be transfer'd. Stock in the Company is to be taken and accepted, in Construction of Law; for a Personal and not a Real Estate, shall go to the Executors or Administrators of the Person or Persons dying Possess'd thereof, or Entitled thereunto, and not to the Heir, and be Exempted from Taxes.

19. Guardians are Entitled to Subscribe for Infants, and Executors, Administrators, Trustees, and Morgages to Subscribe such Bills as they shall be possess'd of, and Bills coming into Her Majestys Hands by Extent &c. or belonging to several Persons jointly, shall be put into the Joynt Stock.

20. Members of the Company are Capable of being Members of Parliament, and not liable to be Bankrupts, or to Forreign Attachments, nei-

ther is the Company to borrow Money on Bills payable at Demand, or to Discount Bills, &c.

21. The yearly Fund is to be paid weekly to the Treasurer &c. and Commissioners not Subject to any Incapacity except for Breach of Trust.

22. The Limits of the Companies Charter in the South Seas in *America*, are to be from all the Kingdoms, Lands, Countries, Territories, Islands, Cities, Towns, Ports, Havens, Creeks and Places of *America* on the East-side thereof, from the River of *Aranoca*, to the Southermost Part of the *Terra del Fuego*, through the *South-Seas* to the Northermost Part of *America*; and into, unto, and from all Countries, Islands, and Places within the said Limits, which are reported to belong to the Crown of *Spain*, or which shall hereafter be found out or Discover'd within the said Limits, not exceeding Three hundred Leagues from the Continent of *America*, between the furthestmost part of *Terra del Fuego*, and the Northermost part of *America*, on the said westside thereof, excepting such Places as are in the Actual Possession of *Portugal* or the States General.

23. None but such as are Licensed by the said Company, are to Traffick within their Limits, and the Company may be empower'd by her Majesty to make such Laws, as may Authorize them to inflict reasonable Penalties, and Imprisonments, by Mulcts, Fines, and Amerciaments to the Use of the said Corporation.

24. Other Persons frequenting the South Seas of what Quality so ever (if Her Majesty's Subjects) forfeit Ship and Lading, and the Company are to be the sole Owners of all Islands, Ports, &c. they shall Discover within the said Limits, by holding them of Her Majesty for the Payment of one Ounce of Gold if demanded,

manded, and of all Ships taken there as Prize.

25. The Seamen that assist the Company towards their intended Settlement are to be rewarded as Her Majesty by Her Charter shall appoint, and Commanders &c. not conforming to the Companies Rules, while employ'd by them, are to be render'd Incapable of serving Her Majesty, and to pay double the Value of such Loss or Loses as the Company shall sustain by the Breach of their Orders.

26. Persons born on Board any Ship or in any Place belonging to the Company, are to be Natural born Subjects, and no Embargo is to be laid on their Ships unless particularly mentioned.

27. Her Majesty may grant further Powers, &c. to the Company by Charter, so as those Powers be not contrary to the known Laws of this Realm, the Prerogative of the Crown, or the Privileges of the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, and the Officers of the Customs are to take the Companys Bonds for Customs, which shall Charge their Annual Fund and Stock, and may be Assigned, such Assignment being to vest the Property in the Assignes, from and immediately after the making of such Assignment.

28. It is Felony without Benefit of Clergy to Counterfeit any Bond or Obligation under the Common Seal of the Company, or to offer to dispose of, or pay it away, knowing such Bond to be Counterfeit.

29. It is not lawful for the Company their Successors, Agents, or Factors, or any Persons Licensed by them, to sail beyond the southermost Part of *Terra del Fuego*, except only through the Streights of *Magellan*, or round *Terra del Fuego*, nor to return to Great Britain, or any other Port or Place in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*,
or

or America, by any other Way, nor to trade in East India Goods, nor to send Ships in the South Seas above 300 Leagues to the Westward of Chili, Peru, Mexico and California &c. under the Penalty of forfeiting the Ships, Goods, &c.

30. The Stock for erecting the Fishery, for the Increase of the Strength and Riches of the Kingdom, and the breeding able bodied Seamen, is to consist of 20s. upon every Hundred Pounds of the Capital Stock; the said Stock to be kept apart and always employ'd in the improving, enlarging, and carrying on the Fishery of Great Britain, or other Fishery, for the Use and Benefit of the Members of the said Company, in proportion to their Stock, and no Money to be called in for the Fishery but by a General Court.

31. No Person is to be capable of being Governour, Deputy Governour, or Director of the said Corporation that is under any of those Denominations in the Bank of England, or the East India Company, Seamen's Tickets not disposed of are allowed to be paid in ready Money, by Order of the Lord High Treasurer, or three or more of the Commissioners of the Treasurer for the time being, and admitted into the Joint Stock of the said Corporation.

32. It is Enacted, that it shall and may be lawful notwithstanding a former Act of Parliament to the Contrary, for any of Her Majesty's Subjects to carry unwrought Iron, and Trade in the same with any of the Subjects of Spain, and that the Acts for Registering Seamen be repealed.

33. A Clause is inserted for the Relief of Clerks and Apprentices who are rendered incapable by a former Act, of following their Employments on Account of their Masters not having

ving paid the Duties enjoyn'd by the said Act, and Masters thereafter omitting so to do for the future, are to forfeit fifty Pounds; one Moiety to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety with full Costs of Suit to such Person as shall Inform and sue for the same in any of the Courts at Westminster.

A LIST of the Commissioners Names appointed by Her Majesty to take Subscriptions to the Corporation, for carrying on a Trade to the South-Seas.

THE Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Ranelagh.

The Right Honourable William Bromely, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Right Honourable Thomas, Lord Coning by.

The Right Honourable Robert Benson, Esquire, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable Peregrine Berrie, Esquire.

The Right Honourable John How, Esquire,

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Onslow.

The Right Honourable James Vernon, Esquire.

The Right Honourable John Smith, Esquire.

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Hedges.

The Commissioners for executing the Office of

High Admiral of Great Britain, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The Commissioners for taking and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

And the Recorder of the said City for the Time being.

The principal Officers of the Office of Ordinance, now and for the Time being, and every of them.

The principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, now and for the Time

Time being, and every of them.
 The Commissioners for Victualling the Navy, now and for the Time being, and every of them.
 The Commissioners for taking care of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Prisoners at War, now and for the Time being, and every of them.
 The Commissioners for Transport Service, now and for the Time being, and every of them.
 The Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Directors of the Bank of England, now and for the Time being, and every of them.
 The Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, now and for the Time being, and every of them.
 Francis Annesley,
 Robert Allen,
 Francis Acton,
 Coleby Apsley,
 Edward Atkins,
 Robert Atkins,
 Thomas Allison,
 William Atwill,
 Theophilus Armet,
 Robert Atwood,
 John Arbuthnot, Doctor of Physick.

John Aflick,
 Nehemiah Arnold,
 William Astell,
 John Amie,
 Allen Bathurst,
 Richard Blunt,
 John Blunt,
 Charles Blunt,
 Joseph Burchet,
 Samuel Benson,
 Richard Burton,
 Samuel Ball,
 John Blackwell,
 Sir Lambert Blackwell.
 John Bishop,
 William Blackmore,
 James Brydges,
 Robert Burton,
 William Barret,
 John Brassey,
 Justus Beck,
 Moses Beranger,
 Roger Bradyle.
 Rene Baudouin,
 Lancelot Burton,
 Humphrey Brent,
 Francis Beuzlin,
 George Bodington,
 Sir William Benson.
 John Brown,
 Arthur Bayly,
 James Clark,
 George Caswal,
 Thomas Coutts,
 John Child,
 Stephen Child,
 John Cooks,
 Alexander Cleve,
 John Crawley,
 John Chomley,
 Thomas Colby,
 William Clayton,

Esquires.

Esquires.

Esquires.

James

James Chambers,
 Coward,
 John Copeland,
 John Chadwick,
 Thomas Cornwallis,
 William Chamberlaine, Esq;
 Peter Cheshire,
 Rupert Clark,
 Henry Cornelison,
 Edward Courtney,
 Edward Coulson,
 John Child,
 James Colebrook,
 Henry Clark,
 Edmund Clark,
 Thomas Clark,
 Samuel Clark of Coleman-street.
 Sam. Clark of Mincing-lane
 John Mendez da Costa, Esq;
 Thomas Chambers, Esq;
 William Chapman, Esq;
 Francis Child Jun.
 Dr. Cade.
 James Chambers,
 Henry Cornish,
 John de Cousemaker,
 John Caswell.
 Walter Cock,
 Sir Richard Child.
 Peter Crank, Esquire.
 Sir Alexander Cairnes.
 Henry Cairnes,
 John Cartlitch,
 John Ducane,
 Thomas Dixon,
 William Dunch,
 James Dolliffe,
 Sir William Dodwell.
 George Doddington, Esq;
 Christ. Dezboverie, Esq;
 Jacob Dezboverie, Esq;

Esquires.

Esquires.

Esquires.

Esquires.

Henry Durley,
 Richard Ducane,
 John Deagle,
 John Duncomb.
 Abraham Demetrius,
 Matthew Decker,
 Lord Duplin.
 David Davarenner de la Brittonere, Esq;
 Richard Dunning, Esquire.
 Michael Danwell, Esquire.
 Sir Thomas Daval.
 Charles Dubois,
 Paul Dnsfour,
 William East.
 John English,
 Samuel Edwards,
 Francis Edwards,
 Joseph Eyles,
 Robert Edwards,
 John Edmonds,
 Benjamin Edmonds,
 Sir Stephen Evance.
 John Eyles,
 John Freek,
 Ralph Freeman,
 Frederick Finley,
 John Freek, Merchant.
 Robert Finlay, Esq;
 Zachariah Foxal, Gent.
 John Fellows of Tower Hill,
 Gent.
 Anthony Forty, Gent.
 Edward Foley,
 Charles Fox,
 John Fawley,
 Thomas Foley,
 Edward Foley,
 John Girardot de Til-lieux.
 Sir Edward Gould.
 Sir James Gray.

Esquires.

Esquires.

Esquires.

Esquires.

John

John Gould,
 John Granger,
 William Granvil,
 Samuel Granger,
 George Granville,
 Miles Granger,
 Charles Goulston,
 David Griel,
 Edward Greenly,
 James Gormer,
 John Goddard,
 William Grigson,
 Jeremiah Gough,
 Benjamin Gascoyne,
 Thomas Gilbert,
 Thomas Gaugain,
 Sit John Humble.
 John Hibbert,
 John Hadley,
 Thomas Harley,
 Edward Harley,
 William Honblon,
 Francis Haws, Gent.
 Solomon Hougham, Gent.
 Richard Horsey, Gent.
 John Haslewood, Gent.
 Charles Hosier, Esquire.
 William Herne, Esquire.
 Thomas Herne, Esquire.
 Bernard Hutchins, Gent.
 Richard Houlditch, Gent.
 Urban Hall, Esquire.
 Sir Samuel Hallet.
 John Hopkins, Esquire.
 Captain Hyde.
 Daniel Haye,
 Henry Hoare,
 Richard Hoare,
 James Hoare,
 Matthew Howard,
 John Harris,
 James Harris,

Esquires.

Esquires.

Esquires.

Lionel Herne, Esquire.
 Richard Harnage, Esq;
 Peter Henriques, Esq;
 Sir Roger Hill.
 Orlando Humphreys, Esq;
 William Hamond, Esq;
 John Harvey, Esq;
 Sir Joseph Jekyll.
 Tobias Jenkins, Esq;
 Sir Henry Johnson.
 William Johnson, Esq;
 Henry Johnson, Esq;
 Peter Joy, Esq;
 Charles Joy, Esq;
 Captain Jones.
 Nathaniel Jackson, Esq;
 Captain Samuel Jones.
 William Iliffe, Esq;
 Sir Theodore Janssen.
 Thomas Jett, Gent.
 Randolph Knipe, Esq;
 Robert Knight, Esq;
 James Keith, Esq;
 William Levingstone, Esq;
 Nehemiah Lyde, Esq;
 John Lockington, Esq;
 William Lewis, Esq;
 Sir John Lambert.
 Robert Lyddell, Esq;
 William Lovndes, Sen. Esq;
 William Lovndes, Jun. Esq;
 Christopher Lethieulier, Esq;
 Balthazar Lyell, Esq;
 William Lowther, Esq;
 John Lloyd, Esq;
 Peter Le Neve, Esquire.
 Stephen Lilly, Gent.
 Byby Lake, Esquire.
 Colonel Charles Lodwick.
 John Lade, Esq;
 John Meade, Esq;
 Rich. Mount, Bookfeller.

Richard

Richard Minshall, Esq;
 John Mead, Goldsmith.
 Thomas Martin, Esquire.
 George Mertins, Esquire.
 Joseph Martin Sen. Esq;
 Joseph Martin Jun. Gent.
 Peter Meyer, Gent.
 Jacob Marson, Gent.
 James Marye, Gent.
 Philip Moreau, Gent.
 Thomas Micklethwaite, G.
 Joseph Moyle, Gent.
 Sprigg Manesty, Gent.
 Roger Millart, Gent.
 James Misson, Gent.
 George Mussel, Gent.
 John Man,
 James Milner,
 Isaac Milner,
 Humphrey Morris,
 George Maggot,
 Sir George Markham.
 Richard Martin, Esquire.
 John Medicot, Esquire.
 De Ferdinando Munde.,
 Esquire.
 Sir Strensham Masters.
 Thomas Man, Esq;
 John Morley, Esq;
 Anthony Morrey, Gent.
 Horatio Mitchel, Esq;
 William Mitchel, Gent.
 Richard Morson, Gent.
 Arthur Manwaring, Esq;
 Daniel van Mildert,
 William Mason,
 William Mitford,
 George Monke,
 John Merril, Gent.
 Sir George Newland.
 Isaac Fernandes Nunes,
 Esq;

Esquires.

Esquires.

Nathaniel Newnham, Gent.
 Richard Nichols, Esq;
 John Nicholson, Gent.
 Robert Nightingale, Esq;
 Thomas Onslow, Esq;
 Newdigate Owsley, Esq;
 Samuel Ongloy, Esq;
 Samuel Ongle, Jun. Gent.
 Henry Owen, Gent.
 Michael Owen, Gent.
 John Percivall, Esq;
 Philip Papillion, Esq;
 Edward Pancefort, Esq;
 Tracy Pancefort, Esq;
 William Paterson, Esq;
 Richard Powys, Esq;
 David Petty, Gent.
 Joseph Pace, Gent.
 William Parrott, Gent.
 Henry Pelham, Esq;
 John Palmer, Gent.
 Henry Palmer, Gent.
 William Perkins, Gent.
 Peter Paggen, Gent.
 Richard Partridge, Gent.
 John Preston, Gent.
 John Pettit, Gent.
 James Pettit, Gent.
 Thomas Pindar, Esq;
 Henry Parsons, Esq;
 Francis Pereira, Esq;
 Joseph Pember, Gent.
 James Pym, Gent.
 George Pitt, Esq;
 Thomas Pitt, Esq;
 Samuel Perry, Gent.
 Sir William St. Quintin,
 The Honourable Russel
 Roberts.
 John Richards, Gent.
 Peter Kenewe, Esq;
 Dr. John Ratchiff.

L. 1

La Roque, Esq;
 Benjamin Rutland, Esq;
 Edward Rolt, Gent.
 Samuel Read, Junior.
 Stephen Ram, Gent.
 Sir Isaac Rebow.
 William Sloper, Gent.
 Stephen Seignoret, Esq;
 Robert Stamper, Esq;
 Charles Shales, Esq;
 Samuel Shepperd, Esq;
 Francis Shepperd, Esq;
 Jacob Sawbridge Gent.
 Samuel Shepperd Jun. Esq;
 Robert Stephens,
 Sir William Scawen.
 Sir John Scot.
 Francis Scobell, Esq;
 Jeffery Staynes, Esq;
 John Scophens Gent.
 Francis Stratford, Gent.
 Sir Isaac Shard.
 Lancelot Skinner, Gent.
 Chambers Slaughter, Gent.
 John Silke, Gent.
 Nicholas Santini, Esq;
 William Snelling, Gent.
 Thomas Styles, Gent.
 James Sanderson, Esq;
 Frederick Tilney, Esq;
 John Thompson, Esq;
 Joseph Thomson, Esq;
 William Thompson, Esq;
 Benjamin Tudman, Goldsmith.
 Fisher Tench, Esq;

Caleb Trenchfield, Gent.
 John Taylor, Esq;
 John Taylor, Gent.
 Christopher Tilson, Esq;
 William Taylor, Esquire;
 Deputy Townsend.
 Edward Turner, Esq;
 Richard Turner, Esq;
 Deputy Taylor.
 Robert Trimbril, Gent.
 Anthony Tourney, Gent.
 Eleazer Turner, Gent.
 Henry Trent, Gent.
 Francis Throbridge, Gent.
 John Vaus, Esq;
 Robert Vansettart, Esq;
 Thomas Vernon, Esq;
 Salway Winmington, Esq;
 John Walker, Esq;
 Sir Godfrey Webster.
 John Wright, Esq;
 John Williams, Esq;
 Ed. Webster, Esq;
 John Ward Jun. Esq;
 Benjamin Waterhouse, G.
 Thomas Walker, Gent.
 John Warner, Goldsmith.
 Constable Wheeler, Esquire.
 Jonathan Winder, Gent.
 Samuel Westall, Gent.
 Samuel Walter, Gent.
 Nathaniel Woolfrey, Gent.
 Benjamin Woodnoth, Jun. Gent.
 John Ward of Hackney, Esq;

A

A True LIST of the LORDS

Spiritual and Temporal: As also a LIST of the Knights and Commissioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgesses, chosen to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster the Twenty fifth of November 1710, according to the Returns made into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery:

D U K E S.

SIR Simon Harcourt, Kt. L. Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain.
 John Sheffield Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby, Lord President of the Council.
 John Holles D. of Newcastle Ld. Privy Seal.
 Thomas Howard, D. of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.
 Charles Seymour D. of Somerset.
 Charles Lenos, D. of Richmond.
 Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.
 Charles Fitz-Roy, D. of Grafton.
 James Butler D. of Ormond.
 Henry Somerset, D. of Beaufort.
 George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland.
 Cha. Beauclair, D. of St. Albans.
 Charles Paulet, D. of Bolton.
 Meinh. Schonburgh, Duke of Schonburgh.
 Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household.
 Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds.
 — Russell, Duke of Bedford.
 Wm. Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.
 — Manners, D. of Rutland.
 John Montague, D. of Montague.
 George Augustus, Duke of Cambridge, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg.
 Charles Douglas, D. of Dover.
 Henry de Grey Duke of Kent.
 James Hambleton Duke of Brandon, &c.

M A R Q U I S S E S.

Rob. Bertie, Marquis of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.
 Evelin Pierpont, Marquis of Dorchester.

E A R L S.

John Paulet Earl Paulet, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.
 James Stanley, Earl of Derby.
 Theo. Hastings, E. of Huntington.
 Tho. Herbert, E. of Pembroke, &c.
 Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
 Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, Deputy E. Marshal of England.
 Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.
 James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.

A 2

John

John Cecil, *Earl of Exeter.*
 Scroop Egerton, *Earl of Bridgwater.*
 John Sidney, *E. of Leicester.*
 G. Compton, *E. of Northampton.*
 Edw. Hen. Rich, *E. of Warwick, &c.*
 Basil Fielding, *E. of Denbigh.*
 Powlet St. John, *Earl of Bolingbroke.*
 Tho. Fane, *E. of Westmorland.*
 Chales Montague, *Earl of Manchester.*
 Hen. Bowes Howard, *E. of Berkshire.*
 Richard Savage, *Earl Rivers.*
 Cha. Mordaunt, *Earl of Peterborough.*
 Thomas Grey, *Earl of Stamford.*
 Charles Finch, *E. of Winchelsea.*
 Philip Stanhope, *E. of Chesterfield.*
 Thomas Tufton, *E. of Thanet.*
 Cha. Spencer, *E. of Sunderland.*
 Nicholas Leake, *E. of Scarsdale.*
 Ed. Montague, *E. of Sandwich.*
 Edward Hyde, *E. of Clarendon.*
 Algernon Capell, *Earl of Essex.*
 George Brudenel, *E. of Cardigan.*
 Arthur Annesley, *E. of Anglesey.*
 Charles Howard, *E. of Carlisle.*
 Thomas Bruce, *E. of Ailesbury.*
 Richard Boyle, *E. of Burlington.*
 Ant. Ashly Cooper, *E. of Shaftsbury.*
 Edw. Hen. Lee, *E. of Lichfield.*
 Thomas Lennard, *E. of Suffex.*
 Cha. Bodvile Roberts, *E. of Radnor.*
 Hen. Hyde, *E. of Rochester.*
 William Paston, *E. of Yarmouth.*
 James Berkeley, *E. of Berkeley.*
 Daniel Finch, *E. of Nottingham.*
 Montag. Venables Bertie, *E. of Abingdon.*
 Baptist Noel, *E. of Gainsborough.*
 Robert Darcy, *E. of Holdernels.*
 Ot. er Windsor, *E. of Plymouth.*

James Ratcliff, *E. of Derwentwater.*
 Hen. Stafford Howard, *E. of Stafford.*
 William Bentinck, *E. of Portland.*
 Arthur Herbert, *E. of Torrington.*
 Richard Lomley, *E. of Scarborough.*
 George Booth, *E. of Warrington.*
 Richard Newport, *E. of Bradford.*
 Will. Zulestein, *E. of Rochford.*
 Arnold Joost Van Keppel, *E. of Albermarle.*
 Tho. Coventry, *E. of Coventry.*
 Edward Ruffel, *E. of Orford.*
 Edward Villiers, *E. of Jersey.*
 H. d' Auverquerque, *E. of Grantham.*
 John Campbell, *E. of Greenwich, (D. of Argyle.)*
 Thomas Wharton, *E. of Wharton.*
 Sidney Godolphin, *E. of Godolphin.*
 Hugh Cholmondeley, *E. of Cholmondeley.*

V I S C O U N T S.

Prise Devereux, *Visc. Hereford.*
 Henry Browne, *Visc. Montacute.*
 Lawrence Fienes, *Visc. Say and Sele.*
 Tho. Bellafyse, *Visc. Falconberg.*
 Cha. Townsend, *Visc. Townsend.*
 Tho. Thynne, *Visc. Weymouth.*
 William Hatton, *Visc. Hatton.*
 Talbot Yelverton, *V. Longueville.*
 Richard Lowther, *Visc. Lonsdale.*

B A R O N S.

George Nevil, *L. Abergavenny.*
 Ja. Touchet, *L. Audley, (E. of Castlehaven.)*
 John West, *L. De la War.*
 Robert Shireley, *L. Ferrers.*
 Charles Mildmay, *L. Fitzwalter.*
 Edw. Ward, *L. Dudley and Ward.*
 Edward Stourton, *L. Stourton.*
 R. Verney, *L. Willoughby of Parham.*
 William Paget, *L. Paget.*

Tho.

Tho. Howard, *L. Howard of Effingham.*
 Will. North, *L. North and Gray, of Rolleston.*
 James Bruges, *L. Chandos.*
 Will. Ferdinand Cary, *L. Hunsdon.*
 Robert Petre, *L. Petre.*
 Tho. Arundel, *L. Arundel of Wardour.*
 H. Clifton, *L. Clifton.*
 H. Dormer, *L. Dormer of Freing.*
 Henry Roper, *L. Tenham.*
 Foulk Grevil, *L. Brook.*
 Nevil Lovelace, *L. Lovelace.*
 Banested Mainard, *L. Mainard.*
 Cha. Howard, *L. Howard of Escrick.*
 Charles Mohun, *L. Mohun.*
 Thomas Wentworth, *L. Raby.*
 — Leigh, *L. Leigh.*
 William Byron, *L. Byron.*
 John Vaughan, *L. Vaughan, E. of Carberry.*
 Will. Widdrington, *L. Widdrington.*
 John Colepeper, *L. Colepeper.*
 Lewis Watson, *L. Rockingham.*
 Robert Sutton, *L. Lexington.*
 Marmaduke Langdale, *L. Langdale.*
 Wm. Berkeley, *L. Berkeley of Stratton.*
 Cha. Cornwallis, *L. Cornwallis.*
 Nathaniel Crew, *L. Crew, (and L. Bishop of Durham.)*
 John Arundel, *L. Arundel of Trerice.*
 William Craven, *L. Craven.*
 Hugh Clifford, *L. Clifford, of Chudleigh.*
 Peregrine Osborne, *L. Kiverton.*
 John Carteret, *L. Carteret.*
 Charles Bennet, *L. Oslulfson.*
 William Legg, *L. Dartmouth.*
 William Stawel, *L. Stawel.*
 Francis North, *L. Guilford.*
 James Waldgrave, *L. Waldgrave.*
 John Ashburnham, *L. Ashburnham.*

William Farmer, *Lord Leimpster.*
 Cha. Butler, *Lord Butler of Weston, (Earl of Arran.)*
 H. Herbert, *L. Herbert of Chisbury.*
 Maurice Thomson, *L. Haverham.*
 Christopher Vane, *L. Barnard.*
 John Somers, *L. Somers.*
 Charles Montague, *L. Hallifax.*
 Heneage Finch, *L. Guernsey.*
 John Levison Gower, *L. Gower.*
 Fran. Seymour Conway, *L. Conway.*
 John Hervey, *L. Hervey.*
 William Cowper, *L. Cowper.*
 Thomas Pelham, *L. Pelham.*

B I S H O P S.

His Grace Dr. Thomas Tennison, *L. Arch-bishop of Canterbury.*
 His Grace Dr. John Sharp, *L. Arch-bishop of York.*
 Dr. Hen. Compton, *L. B. of London.*
 Dr. Nathaniel Crew, *L. B. of Durham, (and Lord Crew.)*
 Sir Jonathan Trelawney, *Bar. L. B. of Winchester.*
 Dr. Wm. Lloyd, *L. B. of Worcester.*
 Dr. Tho. Spratt, *L. B. of Rochester.*
 Dr. Gilbert Burnet, *L. B. of Sarum.*
 Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, *L. B. of Hereford.*
 Dr. John Hough, *L. B. of Litchfield and Coventry.*
 Dr. John Moore, *L. B. of Ely.*
 Dr. Rich. Cumberland, *L. B. of Peterborough.*
 Dr. Edw. Fowler, *L. B. of Gloucester.*
 Dr. Wm. Talbot, *L. B. of Oxford.*
 Dr. John Evans, *L. B. of Bangor.*
 Dr. Wm. Nicholson, *L. B. of Carlisle.*
 Dr. George Hooper, *L. B. of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. Wm. Wake, *L. B. of Lincoln.*
 Dr. John Tyler, *L. B. of Landaff.*

Dr. Offspr. Blackball, L. B. of Exeter.
 Sir. Wm. Daws. Bar. L. B. of Chester.
 Dr. Cha. Trimmell, L. B. of Norwich.
 Dr. William Fleetwood, L. B. of St. Asaph.
 Dr. Tho. Manningham, L. B. of Chichester.
 Dr. Philip Biss, L. B. of St. Davids
 Dr. John Robinson, L. B. of Bristol.
SCOTCH PEERS.
 James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, made an English Peer.
 John Murray, Duke of Athol.
 William Keith, Earl Marshall.
 Ant. Montgomery, Earl of Eglington.
 Wm. Johnson, Marq. of Anandal.
 Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.
 John Areskine, Earl of Mar.
 Hugh Campbell, Earl of Londoun.
 Alexander Hume, Earl of Hume.
 Wm. Levingston, Earl of Kilsyth.
 Daniel Cartegre, E. of Northesk.
 George Hamilton, E. of Orkney.
 John Elphinston, L. Palmereno.
 Archibal Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
 Walter Stuart, Lord Blantire.
 Archibal Campbell, Earl of Ilay.

House of COMMONS.
BEDFORDSHIRE, 4.

Right Hon. Lord Edw. Russell.
 Sir. Wm. Gostwick, Bar. Bedford T.
 Wm. Farrer, Esq.
 John Cater, Esq;
BERKS, 9.
 Sir John Stonehouse, Bar.
 Rt. Hon. Henry St. John. New Windsor.
 Samuel Masham, Esq;
 Richard Topham Esq;
 Reading.
 Owen Buckingham, Esq;

John Dalbey, Esq;
 Wallingford.
 Thomas Renda, Esq;
 Simon Harcourt, Esq;
 Abington.
 Sir Simon Harcourt, Ld. Keeper.

BUCKS, 14.

Sir Edmund Denton, Bar.
 Lord Fermannagh.
 Buckingham Town.
 Sir Richard Temple Bar.
 Thomas Chapman, Esq;
 Chipping Wicomb.
 Charles Godfrey, Esq.
 Sir Thomas Lee, Bar.
 Ailsbury.
 Simon Harcourt, Esq;
 John Effinton, Esq;
 Agmondesh.
 Francis Duncomb, Esq;
 John Drake Esq;
 Wendover.
 Henry Grey Nevil, Esq;
 Sir Roger Hill, Kt.
 Great Marlow.
 Sir James Etheridge Kt.
 George Brewer, Esq.

CAMBRIDGSHIRE, 6.

John Jenyns, Esq;
 John Bromley, Esq;
 Cambridge University.
 John Paske L. L. D.
 The Hon. Dixey Windfor, Esq;
 Cambridge Town.
 John Hynde Cotton Esq;
 Samuel Shephard Jun. Esq;

CHESHIRE, 4.

Sir George Warburton Bar.
 The H. Charles Cholmondy Esq;
 Chester City.
 Sir Henry Bunbury Bar.
 Peter Shakerley Esq;

CORNWALL, 44.

George Granville Esq;
 John Trevanion Esq;
 Launceston.
 George Clerk, Esq;
 Francis Scobel, Esq;

Leskard.

Leskard.
 William Bridges, Esq;
 Philip Rasleigh Esq;
 Lestwithiel.
 Major General Hill.
 Hugh Fortesque Esq;
 Truro.
 Hugh Boscawen Esq;
 Henry Vincent Esq;
 Bodnun.
 The Hon. Ruffel Roberts Esq;
 Francis Roberts Esq.
 Helston.
 Robert Child Esq;
 Sidney Godolphin Esq;
 Saltash.
 Sir William Larew Bar.
 Alexander Pendarves Esq;
 Camelford.
 Bernard Granville Esq;
 Paul Orchard Esq.
 Westlow.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hedges Kt.
 Arther Manwaring Esq;
 Grampound.
 James Craggs Esq;
 Thomas Cook Esq; Vice Chamb.
 Eastlow.
 Sir Henry Seymour Bar.
 Thomas Smith Esq;
 Penryn.
 Alexander Pendarves Esq;
 Samuel Trefulis Esq;
 Tregony.
 Lord Viscount Royalton.
 Robinson Esq.
 Bossiney.
 Henry Campion, Esq.
 John Manley, Esq.
 St. Ives.
 John Praed, Esq;
 John Hopkins, Esq;
 Foway.
 Rt. Hon. Henry Ld. Visc. Duplin.
 Hen. Vincent, Jun. Esq.
 St. German.
 Edward Elliot, Esq;
 John Knight, Esq;

St. Michael.
 Richard Bellafyse, Esq;
 Abraham Blackmore, Esq;
 Newport.
 Sir Nicolas Maurice ar.
 George Courtney, Esq;
 St. Mawes.
 Sir Richard Onslow, Bar.
 John Anstis, Esq;
 Kellington.
 Sir William Coryton, Bar.
 Samuell Roll, Esq;

CUMBERLAND, 6.

James Lowther, Esq;
 Gilfrid Lawson, Esq;
 Carlisle.
 Sir James Montague, Bar.
 Thomas Stanwix, Esq;
 Cockermouth.
 James Stanhope, Esq;
 Nicolas Lechmere, Esq;

DERBYSHIRE, 4.

Godfrey Clark, Esq;
 John Curzon, Esq;
 Derby Town.
 Sir Richard Levings, Kt. & Bar.
 John Harpur, Esq;

DEVONSHIRE, 26.

Sir William Pole, Bar.
 John Rolle, Esq;
 Exeter.
 Sir Copleston Bamfield, Bar.
 John Snell, Esq.
 Totness.
 Francis Gwyn, Esq;
 Thomas Coulson, Esq;
 Plymouth.
 The Hon. Charles Trelawny, Esq;
 Sir George Bing, Kt.
 Oakehampton.
 John Dibble, Esq;
 Christopher Harris, Esq;
 Barnstaple.
 Richard Ackland, Esq;
 Nich. Hooper Esq; Serj. at Law.

Plym-

(358)

Plymton.
Richard Edgcomb, Esq;
George Treby, Esq;
Honiton.
Sir William Drake Kt. & Bar.
James Shepard Esq;
Tavistock.
Sir John Cope, Fun. Kt.
James Bulteel, Esq;
Ashburton.
Richard Reynell, Esq;
Andrew Quick, Esq;
Dartmouth Headnes.
Nathaniel Herne, Esq;
Frederick Herne, Esq;
Borslston.
Lawrence Carter, Esq;
Sir Peter King, Kt.
Tiverton.
Thomas Bere, Esq;
Richard Mervin, Esq;
DORSETSHIRE, 20.
Thomas Strangeways, Esq;
Thomas Chaffin, Deceas'd.
Pool.
Sir William Phippard, Kt.
William Lewin, Esq;
Dorchester.
Sir Nathaniel Napier Bar.
Benj. Gifford, Esq;
Lime-Regis.
Henry Henly, Esq;
John Burridge, Esq;
Weymouth.
The Hon. Maurice Athely Esq;
Anthony Henley Esq;
Melcomb-Regis.
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Tho. Strangeways Fun. Esq,
Wm. Coventry, Esq;
Shaftsbury.
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Edward Nicholas Esq;
Wareham.
Right Honourable Tho. Erle Esq;
Corfe-Castle.
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Richard Fownes Esq;
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William Lambton Esq;
Sir Robert Eden, Bar.
Durham City.
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Sir Henry Bellasis, Knight.
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Thomas Middleton Esq;
Colchester.
Sir Isaac Rebow, Knight.
William Gore, Esq;
Malden.
John Comins, Esq;
William Tythe, Esq;
Harwich.
Kenrick Edisbury, Esq;
Thomas Frankland, Esq;
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Matthew Ducie Morton Esq;
John Berkley Esq;
Gloucester City.
John Blanch Esq;
Thomas Webb Esq;
Cirencester.
Allen Bathurst Esq;
Charles Coxe Esq;
Temkesbury.
William Bromley Esq;
Henry Ireton Esq;
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James L. Viscount Scudamore.
John Price of Westleton Esq;
Hereford City.
The Hon. James Brydges Esq;
Thomas Foley Esq;
Lemster.
Edward Bangham Esq;
Edward Harley Esq;
Weobly.
John Birch Esq; Serjeant at Law.
Colonel Henry Cornwall.
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Ralph Freeman Fun. Esq;
Thomas Halley Esq;
St. Albans.
John Gape Esq; William

(359)

William Grimston Esq;
Herford.
Charles Caesar Esq;
Richard Gulston Esq;
HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 4.
Sir John Cotton Bar.
John Pocklington Esq;
Huntingdon Town.
Edw. Wortley al. Montagu Esq.
Francis Page Esq;
KENT, 10.
Sir Walter Hardres Bar.
Percival Hart Esq;
Canterbury.
Colonel Henry Lee.
John Hardres Esq;
Rochester.
Colonel William Gage.
Sir John Leake Knight.
Maidstone.
Sir Thomas Colepeper Bar.
Sir Robert Marsham Bar.
Queenborough.
Thomas King Esq;
James Herbert Esq;
LANCASHIRE, 14.
The Hon. Charles Stanley Esq;
Richard Suttleworth Esq;
Preston.
Henry Fleetwood Esq;
Sir Henry Houghton Bar.
Lancaster.
Robert Heytham Esq;
William Heytham Esq;
Newton.
Thomas Leigh of Lyme Esq;
John Ward of Capethorn Esq;
Wigan.
Sir Robert Bradshaigh Bar.
Henry Bradshaigh Esq;
Clithero.
Edward Harvey Esq;
Christopher Parker Esq;
Liverpoole.
Sir Thomas Johnson Knight.
John Cleveland Esq;

LEICESTERSHIRE, 4.
Jeffery Palmer Esq;
Sir Thomas Cave Bar.
Leicester Town.
Sir George Beaumont Bar.
James Winstanley Esq;
LINCOLNSHIRE, 12.
Rt. Honourable Peregrine L. Willoughby of Eresby.
Lewis Dymock Esq;
Lincoln City.
Richard Grantham Esq;
Thomas Lister, Esq;
Boston.
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Richard Wynn Esq;
Great Grimsby.
Arthur Moore Esq;
Robert Viner Esq;
Stamford.
The Honourable Charles Cecill Esq;
Charles Bertie Esq;
Grantham.
Sir John Thorold Bar.
Sir William Ellys Bar.
MIDDLESEX, 8.
Honourable James Bertie Esq.
Hugh Smithson Esq;
Westminster.
Thomas Cross Esq;
Thomas Medicote Esq;
London.
Sir William Withers Knight.
Sir Richard Hoare Knight.
Sir George Newland Knight.
John Cals Esq;
MONMOUTHSHIRE, 3.
John Morgan of Tredegar Esq;
Rt. H.M. Thomas L. Windsor.
Monmouth.
Clayton Milborn Esq;
NORFOLK, 12.
Sir John Woodhouse Bar.
Sir Jacob Athly Bar.
Norwich City.
Robert Beane Esq;

Richard

Richard Berney Esq;
Lynn Regis.
Sir Charles Turner Knight.
Robert Walpole Esq;
Great Yarmouth.
George England Esq;
Richard Ferrier Esq;
Thetford.
Dudley North Esq;
Castlerising.
Honourable William Fielding Esq;
Horatio Walpole Esq;
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Sir Justinian Isham Bar.
Thomas Cartwright Esq;
Peterborough.
John Fitz Williams Esq;
Charles Parker Esq;
Northampton.
The Hon. George Mountagu Esq;
William Wicks Esq;
Brackley.
John Brugh Esq;
Honourable William Egetton Esq;
Higham-Ferr.
Hon. Thomas Wentworth Esq;
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Algernoon Earl of Hertford.
Thomas Forster Junior Esq;
Newcastle.
Sir William Blacket Bar.
William Wrightson Esq;
Morpeeth.
Sir Richard Sandford Bar.
Lord Viscount Castle Cromer.
Berwick upon Tweed.
Honourable Colonel William Kerr.
Jonathan Hutchinson Esq;
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 8.
Scroop Lord How.
William Levinz Esq;
Nottingham.
John Plumtree Esq;
Robert Sacheverel Esq;
East-Retford.
Willoughby Hickman Esq;
Brian Cook Esq;

Newark on Trent.
Sir Thomas Willoughby Bar.
Richard Newdigate Esq;
OXON, 9.
Francis Clerk Esq;
Sir Robert Jenkinson Bar.
Oxon University.
Sir William Whitelocke Knight.
William Bromley Speaker, Esq;
Oxon City.
Sir John Walter Bar.
Thomas Rowney Esq;
New-Woodstock.
Sir Thomas Wheate Bar.
William Cadogan Esq;
Banbury.
The Hon. Charles North Esq;
RUTLANDSHIRE, 2.
Right Honourable Daniel L. Finch.
Richard Halford Esq;
SALOP, 12.
John Kynafton Esq;
Robert Lloyd Esq;
Salop Town.
Edward Cresset Esq;
Richard Mytton Esq;
Bridgnorth.
Richard Crefwel Junior Esq;
Whitmore Acton Esq;
Ludlow.
Sir Thomas Powys Knight.
Acton Baldwin Esq;
Great Wenlock.
Sir William Forester Knight.
Thomas Weld Esq;
Bishop's-Castle.
Richard Harnage Esq;
Sir Rob. Raymond Kt. Sol. Gen.
SOMERSETSHIRE, 18.
Sir William Windham, Bar.
Sir Thomas Wroth, Bar.
Bristol.
Edward Colfton Sen. Esq;
Joseph Earle, Esq;
Bath.
John Codrington, Esq;
Samuel Trotman, Esq;

Wells.

Wells.
Edward Colfton Jun. Esq;
Maurice Berkley, Esq;
Taunton.
Sir Francis Warre Bar.
Henry Portman Esq;
Bridgwater.
George Dodington Esq;
Nathaniel Palmer Esq;
Minehead.
Sir John Trevelyan Bar.
Sir Jacob Banks Knight.
Hcester.
Edward Phelps Esq;
Sir James Bateman Knight.
Milburn-Port.
Sir Thomas Travell Knight.
James Medlicott Esq;
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Sir Simeon Stewart Bar.
George Pitt Esq;
Winchester.
Thomas Lewis Esq;
George Rodny Bridges Esq;
Southampton.
Richard Fleming Esq;
Adam de Cardonnell Junior Esq;
Portsmouth.
Sir James Wilheart Knight.
Sir William Gifford Knight.
Yarmouth.
Henry Holmes Esq;
Sir Gilbert Dolben Knight.
Petersfield.
Leonard Bilson Esq;
The Hon. Norton Pawlett Esq;
Newport.
Sir Tristram Dillington Bar.
William Stephens Esq;
Stockbridge.
Earl of Barrimore.
George Dashwood Esq;
Newtown.
James Worsley Esq;
Henry Worsley Esq;

Christ-Church.
Peter Mews, Esq; }
Peter Grey, Esq; } double
Francis Gwyn, Esq; } return.
William Ettrick.
Lymington.
Paul Burrard Esq;
Lord William Pawlet,
Whit-Church.
Frederick Tilney Esq;
Thomas Vernon Esq;
Andover.
The Right Hon. John Smith Esq;
William Guidott Esq;
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The Honourable Henry Pagett Esq;
William Ward Junior Esq;
Litchfield.
John Cotes Esq;
Richard Dyot Esq;
Stafford.
Thomas Foley Esq;
Henry Vernon Junior Esq;
Newcastle under Line.
Rowland Cotton Esq;
William Burslem Esq;
Tamworth.
Joseph Girdler Esq; Serj. at Law.
Samuel Bracebridge Esq;
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Sir Thomas Hanmer Bar.
Sir Robert Davers Esq;
Ipswich.
William Churchill Esq;
Sir William Barker Bar.
Dunwich.
George Downing Esq;
Richard Richardson Esq;
Orford.
Clement Corrance Esq;
Sir Edward Turner Kt.
Aldborough.
Sir Henry Johnson Kt.
William Johnson Esq;
Sudbury.
John Mead Esq;
Lieutenant General Eklia.

bb

Eye.

Eye.
Thomas Maynard Esq;
Sir Joseph Jekyll Kt. Serj. at Law.
Edmondsbury.
Joseph Weld Esq;
Aubrie Porter Esq;

SURREY, 14.
Sir Francis Vincent, Bar.
Hon. Henage Finch, Esq;
Southwark.

Sir Charles Cox, Kt.
John Cholmley, Esq;
Blechnigly.
Thomas Onslow, Esq;
George Evelyn, Esq;
Ryegate.

John Ward, Esq;
Sir John Parsons, Kt.
Guilford.
Denzil Onslow, Esq;
Morgan Randyll, Esq;
Gaston.

Paul Dominique, Esq;
William Newland, Esq;
Haslemere.
Sir John Clerk, Bar.
Theophilus Oglethorp, Esq;

SUSSEX, 20.
Charles Eversfield, Esq;
Sir George Parker, Bar.
Chichester.
Sir Thomas Miller, Bar.
Sir Richard Farrington, Bar.
Horsham.

John Middleton, Esq;
John Wicker, Esq;
Midhurst.
Lawrence Alcock, Esq;
Robert Orme, Esq; dec.
Lewes.

Peter Gott, Esq;
Thomas Pelham, Esq;
New Shoreham.
Gregory Page, Esq;
Nathaniel Gould, Esq;
Bramber.

Lord Viscount Windsor.
Hon. Colonel Windsor, Esq;

Steyning.
Void Election.
Grinstead.
John Conyers, Esq;
Leonard Gale, Esq;
Arundel.

Lord Richard Lumley.
Lord Thoumond.
WARWICKSHIRE, 6.
Sir John Mordaunt, Bar.
James Lord Compton.
Coventry.

Sir Christopher Hales, Bar.
Thomas Gerey, Esq;
Warwick.
Charles Leigh, Esq;
Hon. Dodington Greville, Esq.

WESTMORLAND, 4.
Daniel Willson, Esq;
James Grahame, Esq;
Apulby.
Edward Duncombe, Esq;
Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;

WILTSHIRE, 34.
Sir Richard How, Bar.
Robert Hyde, Esq;
New-Sarum.
Robert Pitts, Esq;
Charles Fox, Esq;
Wilton.

Charles Mompeffon, Esq;
Peter Bathurst, Esq;
Downeton.
Sir Charles Duncombe, Kt. De.
John Eyre, Esq;
Hindon.

Lee Warner, Esq;
Edmund Lambert, Esq;
Heytesbury.
Edward Ashe, Esq;
William Ashe, Jun. Esq.
Westbury.

The Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq;
Francis Annesly, Esq;
Calne.
William Hedges, Esq;
James Johnson, Esq;
Devizes.

Sir Francis Child, Bar. Tho

Thomas Webb, Esq.
Chippingham.
Sir James Long, Bar.
Francis Popham, Esq;
Malmesbury.

Joseph Addison, Esq;
Thomas Farrington, Esq;
Cricklade.
Edmund Dunch, Esq;
Samuel Robinson, Esq;
Great Bedwin.

Thomas Middleton, Esq;
Sir Edward Seymour, Bar.
Ludgershall.
Major General Pearce.
Lieutenant General Webb.
Old Sarum.

William Harvey, Jun. Esq;
Thomas Pitt, Esq;
Wootton Bassett.
Hon. Robert Cecil, Esq;
Richard Goddard, Esq;
Marlborough.

Charles Lord Bruce.
Robert Bruce, Esq;
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Sir John Packington, Bar.
Samuel Pitt, Esq;
Worcester City.

Thomas Wilde, Esq;
Samuel Swift, Esq;
Droitwich.
Edward Foley, Esq;
Edward Jeffreys, Esq;
Evesham.

Sir Edward Goodere, Esq;
John Rudge Esq;
Bewdley.
Salway Winnington, Esq;
YORKSHIRE, 30.
Rt. Hon. Henry, Lord Visc. Down.

Sir Arthur Kay, Bar.
York City.
Sir William Robinson, Bar.
H. Rob. Benson, Esq; Can. Excheq.
Kingston upon Hull.
Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.

William Maister, Esq;
Knaresborough.
Christopher Stockdale, Esq;
Robert Byerley, Esq;
Scarborough.

William Thompson, Esq;
John Hungerford, Esq;
Rippon.
John Aislaby, Esq;
John Sharpe, Esq;
Ribmond.

John York, Esq;
Hon. Henry Mordaunt, Esq;
Heydon.
William Poulteney, Jun. Esq;
Hugh Cholmely, Esq;
Borough-brigg.

Sir Brian Stapleton, Bar.
Craven Peyton, Esq;
Malton.
William Palmes, Esq;
William Strickland, Esq;
Thirsk.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar.
Ralph Bell, Esq;
Aldbrough.
Robert Monckton, Esq;
William Jessopp, Esq;
Beverly.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.
Sir Michael Warton, Kt.
Northallerton.
Robert Raikes, Esq;
Roger Gale, Esq;
Pontefract.

Sir John Bland, Bar.
Robert Frank, Esq;

The BARONS of
the Cinque-Ports, (16.)

Hastings.
Joseph Martin, Esq;
Hon. Sir Wm. Ashburnham, Bar.
Dover.
Matthew Almer, Esq;

Philip Papillon, *Esq;*
Sandwich.
 Sir Henry Furnese *Kt. and Bar.*
 Josias Burchett, *Esq;*
Hyerth.
 John Boteler, *Esq;*
 William Berners, *Esq;*
New Rumney.
 Robert Furnese, *Esq;*
 Walter Whitfield, *Esq;*
Rye.
 Philip Gibbon, *Esq;*
 Sir John Norris, *Kt.*
Winchelsea.
 Thomas Bristow, *Esq;*
 Sir Francis Dashwood *Kt. & Bar.*
Seaford.
 William Lowndes, *Esq;*
 Thomas Chowne, *Esq;*
WALES 24.
Anglesea 2.
 Rt. Hon. Richard Lord Bulkely.
Beaumar.
 The Hon. Henry Bertie, *Esquire.*
Brecon 2.
 Sir Edward Williams, *Knight.*
Brecon T.
 Edward Jefferies, *Esq;*
Cardigan 2.
 Sir Humphrey Mackworth, *Bar.*
Cardigan T.
 John Meyrick, *Esq;*
Carmarthen 2.
 Sir Thomas Powell, *Knight.*
Carmarthen T.
 Richard Vaughan, *Esquire.*
Carnarvan 2.
 Sir John Wynne, *Knight and Bar.*
Carnarvan T.
 William Griffith, *Esquire.*
Denbigh 2.
 Sir Richard Myddleton, *Bar.*
Denbigh Town.
 John Roberts, *Esquire.*
Flint 2.
 Sir Roger Mostyn, *Baronet.*

Flint Town.
 Sir John Conway, *Baronet.*
Clamorgan 2.
 Sir Tho. Mansel of Margam, *Bar.*
 Comptroller of Her Majesty's
 Household.
Cardiffe.
 Sir Edward Stradling, *Knight.*
Merioneth 1.
 Richard Vaughan, *Esquire.*
Montgomery 2.
 Edward Vaughan, *Esq;*
Montgomery Town.
 John Pugh, *Esq;*
Pembroke 3.
 John Barlow *Esq;*
Pembrook Town.
 Sir Arthur Owen, *Bar.*
Haverford West.
 John Laugharne, *Esq;*
Radnor 2.
 Thomas Harley, *Esq;*
New Radnor Town.
 The Rt. Hon. Robert Harley, *Esq;*
 now *Earl of Oxford.*

SCOTLAND, 45

Shire of *Aberdeen.*
 Sir Alex. Cummin of Culter, *Kt.*
Burgh of Aberdeen.
 Wm. Levingston, *Esq;*
Shire of Air.
 The Hon. John Montgomery *Esq;*
Burgh of Air.
 Charles Olyphant *Esq;*
Shire of Argyle.
 Sir James Campbell *Fun. of Ard-*
kinglass. Kt.
Shire of Bamff.
 Alexander Abercrombie, of Glas-
 gaugh *Esq;*
Shire of Berwick.
 Geo. Bailie, of Jerviswood, *Esq;*
Shires of Bute and Cathness.
 Sir James Dunbar, *Kt.*

Sh.

Sh. of *Clacmannan and Kinros.*
 Sir John Malcolm, *Bar.*
Shire of Dumbarton.
 John Campbell, of Mamore, *Esq;*
Shire of Dumfreis.
 Hon James Murray, *Esq;*
Burgh of Dumfreis.
 Dr. John Hutton.
Shire of Edinburgh.
 G. Lockhart of Carnwath, *Esq;*
City of Edinburgh.
 Sir Pat. Johnston *Kt. } double*
 Henry Hamilton *Esq; } return.*
Shire of Murray.
 Colonel Grant of Grant.
Burgh of Elgin.
 Alexander Reid *Esq;* of Bara.
Shire of Fife.
 Sir Alex. Areskine, L. Lyon K. at
Arms.
Burgh of Dysert.
 James Oswald *Esq;*
Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.
 Sir John Anstruther *Fun. of An-*
struther, Kt.
Shire of Forfar.
 John Carnegie, of Boylick, *Esq;*
Shire of Haddington.
 John Cockburn of Orminston *Esq;*
Burgh of Haddington.
 Sir Dav. Dalrymple of Hales, *Bar.*
Shire of Inverness.
 Sir Alex. Mackenzie of Frazerd.
Burgh of Inverness.
 George Mackenzie *Esq;*
Shire of Kincard.
 Sir Alex. Ramsay of Balmain *Bar.*
Stewartry of Kirkubright.
 Lieut. Colonel John Stewart, of
 Levingston.
Shire of Lanerk.
 Sir John Hamilton of Ros *Bar.*

Burgh of Glasgow.
 Thomas Smith, *Esq;*
Shire of Linlithgow.
 John Houston, of Houston, *Fun.*
Esq;
Burgh of Linlithgow.
 Hon. Col. George Douglas.
Shire of Nairn and Cromarty.
 Hugh Ross *Fun. of Kilravock Esq;*
Shire of Orkney and Zetland.
 Sir Alexander Douglas, of Egil-
 shay *Kt.*
Shire of Peebles.
 Alex. Murray of Stanhope, *Esq;*
Shire of Perth.
 Lord James Murray.
Burgh of Perth.
 George Yeaman *Esq;*
Shire of Renfrew.
 Sir Robert Pollock *Bar.*
Shire of Ross.
 Charles Ross, *Esq;* } *double*
 Sr Hen. Mackensy, *Bar. } return.*
Burgh of Tain.
 Richard Monro, *Esq;*
Shire of Roxburgh.
 Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs *Bar.*
Shire of Selkirk.
 John Pringle, of Haining, *Esq;*
Shire of Sterling.
 Sir Hugh Paterfon *Bar.*
Burgh of Sterling.
 Henry Cuninghame, *Esq;*
Shire of Sutherland.
 Sir Wm. Gordon, of Delpholly,
Kt. and Bar.
Shire of Wigtoun.
 Hon. John Stewart, of Sorby *Esq;*
Burgh of Wigtoun.
 William Cockran, of Kilmarno-
 nock *Esq;*
 In all 558.

The

The Names of the ARCH-BISHOP and BISHOPS,
Members of the Upper, or Higher, House.

THOMAS TENNISON, Lord Bishop of Canterbury.

H en. Compton, L. B. of London.	Edward Fowler, L. B. of Gloucester.
Sir Jonathan Trelawny, L. B. of Winchester.	William Talbot, L. B. of Oxford.
William Lloyd, L. B. of Worcester.	John Evans, L. B. of Bangor.
Thomas Sprat, L. B. of Rochester.	Geo. Hooper, L. B. of Bath & Wells.
Gilbert Burnet, L. B. of Sarum.	William Wake, L. B. of Lincoln.
Hump. Humphreys L. B. of Hereford.	John Tyler, L. B. of Landaff.
John Hough, L. B. of Litchfield and Coventry.	Ospring Blackall, L. B. of Exeter.
John Moore, L. B. of Ely.	Charles Trimmell, L. B. of Norwich.
Richard Cumberland, L. B. of Peterborough.	Wm. Fleetwood, L. B. of St. Asaph.
	Tho. Manningham, L. B. of Chichester.
	John Robinson, L. B. of Bristol.
	Philip. Bisse, L. B. of St. David's.

The Names of the Inferiour Clergy, Members of the Lower House

CANTERBURY.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.

Thomas Green, D. D. Archd. of Canterbury.

Ralph Blomer, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Elias Sydal, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

John Johnson, A. M. }

LONDON.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.

Wm. Stanley, D. D. } London.

Wm. Lancaster, D. D. } Middlesex.

Charles Alston, D. D. } Essex.

Fonas Warley, D. D. } Colchester.

John Cole, A. M. } St. Albans.

Roger Altham, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Tho. Whincop, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

WESTMINSTER.

Thomas L. B. of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.

Fam. Sartree, A. D. of Westminster

Nicholas Only, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

WINCHESTER.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.

Ral. Brideoak, A. M. } Archd. of Winton.

Edm. Gibson, D. D. } D. of Surrey.

William Delaune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Sam. Edgley, A. M. } Proctors for Peter Nourse, D. D. } the Clergy.

WORCESTER.

William L. B. of Oxford, Dean of Worcester.

William Worth, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Worcester.

Edward Chandler, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Lloyd, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Fam. Stillingfleet, A. M. }

ROCHESTER.

Sam. Prat, D. D. Dean of Rochester.

Tho. Sprat, A. M. Archd. of Rochester.

John

John Gilman, A. M. decess'd, Proctor for the Chapter.

William Savage, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Harrington Bagshaw, } A. M.

SALISBURY.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of Salisbury.

Richard West, D. D. } Archd. of Berks.

Cornel. Teate, A. M. } of Wilts.

John Hoody, A. M. } of Salisb.

Richard Eyre, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Bobun Fox, L. L. B. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Tho. Coker, A. M. }

HEREFORD.

John L. B. of Landaff, Dean of Hereford.

Tho. Cox, A. M. } Archd. of Hereford.

Adam Otley, D. D. } D. of Salop.

Charles Whiting, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Price, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Solom. Tyler, D. D. }

LITCHFIELD & COVENTRY

William Bincks, D. D. Dean of Litchfield.

Natha. Elison, D. D. } Archd. of Stafford.

Tho. Goodwyn, D. D. } of Derby.

Wm. Wilson, A. M. } Coventry.

Griffith Vaughan, A. M. } Salop.

George Smalridge, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Fona. Kimberly, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rich. Andrews Cler. }

E L Y.

Cha. Roderick, D. D. Dean of Ely.

Rich. Bently, D. D. Archd. of Ely.

Charles Alston, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Cory, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Wm. Lunn, A. M. }

PETERBOURGH.

White Kenner, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.

Richard Cumberland, A. M. Archd. of Northampton.

Richard Reynolds, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Matth. Huston, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Purbeck Hall, A. M. }

GLOUCESTER.

Knightly Cherwood, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.

Robert Parsons, A. M. Archd. of Gloucester.

Richard Duke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter, decess'd.

The Hon. Henry } Proctors for the Clergy.

Brydges, A. M. }

John Cox, A. M. }

OXFORD.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of Christ Church, decess'd.

Tim. Goodwin, A. M. Archd. of Oxon.

Francis Castrell, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Wm. Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Wm. Moore, A. M. }

BANGOR.

John L. B. of Bangor, Archdeacon of Bangor, and Anglesey.

Francis Lloyd, A. M. Archd. of Merioneth.

Hugh Wynne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Rob. Morgan, D. D. } Proctor for the Clergy.

Rob. Wynne, A. M. }

BATH and WELLS.

The Hon. William Graham, D. D. Dean of Wells.

Sam. Hill, A. M. } Archd. of Wells.

Edw. Waple, B. D. } of Taunton.

Wm. Clements, A. M. } D. of Bath.

Henry Layng, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.

Edm. Archer, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Tho. Naisb, A. M. }

LINCOLN.

Rich. Willis, D. D. Dean of Lincoln

John Mandevile, D. D. } of Lincoln.

John Geery, L. L. D. } of Bucks.

John Hutton, A. M. } Stow.

White Kenner, D. D. } Archd. of Hunting.

John

John Rogers, A.M. Arch. *Licester.*
 Tho. Franke, A.M. d. of *Bedford.*
 John Fuett, D. D. } Proctors
 John Mandevile, D. D. } for the Ch.
 Sam. Wesley, A.M. } Proctors for
 Tho. Sandys, A.M. } the Clergy.

LANDAFF.

William Watts, A. M. Archd. of
Landaff.
 Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor
 for the Chapter
 Jam. Harris, B. D. } Proctors for
 Wm. Lewis, A.M. } the Clergy.

EXETER.

Lancelot Blackbourne, A. M. Dean
 of *Exeter.*
 Ofspring, L. B. of *Exeter*, Archd.
 of *Exeter.*
 Edward Drew, A. M. Archd. of
Cornwall.
 Francis Arterbury, D. D. Archd.
 of *Totnes*; Prolocutor.
 Thomas Linford, D. D. Archd. of
Brantstaple.
 Peter Foulkes, D. D. Proctor for
 the Chapter.
 John Warren, D. D. } Proctor for
 John Newte, A.M. } the Clergy.

NORWICH.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. Dean
 of *Norwich.*
 John Jeffery, D. D. } *Norwich.*
 Rob. Cannon, D. D. } Archd. *Norfolk.*
 Hum. Prideaux, D. D. } *Suffolk.*
 Nicho. Claget, D. D. } Archd. *Sudbury.*
 George Martin, A. M. Proctor
 for the Chapter.
 John Whitefoot, A.M. } Proctors
 Henry Halsted, A.M. } for the Cl.

St. ASAPH.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of *St.*
Asaph.
 William L. B. of *St. Asaph*, Archd.
 of *St. Asaph.*

John Davis, A. M. Proctor for
 the Chapter.
 Rob. Wynn, L. L. D. } Proctors for
 Maur. Vaughan Cler. } the Clergy.

CHICHESTER.

William Hayley, D. D. Dean of
Chichester.
 Jam. Barker, A. M. Arch. *Chichest*
 Rich. Bombier, B. D. d. of *Lewes.*
 William Barcroft, D. D. Proctor
 for the Chapter.
 Edw. Pelling, D. D. } Proctors for
 Ant. Saunders, D. D. } the Clergy.

BRISTOL.

The Hon. Robert Booth, D. D.
 Dean of *Bristol.*
 Robert Cowper, A. M. Archd. of
Dorset.
 Charles Livesay, A. M. Proctor
 for the Chapter.
 John Stevenson, M. A. } Proctors
 Tho. Nash, Sen. M. A. } for the Cl.

St. DAVID'S.

Hugh Powell, A. M. Precentor.
 John Medley, M. A. } *St. David's.*
 Edw. Tenison, L. L. B. } Archd. *Carmarthen*
 John Shores, A. M. } *Cardigan.*
 Jos. Stevens, A. M. } *Brecknock.*
 Wm. Needham, } Proctors for the
 B. D. } Chapter.
 — Cuthbert. } jointly and seve-
 rally.
 Wm. Powell, M. A. } Proctors for
 Jeremiab Griffith, } the Cler-
 M. A. } gy.

WINDSOR and WOOLVERHAMPTON.

John L. B. of *Bristol*, Dean of
Windsor.
 John Hinton, L. L. B. Proctor
 for the Chapter.
 THO. ROUS, Cler. Dom. In-
 fer. Convocat.